ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Friday, September 26, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. To order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their crests. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureaux in Paris, 7, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

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BIRTHS

ARMYTAGE.—On Sept. 22, 1930, to PAMELA (*née* Tuttin), wife of C. M. ARMYTAGE, The Wilderness, Coleraine, Victoria, Australia—a son.

BEGG.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at Louise Margaret Hospital, Aldershot, to INNES, wife of IAN E. BEGG, Cameron Highlanders—a son.

BIBBY.—On Sept. 23, 1930, at Hill Cottage, Bidston, to MINTONE, wife of HENRY P. BIBBY—a daughter.

BIRLEY.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at Kingsdown House, Swindon, to ELEANOR MARY, wife of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL B. L. BIRLEY, D.S.O., late The King's Own Royal Regiment—a son.

BROUN.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at 60, Nevern-square, S.W.5, to ROSS, wife of H. C. BROUN—a son.

COWLING.—On Sept. 22, 1930, at a nursing home, Redhill, Surrey, to VIOLA, wife of H. W. COWLING, Singapore—a son.

DRUMMOND.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at "Brendon," Wendover, Bucks, to ELSIE, wife of MAJOR J. G. P. DRUMMOND, M.C., 11th Hussars, Regt., India—a son.

GIBLIN.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at Farnborough, Hants, to CAPTAIN H. W. GIBLIN, R.E., and Mrs. Giblin (*née* Loring)—a daughter.

HAIGH.—On Sept. 17, 1930, at Bramley, Hampshire, to VERA, wife of MAJOR C. F. T. HAIGH, R.A.O.C.—a daughter (Monica).

HEBDEN.—On Sept. 23, 1930, at Tonbridge, to JOAN, wife of MAJOR H. H. HEBDEN, of Eday, Royal Fusiliers—a daughter.

HIME.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at Naworth, Hornsea, E. Yorks, to Mr. and Mrs. A. N. V. HIME—a son.

INGOLDBY.—On Sept. 14, 1930, at Portmore Nursing Home, Simla, India, to Mr. and Mrs. ERIC INGOLDBY—a son.

KINNISON.—On Sept. 23, 1930, at Rosely, Arbroath, to MORAG LYON (*née* Corsar), wife of R. NORMAN KINNISON, M.B., Ch.B.—a son.

KROHN.—On Sept. 23, 1930, at Rhenoesterfontein, Rustenburg, Transvaal, to WINIFRED (*née* COX), wife of RONALD KROHN—a daughter.

LEE WARNER.—On Sept. 23, 1930, at Bank House, Rugby, to the wife of EDWARD H. LEE WARNER—a daughter.

LESLIE MELVILLE.—On Sept. 24, 1930, in Nairobi, Kenya Colony, to MARY, wife of DAVID LESLIE MELVILLE—a daughter.

LYNN.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at a nursing home, Hindhead, to KATHARINE IANTHE (*née* Harington), wife of CAPTAIN J. A. G. LYNN, 13th Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers—a daughter.

PAGE.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at Abinger, Riddlesdown-road, Purley, to NORAH (*née* Harris), wife of HARRY FISHER PAGE—a daughter (stillborn).

REYNETTE-JAMES.—On Sept. 22, 1930, at Hongkong, to RITA (*née* Barnard), wife of CAPTAIN F. P. K. REYNETTE-JAMES, R.E.—a daughter.

SHANKS.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at Dunsevan, Weybridge, to MARION, wife of GEORGE SHANKS—a son.

SINGER.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at Downlease, Beresford-road, Cheam, to JOAN (*née* Grace), wife of PHILIP G. SINGER—a daughter.

SMALL.—On Sept. 24, 1930, to GRACE (*née* McCarthy), wife of D. E. MURDOCH SMALL, of Melrose and Cranmere, Bushey—a son.

TUKER.—On Sept. 20, 1930, at Thorn Cottage, Danbury, Essex, to JEAN MARY (*née* Paterson), wife of G. TUKER—a daughter.

WATT.—On Sept. 24, 1930, to BARBARA (*née* Bowell), wife of R. C. WATT, 9, Hurlston-crescent, Rugby—a son.

WISE.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at White Court, Braintree, to DIANA FUTVOYE and ALFRED ROY WISE—a daughter (stillborn).

WORTON.—On Sept. 19, 1930, at Darlington, to EVELYN (*née* Trevor), wife of J. E. B. WORTON—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

CANTLIE : LUCAS.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at Parish Church, Yealmpton, Devon, by the Rt. Rev. Reginald Talbot, Lord Bishop of Plymouth, assisted by the Rev. Waddington, Vicar of Totnes, Devon, MAJOR NEIL CANTLIE, M.C., F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C., third son of the late Sir James and Lady Cantlie, to ALICE MARY IRENE, eldest daughter of the late Mrs. R. H. LUCAS, of the Vicarage, Yealmpton, S. Devon.

CLEGG : JEFFERSON.—On Sept. 22, 1930, at the Parish Church, Rochdale, by the Ven. T. R. Sale, Archdeacon of Rochdale, assisted by the Rev. S. Hutchinson, Vicar of Rochdale, THOMAS HERBERT CLEGG, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. CLEGG, Shore, Littleborough, to HELEN MARGARET, youngest daughter of Mrs. JEFFERSON and the late Dr. J. A. JEFFERSON, The Pantiles, Bamford, Rochdale.

COWLEY : COOKE.—On Sept. 22, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Weston Turville, Bucks, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Buckingham, assisted by the Rev. H. Pickles, Vicar of West Wycombe, and the Rev. J. G. Daie, Rector of Crowmarsh Gifford, GERALD, fifth son of the late Rev. E. E. Cowley and Mrs. Cowley, of 8, Ardenroad, Sharrow, Sheffield, to KATHLEEN KENNEDY, younger daughter of the Rev. G. KENNEDY COOKE, and of the late Mrs. Cooke, The Rectory, Weston Turville.

HUGHES : EVANS.—On Sept. 18, 1930, at St. Giles's Church, Shrewsbury, WILFRED LESLIE HUGHES, of Wellington, Shropshire, to KITTY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. EVANS, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

JOHNSON : MIDDLETON.—On Sept. 12, 1930, at St. John's, Putney, by the Rev. Canon D. S. Johnson, D.A., LESLIE HEMMING, son of Mr. and Mrs. BASIL JOHNSON, of Hill Corner, Gerrard's Cross, to RETHÉ RHODA, eldest daughter of MAJOR and MRS. EDGAR K. MIDDLETON, of Lower Park, Putney Hill, S.W.15.

LANGLEY : THURSBY.—On Sept. 23, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, CLAUDE SPENCER LANGLEY to BEATRICE, widow of HUGH THURSBY.

POMEROY SALMON : LONG.—On Sept. 23, 1930, at the Parish Church, Bugbrooke, by the Rev. H. White, THOMAS ROOPE POMEROY SALMON, of Nanyuki, Kenya, younger son of Capt. H. R. Pomeroy Salmon, of Tockington Manor, Glos, to MARY EMILY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. LONG, of Bugbrooke, Northants.

RISSO GILL : TOWER.—On Sept. 19, 1930, at Kempton Church, Middlesex, ERNEST RISSO GILL, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. RISSO GILL, of Lisbon, to GEORGINA RUBIEL, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. W. TOWER, of Holkham, Norfolk.

SHARWOOD : ROBERTSON.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at Little Woodham Church, by the Rev. Cyril Vernon, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Drinkwater, ROBERT W. SHARWOOD, son of the late Mr. A. J. Sharwood and Mrs. Sharwood, of London, to JOAN M. H. ROBERTSON, daughter of Mr. Laurence Robertson, C.S.I., I.C.S., and Mrs. Robertson, Little Bookham, Surrey.

SMYTH : RUSTON.—On Sept. 23, 1930, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, JAMES LAURENCE SMYTH, of Jumboor Estate, Madapur, North Coorg, India, elder son of J.-A. Smyth, Esq., M.B., to VALERIE MARY, younger daughter of the late H. RUSTON and of Mrs. Ruston, of Beechwood, Chatteris.

TOLLIT : PEACOCK.—On Sept. 23, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Kingswinford, by the Rev. Charles Steer, MAURICE HENRY TOLLIT, second son of Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Tollit, of Wychelm, Wallington, Surrey, to NATALIE PEACOCK, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Peacock, of Summerhill Grange, Kingswinford, Staffs.

WHITE : ROPER.—On Sept. 18, 1930, quietly, at Sevenoaks, OLIVER WOODHOUSE WHITE, Bt. Lt.-Col., The Dorset Regt., to GLADYS ROPER, daughter of Mr. C. F. Burgess, of Little Court, Sevenoaks.

WHITELAW : SHANNON.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at Lothian-road Church, Edinburgh, by the Very Rev. Robert J. Drummond, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Alexander A. Russell and the Rev. Herbert A. Whitelaw, Eglin, the Rev. ALAN CAMPBELL WHITELAW, LL.B., of Auckland, New Zealand, to MARY DOROTHEA, elder daughter of the late Rev. JAMES W. SHANNON, M.A., formerly minister of Gilmore-place Church, Edinburgh, and Mrs. Shannon, 173, Waudeburn-road, Wellington, New Zealand. (New Zealand papers, please copy.)

DEATHS

ABBOTT.—On Aug. 19, 1930, suddenly, at Hampstead, London, on eve of return to Perth, Western Australia, ARTHUR FRANK ABBOTT, Barrister-at-Law.

AVELINE-GREEN.—On Sept. 23, 1930, at "The Perch," Bexhill, EMMA AVELINE-GREEN, aged 86. Funeral Bexhill Cemetery to-day (Friday), at 11.30 a.m.

BARING.—On Sept. 14, 1930, at Shanghai, HENRY BARING, late Capt., Royal West Kent Regiment, and R.A.F., beloved son of the late Capt. Henry Baring, late 17th Lancers, and Harriett Baring, of 5, Somervillegardens, Tunbridge Wells, aged 37.

BARRATT.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at Melbourne, Australia, JAMES, son of the late JAMES BARRATT, of Lymm, Cheshire.

BIRD.—On Sept. 19, 1930, at Mon Riant, Vaud, Switzerland, MARY GERTRUDE, *fcf* 41½ years the beloved and devoted wife of WALTER AVERY BIRD, of Jersey, late Channel Islands, Notary at English solicitor, aged 73. Not one month. No mourning, no flowers.

BLACKBURNE-HALL.—On Sept. 23, 1930, at Hazel Hall, Peaslake, Surrey, MARY ELIZABETH BLACKBURNE-HALL, widow of Frederick Eardley John Blackburne-Hall, O.B.E. Funeral Peaslake to-day (Friday), 2 p.m.

BOYNTON.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at 12, Warwickgardens, W., EUPHEMIA VIOLET, wife of SIR GRIFFITH BOYNTON, Bart., and daughter of John Inglis Chalmers, of Aldbar Castle, Forfar, in her 73rd year. Fortified by the rites of the Church. Requiem Mass, Farm-street Church, Mayfair, on Sept. 30, at 11 a.m.

CHUTE.—On Sept. 24, 1930, suddenly, SARAH CLARISSA CHUTE, widow of Charles Kean Chute, and dearly beloved mother of Margaret Chute and Dora McFadyean.

COLLINGS.—On Sept. 23, 1930, suddenly, of heart failure, at Devon Place, Totnes, MAJOR CECIL BARCRAVE COLLINGS, late Royal Dublin Fusiliers, of Tudor Lodge, Congresbury.

CONGDON.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at "Goldsithney," Sandgate-road, Folkestone, EMILY CONGDON, widow of Colonel John James Congdon. Service at Holy Trinity Church, Folkestone, to-morrow (Saturday), 12.30. Interment at Folkestone Cemetery.

DEATHS (continued)

CORSE-SCOTT.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at The Glebe House, Lexden, Colchester, COLONEL EDWARD HENRY CORSE-SCOTT, late of Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Funeral at Lexden Church, Monday, Sept. 29, at 2.30.

DENT.—On Sept. 24, 1930, EDITH MALONIE, the beloved wife of the REV. W. R. DENT, of Mill Hill, N.W.7, in her 70th year. Funeral on Monday, 29th, at Weoyman Church, Mill Hill.

DITCHFIELD.—On Sept. 23, 1930, at Barkham Rectory, Wokingham, the Rev. PETER HAMPSON DITCHFIELD, F.S.A., for 44 years Rector. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), 2.45, at Barkham.

EDGE.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at Glenthurst, Oatlands Park, Weybridge, ELIZABETH, widow of HALL TRAVERS EDGE, of Birmingham, in her 73rd year. Funeral service at St. Mary's, Oatlands Park, on Monday, Sept. 29, at 2.30 o'clock p.m. Interment Brookwood Cemetery, 3.30 o'clock p.m.

EVANS.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at The Rise, Dawlish, LEWIS EVANS, son of the late Sir John Evans, K.C.B., of Nash Mills, Herts, aged 77. Funeral, Dawlish, Monday, Sept. 29, at 2.30.

FORTESCUE.—On Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1930, at the Horton General Hospital, Banbury, DOROTHY ELIZABETH, wife of ALEXANDER JOHN FORTESCUE, of Deddington, Oxon.

GREENLAND.—On Sept. 24, 1930, suddenly, at 43, Embankment-chambers, Strand, JOHN EDWARD GREENLAND, Solicitor, son of William R. Greenland, of Gilchorough, Norfolk, aged 29. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), Great Barton, Bury St. Edmunds.

HALL.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at 3, St. Alban's-road, Kensington, JESSIE HALL, widow of William Gilmour Hall, Esq. Funeral at Royal Tunbridge Wells Borough Cemetery on Monday, Sept. 29, at 3.30.

HILL.—On Sept. 21, 1930, at Strasbourg, France, HARCOURT HENRY LOWNDES HILL, B.A.Cantab., son of the late Capt. Henry Geary Hill, R.A., aged 67. Correspondence to 25, Maple-grove, Bath.

HOWE.—At Clacton-on-Sea, suddenly, JOHN WILLIAM HOWE, beloved husband of Daisy Barrow Parry Howe, Cherub Cottage, Chesham Bois, aged 80. Funeral Kodak (Friday), Colchester Cemetery, 2.30 (private). Memorial service St. John's Presbyterian Church, Northwood, Sunday, 11 a.m.

HUTCHISON.—On Sept. 23, 1930, at Stockton Lodge, Fleet, Hants, GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER RICHARD HAMILTON HUTCHISON, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m.

JENNER-FUST.—On Sept. 23, 1930, at Hill Court, Co. Gloucester, FLORA MACLAINE, second daughter of the late Major Gillian Maclaine Ross and the beloved wife of HERBERT JENNER-FUST, aged 85. Funeral to-day (Friday) at 2.30 p.m.

KERR.—On Sept. 23, 1930, at Burley, Hampshire, CAPTAIN SCHOMBERG KERR, late Rifle Brigade, son of the late Colonel Robert Dundas Kerr, R.E., and grandson of the late Lord Robert Kerr, aged 60 years. R.I.P.

KILLINGBACK.—On Sept. 25, 1930, in a London nursing home, WILLIAM JOSEPH KILLINGBACK, of 55, Parliament Hill-mansions, N.W.5, aged 67 years. Funeral Monday, Sept. 29, at Navestock Churchyard, Essex, at 3 p.m. Flowers to Leverton and Sons, Ltd., 6-7, Underwood-st., Camden Town.

LITTLE.—On the morning of Thursday, Sept. 25, 1930, at Hutton Hall, Penrith, Cumberland, WILLIAM LITTLE, aged 97 years.

MALCOLM.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at Bartletts, Holyport, Maidenhead, LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM ALASTAIR MALCOLM, late The Highland Light Infantry, youngest son of the late Col. Malcolm, of Poltalloch, and beloved husband of Diana Malcolm. Funeral 12.15 to-day (Friday), at St. Mary's Church, Maidenhead. Train leaves Paddington 11.30 a.m.

PAIN.—On Sept. 23, 1930, at 70, Knollys-road, Streatham, London, MARY ANNA PAIN, widow of Thomas Pain, Barrister-at-Law, and last surviving child of the Rev. Richard Buckby, rector of Begelly, Pembrokeshire, aged 92. (Welsh papers, please copy.)

PEPPERCORN.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at 34, Dartmouth-row, S.E.10, WALTER JAMES PEPPERCORN passed on peacefully, aged 78. Interment Ladywell Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), 10.15 a.m. No mourning, by request.

PUGH.—On Sept. 22, 1930, at her residence, "Abermaide," Stalybridge, ELLEN ANNE PUGH, widow of G. A. Pugh, Rector and Rural Dean of Ashton-under-Lyne, in her 91st year.

RICE.—On Sept. 23, 1930, GEORGINA MACKAY ROPNER, dearly beloved wife of Leonard Ropner, J.P., Preston Hall, Stockton-on-Tees. Funeral service Holy Trinity Church, Stockton-on-Tees, to-day (Friday), at 12.30 p.m. Interment Norton Churchyard.

SAINT.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at Rotherham General Hospital, as the result of a flying accident, PILOT OFFICER ALFRED CECIL SAINT, R.A.F., youngest son of the late Rev. Edward Saint, formerly Vicar of Elsenham, Essex, aged 25.

SINCLAIR.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at Carlston, Guildford, JOAN SINCLAIR, late of Harpsfield Hall, Hatfield, Herts, aged 81.

SUTCLIFF.—On Sept. 23, 1930, at Ripley, Surrey, ESTHER HARVEY SUTCLIFF, aged 88.

THOMPSON.—On Sept. 23, 1930, suddenly, at Tilbury, MATTHEW JAMES VORCE THOMPSON, late of Nigeria, and of Tokswos House, Dulwich Common, S.E.21. (West African and Liverpool papers please copy.)

TIFFIN.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at Freemasons' Hospital, THOMAS HENRY BUNTING TIFFIN, of 81, Widmore-road, Bromley, Kent, aged 51 years. Funeral Monday, Sept. 29, Chislehurst Cemetery, 12 noon. Friends please accept this as only intimation.

WINDUSH.—On Sept. 22, 1930, DOROTHY, devoted wife of ROBERT MONTGOMERY WINDUSH, of 244, Forest Park-road, Gronoa Est. Funeral to-day (Friday), leaving house at 2 p.m., for Holy Innocents' Church.

YOUNG.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at Harpenden, JAMES YOUNG, aged 60. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.30 a.m., Harpenden Cemetery. R.I.P.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BEERBOHM.—In ever loving proud memory of my beloved son EVELYN, Major, R.F.A., killed in action near Ypres, Sept. 26th, 1917, aged 32, after three years' service. With him was sheathed heart he bressed! Life's last gift.—M.

BULLIVANT.—To the dear memory of RITCHIE PELHAM BULLIVANT, M.C., Captain, Middlesex Hussars, who was killed in action, Sept. 26, 1918, while leading his men.—A.L.

CARD.—In honoured and loving memory of ARTHUR H. CARD, M.C., 2nd Lieut., 12th Middlesex Regt., killed in action at Thiepval, Sept. 26, 1916, aged 21.

CLAIRMONTE.—In constant love and memory of my only son, 2nd. Lieut. GEORGE EGERTON CLAIRMONTE, Machine Gun Officer, 1st Batt., Gloucester Regt., killed in action in Hugo Wood, Loos, Sept. 26, 1915, aged 19.—Mrs. GOLDING BRIGHT.

DODDS.—In proud and loving memory of ROBERT WILLIAM LEE DODDS, Lieut., 13th Northumberland Fusiliers, wounded and missing at Hill 70, Loos, on Sept. 26, 1915, aged 21; only child of Robert and Constance Carr Doddс, of Kingston Hill.

"We know not where they have laid him."

ELAND.—In loving memory of FREDERICK JOHN ARTHUR ELAND, 2nd Lieut., 8th Batt. Somerset L.I., killed in action at Loos, Sept. 26, 1915.

GASSON.—In ever-loving memory of FITZROY ARTHUR BELL GASSON, Flight-Lieut., R.A.F., 202nd Squadron, killed in action Sept. 26, 1918.—E. B. A.

GRANT.—In proud and constant memory of WILLIAM ST. CLAIR GRANT, M.C., Captain and Adjutant, 5th (Service) Batts. Q.O. Cameron Highlanders, killed in action at Passchaeck, near Ypres, Sept. 26, 1918.

GRIFFITH.—In proud memory of CAPTAIN G. F. GRIFFITH, Queen Victoria's Rifles, killed in action at Ypres, Sept. 26, 1917.

HEWKLEY.—In loving memory of SERGEANT FRANCIS PAGET HEWKLEY, Anzac, M.M., who died of wounds Sept. 26, 1917, received same day on Zonnebeke, Flanders, beloved son of Doctor and Mrs. Frank Hewkley, London.

HOLLOWAY.—In loving memory of BERNARD HENRY HOLLOWAY, Captain, 9th Battalion Royal Sussex, dear son of Lady Holloway and the late Sir Henry, who gave his life at Loos, Sept. 26, 1915.

He died the noblest death a man may die,
Fighting for God and right and liberty.

HOOPER.—In proud and ever-loving memory of COLIN HOLT HOOPER, Lieutenant, 20th Battalion, London Regiment, died of wounds received at Loos, Sept. 25, 1915, and of CHARLES GORDON HOOPER, of the same Regiment, who died July, 1915.

"Quo fas et gloria ducunt."

HURST-BROWN.—In loving memory of my darling CECIL, Second Lieut., 2nd Battalion Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, died Sept. 26, 1915, from wounds received the previous day in action near Givenchy, Battle of Loos, aged 21.

"They shall grow not old
As we that are left grow old.
Age shall not weary them
Nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun
And in the morning
We will remember them."—MOTHER.

JEFFRIES.—In proud and loving memory of MAJOR HAROLD J. F. JEFFRIES, 5th Bn., Leics. Regt., eldest son of Edwin and Mary Jeffries, of Market Harborough, killed near Ypres, Sept. 26, 1915. R.I.P.

"He lay life for his country; his God to God."

LIMBERY.—In loving memory of CAPT. KENNETH LIMBERY, M.C., R.A.M.C., killed in action Sept. 26, 1917. Also of CAPTAIN CHARLES ROY LIMBERY, M.C., 1st South Staffordshire Regt., killed in action July 1, 1916.

LONGWORTH.—In loving remembrance of EUSTACE C. LONGWORTH, Captain, 9th Bn., Lancashire Fusiliers, killed in action at Thiepval, Sept. 26, 1916.

MACPHERSON.—In proud and loving memory of MAJOR GEORGE D. MACPHERSON, R.M. Fusiliers, later second in command 13th R. Scots, killed leading assault on German trenches, Hill 70, Loos, Sept. 26, 1915.

MILTON.—In proud and ever-loving memory of my dear husband, EDWARD T. MILTON, Captain, 13th Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed at Loos, Sept. 26, 1915.

MYDDELTON-GAVEY.—In proud and loving memory of CAPTAIN FRANCIS EDWARD MYDDELTON-GAVEY, Worcestershire Regiment, killed in action in Gallipoli, Sept. 26, 1915.

OMER-COOPER.—In sweet remembrance of WILFRID OMER-COOPER, of Boscombe, Hants, who was reported "missing" at Thiepval, Sept. 26, 1916, aged 21 years.

"All the toil and the worry of life are forgotten, and God's peace has wrapped itself about my heart for ever.

PALMER.—In loving memory of our dear son, J. S. H. PALMER, 2nd Lieut., 1st Batt., Loyal Regiment, wounded and missing at Flers, Sept. 26, 1916, aged 19 years.

PIGGOT.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 28, 1915, at Hill 70, Loos, France, wounded and missing, LIEUTENANT ARTHUR ALFRED PIGGOT, 13th Northumberland Fusiliers, B.A., LL.B., Cantab., late Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and formerly Scholar of Derby School, Godolphing, First Class Honours Classical Tripos, Second Class Honours Law Tripos, only son of Joseph Alfred and Emily Piggot, aged 23.

"Et absterget Deus omnem lacrymam ab oculis eorum: et mors ultra non erit, neque luctus, neque clamor, neque dolor erit ultra, quia prima abierunt."

RALAND.—In ever-loving memory of FREDERICK JOHN ARTHUR ERLAND, 2nd Lieut., 8th Batt. Somerset L.I., killed in action at Loos, Sept. 26, 1915.

SWAN.—In loving memory of CAPTAIN JOHN "Live in the Present, for the One Who heeds
Has taken back again the past He lent
With all its tears and laughter, therefore, friends,
Live in the Present.
The Present is a sum that each man spends
And a new loan receives when that is spent:
Nor can we tell when this strange Present ends
And when begins, wherein the Future's blent
And with the Past made one; for us Fate sends
No choice, but all men, well or ill content,
Live in the Present."

IN MEMORIAM (continued)

STEPHENSON.—In ever-loving memory of KENNETH LANGTON, 2nd Lieutenant, 2nd Bedfordshire Regiment, who fell at Loos, Sept. 26, 1915.

THOMSON.—In proud and loving memory of HENRY T. THOMSON, B.C.L., M.A., Lieut., 7th South Staffordshire Regt., who died at Queen Alexandra's Hospital, Sept. 26, 1915, from wounds received at Suvla Bay, Aug. 7, 1915.

VAUGHAN THOMPSON.—To the dear memory of RICHARD HENRY VAUGHAN THOMPSON, Capt., Royal Fusiliers, who fell in action at Thiepval, Sept. 26, 1916.

WATSON.—In proud and ever-loving memory of JOHN CHRISTOPHER WATSON, Capt., The Gordon Highlanders, who fell in action at Zonnebeke, Flanders, Sept. 26, 1917, aged 20.

LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT, 8th BATTN.—To the glorious memory of my brother Officers and the N.C.O.s and Men of the 8th Battn. The Lincolnshire Regiment who fell at Loos, Sept. 26, 1915.

20th LONDON.—In proud memory of the Officers, N.C.O.s, and Men of the 20th London Regt. who gave their lives in the Great War, and especially those of the 1st Batt. who fell at Loos, Sept. 26, 1915. "Invicta."

12th and 13th BATTALIONS THE NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.—In proud and affectionate memory of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of these Battalions who fell in action at "Hill 70," Loos, Sept. 26, 1915:—MAJOR J. E. S. WOODMAN, D.S.O., CAPT. G. ANDREW, CAPT. E. T. MILTON, LIEUTS. V. B. BARNETT, R. W. L. DODDS, H. O. HAMILTON, R. L. KNOTT, A. A. PIGGOT; 2ND LIEUTS. W. M. ALLEN, C. B. DODDS, G. A. HOWKINS, J. M. MILTON, R. OLIVER, T. S. H. SCHAFER, J. SHUTTLEWORTH.

"Quo fata vocant."

ANDERSON.—In ever-loving memory of a dear friend, CLAUDE HENRY WADDINGTON ANDERSON, of Wroxham, Park-road, Southend-on-Sea, who passed away suddenly at Brightlingsea, Sept. 26, 1926.—From JOSEPH and NORMAN.

COOKE.—In memoriam, J. VERNON COOKE, who departed this life Sept. 24, 1929.

"I thank my God upon every remembrance of you."—Jersey, C.I. (His loving widow, HELEN F. COOKE.)

COOKE.—In remembrance of our dear loved Father, J. VERNON COOKE (Imperial Police, India, retired, second son of the late Thomas Cooke, C.E., and sometime Principal of the College of Science, Poonah), who gained promotion Sept. 24, 1929. "So square." (From his sons, BT. MAJ. T. F. VERNON COOKE, R.M.L.I. (retd.), D.S.O., Croix de Guerre, &c., and CAPT. C. S. VERNON COOKE, R.E., M.C.)

COOKE, JOHN VERNON.—In ever-loving memory of the Best Father in the World and the truest friend a child could have. (From his baby, B. H. VERNON COOKE.)

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Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Mantua ..	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Morea ..	11,000	Morton	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Viceroy of India ..	20,000	Townshend	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Malaya ..	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
Oxfordshire ..	14,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Kathar.. ..	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Mooltan ..	21,000	Morton	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
Chitral ..	15,000	Sigston	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Malaja ..	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
‡Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
‡Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16

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"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

†Nankin ..	7,000	Tickell	Sept. 26	—
Mirzian (cargo)	6,000	—	Oct. 10	—
Padua (cargo)	6,000	—	Oct. 24	—
Burdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	Nov. 7	—

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Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Kalyan ..	9,000	Hignett	Oct. 16	—
Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
Kashmir ..	9,000	Malahne	Nov. 13	—
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5

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Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
*DUMRA ..	8,437	Sept. 27	Oct. 8	Oct. 9
*DOMALA ..	8,441	Oct. 18	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
*HATIMURA ..	6,666	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
*MUNDRA ..	7,272	Nov. 29	Dec. 5	Dec. 7

* Cargo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
¶MULTAN ..	9,100	Sept. 27	Oct. 8	Oct. 9
MANTOLA ..	9,066	Oct. 1	Oct. 11	Oct. 18
¶MADURA ..	8,324	Oct. 15	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
MANDALA ..	8,246	Nov. 29	Nov. 8	Nov. 15

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Ship.	Tons.	Antw'p.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MATIANA ..	9,067	—	—	—	Oct. 4
MALDA ..	9,046	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
MODASA ..	9,070	Nov. 1	Nov. 21	Nov. 29	—
MADURA ..	9,077	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

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Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
*TROTORUA ..	12,500	Oct. 17
*WAITEMATA ..	17,000	Nov. 7
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Nov. 20
RUAHINE ..	11,000	Dec. 19
†TUAPERIRU ..	9,000	Jan. 16

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Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	Liverpool.
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—
BENDIGO ..	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	—
BARADINE ..	9,960	—	—	Nov. 29

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	Tons.	London	Mid'shro.	Marseilles.
E.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4	Dec. 5
E.M.S. RANCHI ..	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	Jan. 2

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	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAM ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD ..	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
OSTERLEY ..	20,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 30
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORONTES ..	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11

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Vessel.	Date.	Destination.
*City of Nagpur ..	10,138 Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
to City of Exeter ..	9,447 Oct. 2	Colombo and Calcutta
‡to City of Alexandria ..	4,607 Oct. 9	Bombay and Karachi
to City of Canterbury ..	6,421 Oct. 14	Madras and Calcutta
at City of Paris ..	10,502 Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
dis City of Venice ..	8,536 Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
to City of Baroda ..	7,129 Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta
at City of York ..	7,844 Oct. 30	Bombay and Karachi
City of Marseilles ..	8,267 Nov. 13	Bombay and Karachi

* Passengers embark Prince's Landing Stage, 4.30 p.m.
Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras.
(d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Lisbon ..	1,984 Oct. 6	Smyrna and Istanbul
Fabian ..	3,059 Oct. 4	Malta and Alexandria

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Pretoria ..	7,485 Sept. 27	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Durban ..	7,382 Oct. 11	Bay, East London,
City of Karachi ..	5,373 Nov. 8	and Natal.

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	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HAKUSAN MARU	10,400	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	Oct. 4
HAKUNA MARU	10,400	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
KAMO MARU	9,000	Oct. 24	Nov. 1	Nov. 2

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	Marseilles.	Alexandria.	Jaffa.	Beyrut.
"PATRIA" ..	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 21	Oct. 22
"PROVIDENCE" ..	Oct. 16	Oct. 22	Oct. 23	Oct. 24
"ALESIA" ..	Oct. 28	Nov. 2	Nov. 6	Nov. 7
"PATRIA" ..	Nov. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 18	Nov. 19
"PATRIA" ..	Nov. 25	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Nov. 30

* Calls MALTA only.
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BERENGARIA - - SEPT. 27
*CARMANIA .. Sept. 27 MAURETANIA Oct. 4
* Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
†SAMARIA - - - SEPT. 27
†LACONIA .. Oct. 4 *ANTONIA .. Oct. 11
* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.
† Calls Galway and Boston.
‡ Via Belfast, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ASCANIA - - - - OCT. 4
AUSONIA .. Oct. 18 ASCANIA .. Nov. 1
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ANDANIA - - - SEPT. 26
†ATHENIA .. Oct. 4 †LETITIA .. Oct. 18
† From Glasgow previous day.
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WHITE STAR LINE.
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SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg
Majestic .. Wed., Oct. 1 | Homeric .. Wed., Oct. 8

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.
Britannic .. Sat., Sept. 27 | Cedric .. Sat., Oct. 11
(2) Baltic .. Sat., Oct. 4 | (1) (2) Adriatic Sat., Oct. 18
(1) Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.
CABIN AND TOURIST ACCOMMODATION STILL AVAILABLE FOR EARLY ACCEPTANCE IN
Britannic .. Sat., Sept. 27 | Baltic .. Sat., Oct. 4

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Laurentic .. Fri., Oct. 3 | Doric .. Fri., Oct. 17

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Tamaroa (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., Oct. 10

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.
(4) Westernland .. .. Sept. 27
(5) Belgenland .. .. Oct. 4

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., Sept. 27
(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., Oct. 11
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist, Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) First, Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers.

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LONDON to NEW YORK
Via Boulogne.
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*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. Sept. 27 | Oct. 25
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. Oct. 11 | Nov. 8
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
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	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"PARIS" (e)	Oct. 1	Oct. 7
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Oct. 4	Oct. 12
"FRANCE" (e)	Oct. 8	Oct. 14
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Oct. 16	Oct. 22
"DE GRASSE" (e)	Oct. 24	Oct. 30
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Oct. 29	Nov. 6

(e) Express First and Second Class Liners.
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TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. Oct. 6
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CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OZEAN LINE.

	From Southampton
HAVANA	
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO (c) .. .. Oct. 14th
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO .. .. Nov. 27th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.

	From †Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
NIAGARA ..	Oct. 15	Oct. 29
MAUNGANUI ..	—	—
ARANUI ..	Nov. 12	—
MAKURA ..	—	Nov. 26

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Under Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.
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FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	Liverpool.
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—
BENDIGO ..	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	—
BARADINE ..	9,960	—	—	Nov. 29

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London	Marseilles.
E.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
E.M.S. RANCHI ..	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 2

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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VIA VIGO AND LISBON.
(By the Cap Arcona.)
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S.S. CAP ARCONA .. .. from Boulogne Oct. 31
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Boat Train leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
For particulars apply: STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-12, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. 'Ph. Mon. 4361. Or Principal Passenger Agents.

NEW YORK.
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.
FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Oct. 3	from GENOA .. NAPLES .. GIBRALTAR	"CONTE GRANDE"	
" 4	"		
" 6	"		

LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.
Other Sailings: Oct. 24, Nov. 7, Nov. 25, Dec. 10.

Oct. 7	from TRIESTE .. NAPLES .. GIBRALTAR	"SATURNIA"	
" 10	"		
" 13	"		

Other Sailings Oct. 27, Nov. 11, Nov. 27, Dec. 16, Jan. 7.

Oct. 17	from GENOA .. NAPLES .. GIBRALTAR	"AUGUSTUS"	
" 18	"		
" 20	"		

Other Sailings: Oct. 31, Nov. 19, Nov. 29, Dec. 30, Jan. 21
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LLOYD SABAUDO LINE,
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(Gerrard 5082.)
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&
MARITTIMA ITALIANA.
REGULAR SERVICES TO INDIA.
QUICKEST ROUTE TO EGYPT, SYRIA, AND PALESTINE.

	From Trieste.
EGYPT ..	Weekly on Saturday
CONSTANTINOPLE ..	Thursdays
PALESTINE ..	Fortnightly on
INDIA ..	Every 4th Friday Fortnightly
.. (from Genoa)	Every 4th Friday Service.

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LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
CALEDONIA .. Oct. 10 | *CIRCASSIA .. Nov. 26
*CALIFORNIA .. Oct. 24 | *ELYSIA .. Dec. 12
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

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Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 24, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All First Class staterooms are fitted with Pumkah Louvres and with fans. The vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

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CALEDONIA .. Sept. 26 | ANDANIA .. Oct. 11
TRANSYLVANIA Oct. 3 | CAMERONIA .. Oct. 11
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

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BY
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
†DESEADO	11,477	—	Sept. 27
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Oct. 10	—
DESNA	11,482	—	Oct. 11
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Oct. 24	—
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Oct. 25
*ORBANZA	14,622	Nov. 6	—
†ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Nov. 20	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Nov. 22

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA — Via France, Spain. — PERU, PANAMA CANAL

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 2
OROPESA (calls Jamaica)	14,075	Oct. 16
ORBITA	15,495	Oct. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,357	Nov. 13

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
EGYPTIAN CRUISE
From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.
SPECIAL FARES QUOTED FOR PASSENGERS TO PALESTINE AND EGYPT ONLY.
CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.
WEST INDIES CRUISE.
From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23.
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9 HOLES MIDGET GOLF COURSE.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

EMPRESS OF FRANCE (Quebec only) ..	..	Sept. 27
MONTCALM	..	Oct. 4
MONTCLARE	..	Oct. 18
MONTCALM	..	Nov. 1

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF YORK	..	Sept. 26
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.) ..	..	Oct. 3
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	..	Oct. 10
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.) ..	..	Oct. 17

(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

MINNEDOSA	..	Sept. 26
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND	..	Oct. 4

JAPAN AND CHINA.
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..	..	Oct. 16
Latest connecting steamer from Liverpool	..	Oct. 3
EMPRESS OF JAPAN (via Honolulu) ..	..	Oct. 30
Latest connecting steamer from Liverpool	..	Oct. 17

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. .. Nov. 12

A NEW ITINERARY.
ISLES of the BLEST CRUISE.
Africa—Palma—Monaco
by the magnificent cruise ship
DUCHESS of ATHOLL
(20,000 tons oil-burner).
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ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

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Esperance Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Oct. 29
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Nov. 26

Fares from £38 to £52.
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IN
32 DAYS
BY
"MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA"
(oil burners).
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
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ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

HECTOR ..	—	SARPEDON ..	8 Nov.
ANCHISES ..	27 Sept.	AGAMEMNON ..	3 Dec.
AENEAS ..	11 Oct.	ASTENOR ..	3 Jan.

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Special Winter Return Rates :—Port Said £48, Colombo £65. The Cruise £151 and upwards.
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A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.
(2) S.S. THEMISTOCLES From Liverpool 16th OCT.
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†DENBIGH CASTLE ..	Oct. 4	—
*ARMADALE CASTLE ..	—	Oct. 3
¶LLANDOVERY CASTLE ..	Oct. 9	—

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Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Shropshire	15,000	Oct. 3	Oct. 11
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Staffordshire	15,000	Oct. 31	Nov. 8
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Central heating. Electric lift to all floors.
Private Suites with Bath Room. Garage. Saddle Horses. Hard and Grass Tennis Courts. Golf. Croquet. Wireless. 900 feet above sea level.
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A BOYS' IDEAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL. KINGWELL HALL, TIMSBURY, NEAR BATH. 240 acres in ideal country surroundings, 600ft. above sea. Special attention to diet, fresh fruit daily. Boys met at, after midday meal. Daily physical training in open air, excellent playing fields, tennis courts, open-air swimming bath, music. Classes limited, much individual attention; six Public School Scholarships recently.
Headmaster, SYDNEY L. ALLAN, M.A. (Oxon.).

A DAY SCHOOL with Nursery School Class. THE BYDDLES, 102, CHEYNE-WALK, CHELSEA. Tel., Flaxman 2354. Principal, Mrs. M. E. Wilson.

A Beginner as MANNEQUIN should train at DELAROCHE MANNEQUIN ACADEMY for the best Houses. 26, Regent-street, W. 'Phone, Gerrard 1787.

ABLE ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS and GIRLS and
Tutors preparing for any exams., or receiving BOYS for Special Care and Training.
Messrs. J. and J. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the CONTINENT, will be PLEASED to AID PARENTS by sending free of charge Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.
The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given. 'Phone, write, or call.
J. and J. Paton, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone, Mansion House 5053.

BENDIXEN'S.—Miss BENDIXEN, B.A.Hons.
Miss WATLING, B.A. (Cantab).
Miss TURNER, B.Sc., A.K.C., and Staff.
Coaching undertaken for COLLEGE ENTRANCE and other University EXAMINATIONS. Special Matriculation Courses. Women Students only. Interviews Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, at 3 p.m., or by appointment.—66, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 5802.

BEST SCHOOLS RECOMMENDED by PARENTS. Trustworthy information on receipt of requirements.—Scholastic Bureau, Ltd., Regent-street, W.1.

DIFFICULT BACKWARD CHILDREN.—Small Daily Class; individual tuition; modern psychological lines.—Write BM/JLOA, London, W.C.1.

FRENCHMAN (29), well educated "Bachelier ès-Lettres," Paris, wishes POST in public family, to teach French subjects, Latin, German. Testimonials and English references.—G. Lecat, 48, Rue de l'Arbre Sec, Paris, 1er.

I.C.S. FOREIGN OFFICE, HOME CIVIL, &c. 1928, 16 places; 1929, 22 places; 1930, 22 places. Further results pending.
DAVIES'S, 5, Sussex-place, W.2. Padd. 3352.
NEXT TERM BEGINS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8th.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE.
INDIVIDUAL POSTAL TRAINING by highly qualified tutors taken at home in spare time for the Preliminary and Professional Exams. in Accountancy, Secretaryship, Banking Law, and Insurance; and for London Matric., B.Com. and LL.B. (Lond.) Degrees; also many intensely practical (non-exam.) courses in business subjects. GUARANTEED TRAINING UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. 8,500 successes during last year alone.—Write to-day for free 194pp. Guide to "Careers" to Metropolitan College, Dept. G.7/6, St. Albans.

KENSINGTON COLLEGE for thorough SECRETARIAL and BUSINESS TRAINING with a written guarantee of good salaried position on completion of training. Postal courses available. Languages and foreign shorthand a speciality.—Prospectus and full details from Mr. A. L. Munford, Kensington College, Bishop's-road, London, W.2. Telephone, Paddington 9046.

LADY wishes to EXCHANGE FRENCH LESSONS against SPANISH.—Write Box F.1437, The Times, E.C.4.

LONDON COLLEGE of SECRETARIES.
(Principal—Dr. E. Roberts.)
Complete practical training for educated girls and women desirous of becoming SECRETARIES to professional men, politicians, or business men.
INDIVIDUAL TUITION.
A suitable position found for every qualified student.
Shorter courses in any technical subject.
Apply 84, REGENT-STREET, W.1. Tele., 1613 Regent.

M.A. OXON. expert COACH, tall, athletic, tests monia's highest families, seeks Post.—Write Box W.1615, The Times, E.C.4.

NEW CORRESPONDENCE COURSE opened for those who have failed and those who desire to pass any examinations; low fees; all subjects.—Apply Secretary, International Agency, Chepstow, Mon.

PITMAN'S COLLEGE
sets the standard in commercial education.
Write to-day for
(1) Day Prospectus.
(2) Evening Study Booklet.
(3) Home Study (Postal) Booklet.
160 SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, W.C.1.
Branches at Brixton, Brondesbury, Croydon, Ealing, Finsbury Park, City, Forest Gate, Lewisham, Maida Hill, Palmers Green, Wimbledon, Leeds, Manchester.

PARENTS SEEKING SCHOOLS.—PROSPECTUSES and full particulars of the Best and Most Suitable sent free.—School and College Agency, 48, Strand, W.C.2.

RETIRED PUBLIC SCHOOL MASTER advises on BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS and TUTORS.—N. W. Ross, M.A., 4, Regent-place, Regent-street, W.1.

RUSSIAN TEACHER, Native, REQUIRED to give Private Lessons twice a week.—Apply by letter to Kittermaster, Newlands, Harrow.

SECRETARIAL COLLEGE
and
INTENSIVE BUSINESS COURSE.
Secretarial training for educated men and women preparing for the better positions in business and private employment. Specialization in Shorthand, Typewriting, and Languages.—Prospectus and information from the Secretary, 5a, Marlborough-gate, London, W.2. Telephone, Paddington 3320.

S.R.—PARENTS ASSISTED FREE OF CHARGE in SELECTING SCHOOLS on Southern Railway and Continent.—Room 2, Victoria Station, S.W.1.

THE ASSOCIATED BOARD, R.A.M. and R.C.M. For Local Examinations in Music.
Patron: His Majesty the King.
President: H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Local Centre Examinations (Syllabus A): March-April and November-December. Entries close February 15th (or, with extra fee, October 23rd), 1930.
"School" Examinations (Syllabus B), March-April, June-July and October-November. Entries close October 8th (or, with extra fee, October 16th), 1930.
Syllabuses A and B, Election Syllabus, &c., post free from the Secretary, 14 and 15, Bedford-st., London, W.C.1.

VACANCY in good-class GIRLS' SCHOOL (GLOUCESTERSHIRE) for a resident Montessori, musical, domestic science, or commercial student; premium £40.—Write Box F.226, The Times, E.C.4.

WEST of ENGLAND PARENTS with sons and daughters to educate should write for free information and expert advice as to the best schools, colleges, and specialized training centres for all careers.—Secretary, International Agency, Chepstow, Mon.

EDUCATIONAL (continued)

100 PER CENT. SUCCESSES LONDON SPECIAL MATRICULATION (Sept., 1929). CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL CERTIFICATE (July, 1930). COACHING FOR ALL EXAMINATIONS.—W. Gardiner, M.A. (Oxon.), 254, Lauderdale-mansions, W.9. Abercorn 1646.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL
MEDICAL SCHOOL.
London, W.1.
(University of London.)
The WINTER SESSION begins on OCTOBER 1st and intending students should apply for admission at an early date.
The Medical School and Hospital occupy a central Position within five minutes' walk of Oxford-circus, and are fully equipped for teaching the entire Medical curriculum both for University Degrees and the Conjoint Course.
The new West Wing of the Hospital is now occupied; the remodelled out-patient department is expanding daily; the newly-built Residents' Block will be occupied this month; the Nurses' Home, even in its partially completed form, is the finest in London. These and other new buildings, which are being rapidly constructed, give to the Middlesex Hospital and its Medical School the most modern facilities obtainable in Great Britain.
TWENTY-FIVE RESIDENT APPOINTMENTS are offered annually to students recently qualified. In addition FIVE REGISTRARS are also appointed annually. SCHOLARSHIPS and PRIZES of a value exceeding £1,000 are awarded each year.
Large Athletic Grounds at North Wembley.
Common Rooms. Squash Racquets.
There is no accommodation for women students.
For further particulars and Prospectus apply to the Dean, T. IZOD BENNETT, M.D., F.R.C.P., or School Secretary, Middlesex Hospital, Mortimer-street, London, W.1.

CONTINENTAL EDUCATION

MONTANA COLLEGE,
ZUGERBERG (SWITZERLAND).
3,300ft. International School, with French, German, Spanish, and Italian languages in everyday use. Special English preparatory section under charge of an English master. English sports. Winter sports. Absolute individual attention.—Particulars and prospectus from A. G. H. Sauerwein, Hyde Park Hotel, London.

LE COLLEGE FEMININ
DE BOUFFEMONT.
MODERN COLLEGE FOR FOREIGN AND FRENCH GIRLS.
12 miles north of Paris.
Three Châteaux in a Park of 75 Acres.
SOUND TUITION in the French language, history of art, dressmaking, sewing, millinery, domestic science, &c.
ALL SPORTS. In the Park a Golf Course of 9 holes reserved for the use of the pupils of the Collège Féminin. Open-air Swimming Bath. Rhythmic Dances. Horse Riding. Racket-ball. Hockey, several Tennis Courts. Games and Physical Exercises under the direction of trained mistresses.
For particulars apply to Madame H. PICHON, Principal, Collège Féminin de Bouffemont (Seine-et-Oise).

SPORT AND GARDEN

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A BARGAIN in BULBS, BULBS, BULBS.—Hyacinths (to colour), 15s. and 20s. per 100; Lilium Candidum or White Madonna Lily, 30s. per 100; Snowdrops, singles and doubles, 10s. and 20s.; Winter Aconites (Eranthis Hyemalis), First Flower of Spring, 10s. and 15s.; Crocus (to colour), 30s. and 40s.; Narcissus, 20s. and 30s.; Narcissus, 20s. and 30s.; Narcissus and Daffodils (Mixed), 15s. and 20s.; Van Zion (Old Double Golden Yellow Daffodil), 20s.; Lent Lily (Pseudo), Old English Wild Daffodil, 10s.; Darwin Tulips named in great variety, 40s.; Mixed, 30s.; Blue Bells, 30s.; Iris, 30s.—all per 1,000, carriage paid on orders of £1 and over. Descriptive Catalogue of the Remainder of Spring Plants, Fruit Trees, and everything for the Garden will be found in our 80-page Illustrated Catalogue, which will be sent post free on request.—Cross and Co., Elmroad House, Wisbech.

BRITISH BULBS, top size; best mixed Daffodils, 2gns.; Golden Spur, 80s.; Albo Pleno, 50s.; 1,000; sample free.—A. Leon, St. Mary's, Scilly Islands.

GARDEN COLLECTION of TOP SIZE BULBS.—50 Tulips, in five good varieties; Crocus mixed; 100 Anemones; 12 Hardy Cyclamen; 25 Spanish Iris, mixed; delivered free for £1; half the above for 11s.—L. J. KNIGHT, Coniston Nurseries, Ringwood, Hants.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL.
APPOINTMENT of HEAD MASTER.
The Governors of Giggleswick School, Yorkshire, invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of HEAD MASTER, which will be vacant at Easter, 1931.
Candidates must be graduates of a University within the United Kingdom and should be under 45 years of age. The emoluments offered—in addition to a residence free of repairs—are £1,500 per annum.
There are at present 212 boys in the School, of whom the greater part are boarders, living in a large School House and three smaller buildings under the control of the Head Master, who does not himself conduct a boarding-house.
Further particulars will be sent on application to the Vice-Chairman, Governors of Giggleswick School, 17, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.1, to whom candidates should submit details of their qualifications, together with the names of three persons to whom reference may be made, before November 15th, 1930.

ASHRIDGE.—THE BONAR LAW COLLEGE. RESIDENT POLITICAL TUTOR (MALE) REQUIRED. Bachelor. Should have lecturing capacity and high Honours degree in Economics or Modern History. Initial salary £500-£600 per annum, according to qualifications, with board and lodging.
Also RESIDENT TUTOR (WOMAN). Qualifications as above. Initial salary £300 per annum, with board and lodging.
APPLICATIONS should take the form of detailed letter to Principal, Ashridge, Berkhamsted, Herts, stating age, education, training, together with recent testimonials and names of persons of recognised standing to whom reference may be made.

CITY of LONDON.
The Corporation of the City of London REQUIRE the SERVICES of a PUBLIC SOLICITOR, as an ASSISTANT in the Office of the CITY SOLICITOR.
Candidates must have had experience in Advocacy, and will be required to conduct cases in the Police Court and County Court. Candidates should have a knowledge of Criminal Law and Practice and experience in Public Health and Local Government work.
The gentleman appointed will be required to devote his whole time to the service of the Corporation pass a medical examination, and contribute to the Statutory Superannuation Fund.
The commencing salary will be £500 per annum, together with a fluctuating bonus (at present about £147). The appointment for the first instance will be on probation for a period of three months.
Applications, stating age and giving full particulars of experience, &c., accompanied by the names and addresses of three references, must be addressed to the City Solicitor, and delivered at the City Solicitor's Office, Guildhall, London, E.C.2, not later than the 13th day of October, 1930.
Canvassing is strictly prohibited.
Dated the 23rd day of September, 1930.
JAMES BELL, Town Clerk.
Guildhall, London, E.C.2.

MINISTRY of AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of TWO Temporary DRAINAGE ENGINEERS for technical work in connexion with Land Drainage. Commencing salary not to exceed £400 per annum (inclusive), plus travelling and subsistence allowances. Candidates should be experienced engineers or surveyors, and have had experience of Land Drainage or Land Reclamation. Preference will be given to ex-Service men.
Forms of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 10, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.1, and must be returned, with copies of recent testimonials, not later than 13th October, 1930.

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER.—The Committee of Management of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, S.W.3, invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER. Salary £150 per annum, board and residence. Candidates must be registered practitioners and qualified in Medicine and Surgery, single, and not under 25 years of age. Applications, with copies of testimonials, must reach the undersigned not later than Wednesday, 15th October, 1930.
FREDERICK WOOD, Secretary.
Brompton, S.W.3, September, 1930.

REQUIRED, from January 1, 1931, DIRECTOR for the JUNIOR RED CROSS WORK on headquarters staff, Indian Red Cross Society; mainly health education in connexion with schools. Medical or educational qualifications essential. Salary Rs.750/- per mensem. Appointment for one year, but extension may be recommended if satisfactory.—Applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, should reach Organizing Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Simla, by October 25th.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS REQUIRE the services of a CIVIL ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMAN, age 26 to 32, single preferred. Candidates must have had experience in design and preparation of working drawings, details and specifications of bridge and steel structures, and have a working knowledge of reinforced concrete construction. Must be able to take off quantities, and should preferably have had experience in a railway engineer's office and be familiar with the preparation of permanent way layouts. Starting rate of pay, £E.300-324 per annum, according to age and qualifications. (£E.1=£1 0s. 6d.) Initial probationary contract for 18 months. Progressive and permanent post to satisfactory candidate. Strict medical examination. Free second-class passage. Liberal leave if retained.
Apply by letter, giving full details of age, training, and experience, to Advisory Engineer, Sudan Government London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1, marking envelope "Civil Engineering Draughtsman."

WANTED by the SOUTH BEDS. SOCIETY for the WELFARE of the BLIND a fully sighted and certificated HOME TEACHER and VISITOR (woman). Write, giving experience and qualifications, to the Secretary, 21-23, Williamson-street, Luton, Beds.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

A Good opening for Educated Men in "dead-end" jobs to qualify for Staff (Pensionable) Posts with an old-established Insurance Company. Qualifications: Courage, tact, perseverance, youth (best age 25-35), combined with a desire for Salesmanship organizing career where future prospects depend on initiative, not seniority. Its difficulties are such that applications from those who are unfortunately unemployed cannot be considered.—Applicants should write, tabulating age, present occupation, education, and best time for interview in London, to Box W.1614, The Times, E.C.4.

A Career as Salesmen is offered to four energetic gentlemen who will pay £5 for an intensive training by one of London's most successful sale organizers. This £5 will be returned £55, weekly (plus large commissions) during first four weeks' work.—Apply in person, 10.30 a.m. Monday next, to Mr. Dixon, 116, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

A Miraculous Money-Maker!—New radio company, selling direct to public, has already achieved unprecedented success. Canvassers and demonstrator-salesmen are required throughout England. Experienced salesmen only need apply. Liberal terms. Executive officers are being appointed from the ranks.—Write, giving full particulars of previous experience, to Box F.157, The Times, E.C.4.

AN Excellent Opportunity in London and Home Counties for Gentlemen, some private income (no investment required). Services of "Varsity, over 30, good connexions, in organization offering good prospects. Men with personality, ability, initiative, able to talk well, and willing to work hard can supplement existing income by £250 to £750 per annum or more while qualifying by achievement for executive positions later. Training given; whole-time work. Car advisable.—Apply in writing to Box M.966, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

A Splendid opening in all districts of the United Kingdom for ambitious men, with motor car preferred, for sale of "Miniture" Golf Courses, outdoor and indoor. Country now being divided into districts. Commission only; immediately proved, will be increased; supervise with over-riding commission.—Write fully, first three years' activities to Box F.328, The Times, E.C.4.

BRUSHMAKING.—Man wanted, with practical experience, to manufacture shaving brushes and tooth brushes; good wage to suitable man.—Address "Brush," Wm. Porteous and Co., Glasgow.

CHARTERED Accountant wanted for Calcutta; three years' agreement. Commencing salary Rs.1,000/1,200 p.m.; age about 30; excellent prospects.—Apply Laurie and Co., Employment Specialists, 28, Basinghall-street, E.C.

ENGINEER wanted for Chemical Works in London; thorough technical and practical training necessary; must have held similar position.—Write, giving full particulars of career and state salary required. Box F.294, The Times, E.C.4.

FORWARDING Transport and Shipping Company require a first-class man able to take entire control of business. Applicants must be under 38 years of age and had experience in a similar position.—Write, stating age, qualifications, and salary required to Box R.1349, The Times, E.C.4.

LIBRARY Assistant.—Required immediately for technical scientific library in North-Western suburb, Junior Male Assistant, not over 23, some knowledge Latin and French and library training essential.—Write, stating qualifications and salary required, to Box 7553, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY required as Saleswoman for proprietary article, selling everywhere; salary and commission.—Write Salvas, 65A, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

LONDON Salesman wanted for national organization dealing with original tyre service scheme; commission only during trial; only men with good education and address need apply; big scope for right man.—Write, giving experience, to Box M.998, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLISHING House requires the services of a number of well-educated young women, whole or part time, as Educational Representatives and Demonstrators in residential centres round London; university graduates preferred; applicants must be genuinely interested in the development and training; substantial remuneration on a commission basis.—Write Box R.1332, The Times, E.C.4.

QUALIFIED Chemist required for Laboratory work; experience in Colloids desirable; London district.—Write, giving full particulars of qualifications and state salary required, Box F.295, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED, Secretary for London food company; must be thoroughly competent accountant, with sound and thorough experience of financial accounts, costing, and mechanical bookkeeping; must possess good knowledge of company and commercial law and insurance, and be good disciplinarian; the appointment offers scope to suitable applicant.—Write fully, stating age, experience, commencing salary required, to Box M.967, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESMAN wanted; young man for firm of antique dealers with some knowledge of antique furniture; smart appearance; must have excellent references.—Write Box 087, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SALES Representative required for Midlands—principally leathercloth, hood materials, trimmings, &c., for automobile trade. Only experienced men with established connexion and knowledge of car and body manufacturers' requirements will be considered. Applicants must give full particulars as to age, experience of trade, and salary required.—Write Box F.1348, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY (Male) required immediately to open set books for a leading Gramophone Company; must be capable and experienced.—Write full particulars and salary required Box 66, care of Dixons, 115, Oxford-street, W.1.

WINCHESTER Corporation Electricity Department have a vacancy for a smart youth with a public school education, age 18-20, to assist the Installation and Consumers' Engineer and attend to a Rural Supply Office.—Applications, accompanied by two personal references and a photograph, should be addressed to City Electrical Engineer, Corporation Electricity Works, Winchester.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet, mentioning "Daily Training Evening Course" or "Postal" course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

CHARTERED Secretaries Examinations.—Expert postal and oral tuition of the highest grade is provided at reasonable fees; articles not necessary.—Apply Registrar, Ch

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

BENJAMIN KENYON deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of BENJAMIN KENYON, late of 7 Trinity Gardens, Folkestone in the County of Kent, deceased (who died on the 16th day of June 1930) whose Will, with a Codicil thereto, was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 3rd day of September 1930, by Thomas Harry Kenyon and David Ernest Dougharty, the executors therein named), are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to me the undersigned, the solicitor for the said executors, on or before the 30th day of November 1930, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 24th day of September 1930.

PICKERING, KENYON & Co., 4 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executrixes.

EMANUEL BENJAMIN Deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of EMANUEL BENJAMIN late of 69 Evering Road Stoke Newington in the County of London who died on the 24th day of July 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 18th day of September 1930 by George Solomon Benjamin the Executors therein named in the Principal Registry on the 15th day of September 1930 are hereby requested to send particulars in writing of the same to the undersigned the solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 29th day of November 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 23rd day of September 1930.

WINDYBANK SAMUELL & LAWRENCE 28/29 St. Swithin's Lane, London E.C.4. Solicitors for the said Executors.

F. W. WARMINGTON & Co., Ltd. The above Company having been duly wound up voluntarily all persons having CLAIMS against the COMPANY are requested to send them to the Liquidator, P. E. WOODBRIDGE, Chartered Accountant, 92, Tooley Street, London, S.E.1, before the 31st October, 1930.

GEORGE STANLEY PRATT Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of GEORGE STANLEY PRATT late of Great Farm, Marsworth, in the County of Buckingham, who died on the 27th day of June 1929 and to whose Will Administration with the Will annexed was granted to Lucy Pratt and to Thomas Pratt at the Oxford District Probate Registry on the 16th day of September 1930 are requested to send particulars in writing thereof to the undersigned, on or before the 29th day of November 1930, after which date the Estate will be distributed having regard only to the claims of which notified.

Dated 24th September 1930.

PETTIT WALTON & Co., Leighton Buzzard, Beds, Solicitors for the Administrators.

GERTRUDE MAUDE GODFRAY, Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and others having any claim or demands against the estate of GERTRUDE MAUDE GODFRAY, late of 53 Marine Avenue, Alverstoke, Hove in the County of Sussex, Widow, and formerly of 2 Marine Avenue, Alverstoke aforesaid (who died on the 9th day of April 1930, and whose will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 7th day of August 1930 by Mary Price one of the Executrixes therein named) are hereby required to send full particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to us, Paul Chomette & Co., the Solicitors for the said Executrixes or before the 26th day of November 1930, after which date the said Executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice; and she will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts claims and demands she shall not then have had notice.

Dated the 24th day of September 1930.

PAUL CHOMETTE & CO., 2 Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2. Solicitor for the said Executors.

DORIS PHILLIPPA McFARLANE Deceased Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made at the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for GRANT OF PROBATE of the WILL of DORIS PHILLIPPA McFARLANE late of Brinkley House East Wellington in the State of South Australia wife of WILLIAM SADLEIR McFARLANE deceased granted by the Gordon District Court of South Australia at Adelaide on the 5th day of February 1930.

Dated the 24th day of September 1930.

GALBRAITH & BEST Australia House, Strand W.C.2. Solicitors for the Attorney of the Executors.

DE. WILLIAM SANDFORD WHITCOMBE Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of DE. WILLIAM SANDFORD WHITCOMBE late of 4 Harley Street, Marylebone, and 200 Holland Road, Kensington, both in the County of Middlesex, deceased, who died on the 18th day of April 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 19th day of June 1930 by Josephine Miriam Whitcombe and Katherine Marjorie Whitcombe the Executrixes therein named are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Executrixes on or before Monday the 1st day of December 1930 after which date the said Executrixes will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 24th day of September 1930.

PICKERING, KENYON & Co., 4 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executrixes.

HENRY MEADOWS deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims against the ESTATE of HENRY MEADOWS late of Sutcrove Strand Road Gloucester Gentleman who died on the 10th day of February 1930 and whose Will with a Codicil was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on 19th November 1919 by Thomas Henry Meadows and William Meadows the Executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 30th November 1930 after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1930.

JONES & WATKINS Westgrove Chambers, St. John's Lane, Gloucester. Solicitors to the said Executors.

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.

LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.

NOTICE.—The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any) addressed to The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2," must be made before the expiration of 14 days from the 26th day of September, 1930.

Short Description of land.	Person to be registered.
FREEHOLD	
Land at Church Road, Woodsetd Road, and in new road leading east-ward out of Church Road, Hadleigh, Essex. (P.57293 and P.27406 to P.27422.)	Albert Edward Robinson of 18 and 19, Charles Square, Hoxton, N.1.
Land in Claremont Road, Seaford, East Sussex. (P.59726.)	Fred Sherburn, of Coast Cottage, Seaford, East Sussex, Railway Road, Seaford, Sussex.
Land in London Road (part of St. Heliers Estate), Morden, Surrey. (P.59760.)	Harry Westcott Selley, of 60, Elmbourne Road, Tooting Common, S.W.17.
Land in Manchester Drive, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex. (P.59764.)	William Henry Mitchell, of Jeweller, The Crossways, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
Land in Thornhill Road, Surbiton, Surrey. (P.59767.)	Harold William Gaydon, of 140, Thornbury Road, Osterley Park, Isleworth, Middlesex.
122 and 126, Marlake Road, Kew, Surrey. (P.59788.)	Henry Robinson, of 16, Argyle Street, Reading, Berks, and Charles Douglas Robinson, of 44, Bath Street, Leamington Spa, Warwick.
Land in Upper Grotto Road, Twickenham, Middlesex. (P.59789.)	Alfred James Jones, of 50, Castle Road, Isleworth, Middlesex.
Land at Stonepit Shaw, Battle, Sussex. (P.59791.)	Percy Victor Huckle, of 20, Denmark Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk.
Aylsons, 71, Wrotham Court Road, Carshalton. (P.59834.)	Harold Barton Watkins, of Aylsons, 71, Warnham Court Road, Carshalton, Surrey.
Woolicraft Works, Christleton, Chester. (P.59835.)	Albert Cartwright, of Bickley Road, Bickley, Kent, and Frank Vanner Weaver, of 11, Clifton Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester.
11, Pollards Wood Road, Norbury, Croydon. (P.59856.)	Henry Edward Wilson, of 11, Pollards Wood Road, Norbury, S.W.16.
29, North Cray Road, Bexley, Kent. (P.59891.)	Frank William Stephen Searles, of 29, North Cray Road, Bexley, Kent.
Land in South View, Bromley, Kent. (P.59933.)	Victoria Maud Seakins, of 12, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W.18.
Land in Uplands Avenue, Barton-on-Sea, Milton, Southampton. (P.59939.)	Richard Williamson Dyer and Edith Sarah Dyer, both of Wildwood, Hunton Bridge, Kings Langley, Herts.
Manor Farm, Ickenham, Middlesex. (P.59943.)	David Pool, of Manor Farm, Ickenham, Middlesex.
Abbot Cottage, Abbot Road, Cheam, Surrey. (P.60068.)	Walter Duncan Hasluck, of Rokeleigh, Godstone Road, Kenley, Surrey.
2, Bruce Road, Mitcham, Surrey. (P.60999.)	Sarah Ann Knight, of 2, Bruce Road, Mitcham, Surrey.
Land south of the West Surrey Golf Course, Witley and Hambledon, Surrey. (P.60995.)	James Alexander Wattie, of Wu-Yuen, Jukes Green, near Godalming, Surrey.
17, Toller Drive, Bradford, Yorks. (P.70003.)	Lucius Naylor, of 17, Toller Drive, Bradford, Yorks.
32 to 50 (even), Kingsland Road, and 14 and 15 (odd), Shore Road, Hackney, London. (292046.)	The London County Council, of The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.
50a, Albemarle Street, City of Westminster, London. (294043.)	J. Lyons and Company, Limited, of Cadby Hall, Kensington, W.

J. S. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Eve. 1925 B. No. 681. In the Matter of BATH GARAGES Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, dated the 29th day of July 1930, CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of CAPITAL of the above named Company from £13,000 to £7,350-5-0, and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the said Company as altered the several particulars required by the Act, were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the sixteenth day of September 1930.

And notice is given that all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are by the said Order required to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the Company on or before the 4th day of November 1930 at the Offices of Messrs. Poppleton Appleby & Hawkins, 4, Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.1, on Tuesday the 30th day of September 1930 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purposes mentioned in Sections 238, 239 and 240 of the said Act.

Dated this 22nd day of September 1930.

By Order of the Board

(Signed) B. S. GLEN Secretary.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of SHROPSHIRE SYNDICATE Limited. Notice is hereby given that by an ORDER made by the High Court of Justice, dated the 19th day of September 1930, on the application of the Official Receiver and Liquidator of the above-named Company and dated the 12th day of September, 1930, the following persons be APPOINTED A COMMITTEE of INSPECTION to act with the Official Receiver as Liquidator of the above-named Company, namely:—

ADOLPH GOLDSMITH of 81 Cannon Street in the City of London

ALBERT KNIGHT of 19 The Chase Bromley in the County of Kent.

Dated this 24th day of September 1930.

E. T. A. PEPPIN, Official Receiver and Liquidator, 33 Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908 In the Matter of J. & C. BELL, Limited. Notice is hereby given that a FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND to creditors is intended to be declared in the above named Company and that Creditors who have not already proved their debts are to come in and prove such claims on or before the 13th October, 1930, after which date the Official Receiver and Liquidator of the above named Company will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Company having regard only to such claims as shall then have proved their claims.

Dated the 24th day of September, 1930.

E. T. A. PEPPIN, Official Receiver and Liquidator, 33 Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. CHESTER GALLERY Ltd. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 238 of the said Act, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at No. 7 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1, on Friday the 10th day of September 1930, at 10 noon for the purposes provided for in the said Section.

Dated this 24th day of September 1930.

J. H. GUTTERIDGE, Director Secretary.

THE REVEREND SAMUEL MONTAGUE STABLE Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustees Act 1925 notice is hereby given that the ESTATE of the REVEREND SAMUEL MONTAGUE STABLE, late of The Vicarage, Newton-on-Trent in the County of Lincoln, Clerk in Holy Orders who died on the 5th day of June, 1930, and whose Will with a Codicil thereto was proved in the Lincoln District Probate Registry on the 4th day of August, 1930, by Eric Barnes Wimbush and Alice Haynes Woodfield, two of the surviving Executors therein named, are required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us before the 29th day of November, 1930, after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1930.

GEO. A. HALL, Secretary.

Witness, C. E. CHURCHILL, 1, Broad Street Place, E.C.2.

Registered Office of the Company to which proxies and statements should be returned.

Bilbao House, 36, Throgmorton Street, E.C.2.

WILLIAM SIMMONDS Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of WILLIAM SIMMONDS late of Leighton Mills, Leighton Buzzard in the County of Bedford, who died on the 8th day of December 1929 and whose Will was proved on the 28th day of March 1930 at the District Probate Registry by Frederick Arthur Hubert Tooley, Arthur John Buckmaster and William Morris the Executors therein named, are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned, on or before the 29th day of November, 1930, after which date the estate will be distributed having regard only to the claims then notified.

Dated 24th September 1930.

PETTIT WALTON & Co., Leighton Buzzard, Beds, Solicitors for the Executors.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

NEWLY OPENED FURNISHED FLATS

with most comprehensive service.

CHESTERFIELD COURT,

1, CHESTERFIELD GARDENS, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

FEW FLATS NOW REMAINING.

The furnishings are costly and in modern taste; everything new; telephone in each room; luxuriously fitted bath room; à la carte catering from suite kitchen. Suites include valet service, central heating in every room, vacuuming and light, single £8 8s., double from £10 10s. weekly. Booklet illustrated by H. C. KELLY. FLETCHER rooted free. Telephone: Mayfair 5717 (three lines).

WAY & WALLER,

For all the Best Flats.

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

An unique Maisonnette with separate entrance.

MAYFAIR.

In sought-after position close to Park-lane and the Park. Two bed rooms, reception room, bath room, and kitchen beautifully decorated and appointed. Five years' Lease at only £270 per annum. Premium required. Mayfair 8022 (Extension 5).

WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

TEMPLE, overlooking Gardens.—Charmingly Furnished Flat, comprising bed room, dressing room, reception room, bath room, and kitchen. Rent £3 3s. weekly. Mayfair 8022 (Extension 5).

WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

FIVE GNS. PER WEEK.—Charming FURNISHED FLAT in W.1 district; two bed rooms, reception room, kitchen, bath room; three, six, or nine months.—Apply CHESNEY, Ltd., Fitz Flats, 58, Eastcastle-street, Oxford-circus, W.1. Museum 4603.

£150 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. — CHELSEA. — Unfurnished Flat; two bed rooms, bath room, reception, kitchen, bath room.—Apply CHESNEY, Ltd., as above.

AVENUE-COURT (near). Cadogan-gardens.—A few FLATS still remaining in this magnificent newly erected building; palatial entrance hall in green and white marble, three-four bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, marble panelled bath room, and third bath room, two w.c.s, passenger and service lifts; resident porter; constant hot water in each bed room, central heating, parquet floors, suite electric refrigerator; decoration and cupboards fitted to suit tenant; self-contained, private entrance; two reception, four bed, bath, and kitchen; constant hot water. Rent £500. A bijou residence without the responsibility of exterior repairs.—Apply FREDK. HAZELL and Co., Surveyors, 121, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

A Charming FLAT; large reception, good bed room, kitchen, large bath room; constant hot water; service if required; £150.—71, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park.

MAYFAIR SERVICE FLAT.

A BEAUTIFUL FLAT, OVERLOOKING PARK. Two bed rooms, tiled bath room. Handsome spacious reception room, square bay. Central heating, constant hot water; parquet floors. Fitted lavatory basins; lifts; telephone; piano. Full and excellent service, valeting and cuisine. Silver plate, linen, etc., if required. Rent.—Write Box F.150, The Times, E.C.4. or 'phone Grosvenor 1874.

"AUDLEY HOUSE," MAYFAIR.

NORTH AUDLEY-STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE. The remainder of these SUNNY FLATS in beautiful, most up-to-date, new building. Constant hot water, panel heating, passenger lift. Four to six bed rooms, two-three marble-fitted bath rooms, magnificent drawing and dining rooms. Rents £800 and £850 per annum inclusive of all charges.—Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

ASHLEY-GARDENS.—To be LET, FURNISHED, a very attractive FLAT, containing four bed rooms, bath room, two sitting rooms, kitchen, &c.; servant, if required, could be left; moderate rental to careful tenant. Apply Sole Agents, WALLER and Co., 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

A well-furnished MAYFAIR FLAT, having the charm of MODERN FURNITURE, is IVERNA COURT, KENSINGTON, to be let. Two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, &c. CONSTANT HOT WATER. Rent £350 per annum. C. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1, and 102, Kensington High-street, W.8.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED small SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLAT; near PORTLAND-PLACE, to be let for six months or longer; central; quiet position; central heating, lift; 6gns. inclusive; EXCELLENT CATERING AVAILABLE.—Write Box R.1345, The Times, E.C.4.

MAYFAIR. PRE-WAR RENT.

AN excellent MANSION FLAT in favourite situation; 3 reception rooms, 5 bed rooms, bath room, hot water; comprising hall, two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c. Reasonable premium for lease of 21 years (renewable).—Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNAND, 89, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2430.

BEAUTIFUL self-contained FLATS, first and ground floors; central heating, hot water; facing Gardens. Rent £1,000 per annum each.—Park 8243. 20, Kensington Park-gardens.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED MANSION FLAT in the HEART of WEST END; three bed rooms, two reception, &c.; especially large and striking period suite; plate and linen; 8½gns.—WARD and DAVIS, 93, Mortimer-street, W.1. Langham 3087-8.

BELGRAVIA (best part).—Large beautifully FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM with bath room, self-contained, quiet, exclusive, service; meals optional.—Write Box 7510, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BLOOMSBURY.—Large FIRST CORNER MANSION FLAT; 2 to reception, four bed; lift; hot water; kitchen and domestic offices; newly decorated; no premium; moderate inclusive rent.—Housekeeper, Tavistock-chambers, Hart-street, New Oxford-street, W.C.1.

BURY COURT.

SERVICE FLATS.

55, JERMYN-STREET, PICCADILLY.

Furnished and Unfurnished, self-contained. High-class catering at moderate charges. Lifts. Night and day porters.

CAVENDISH COURT, WIGMORE-STREET.—Delightful newly decorated FLAT, exceptional position and amenities; three bed, two reception, hall, &c. Direct lease. Rent £358 inclusive to good tenant.—Estate Office, 85, Portland-place, W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (near).—Charming BACHELOR SERVICE FLAT, well Furnished; 3½gns. Also one partly furnished, £4.—BM/BOLA, London, W.C.1.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

CHARMING FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, and bath room. Rent unfurnished £220 per annum. Would be Let furnished; constant hot water. Apply

ELLIOTT, SON and BOYTON,

6, Vere-street, W.1. Mayfair 3204.

CHARMING FURNISHED BALCONY FLAT, first floor; close Westbourne-grove; £2 2s. weekly, with plate and linen.—B., 25, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.

CHARMINGLY FURNISHED FLAT close Portland-place and Park; three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath room, &c.; constant hot water; only 5gns. Absolute Bargain.—Sole Agent, J. CROMWELL ASH, 56, Marylebone-lane, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. Top floor (lift) MANSION FLAT with views of most of London, to be LET; three bed, bath, two reception: £120 per annum. Sole Agents and Surveyors

£150 P.A. PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Sloane 3434.

COSY, SELF-CONTAINED, FURNISHED ENTRANCE-FLOOR ONE-ROOM FLAT (double); fitted basin, constant hot water, baths, service; restaurant. 3½gns.—143, Gloucester-terrace, W.2. Padd. 8859.

CROMWELL-ROAD.—THIRD-FLOOR FLAT; three rooms, kitchen, and bath room. Rent £140 per annum. No premium.—Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

EARL'S COURT, three minutes Tube.—Charming unfurnished, self-contained; redecorated; three rooms, bath, kitchen; suit one lady or gentleman; £140.—Frobisher 4156.

ELVASTON-PLACE, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.—UPPER MAISONNETTE to be LET; three bed rooms, reception rooms, bath room; constant hot water; £275 per annum inclusive of rates on lease.—Apply WEATHERALL and GREEN, Auctioneers, 22, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

ERNEST OWERS, LTD.,

for Flats in Hampstead.

200, Finchley-road, N.W.3. Hampstead 4910.

EXCEPTIONAL SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; kitchen, two reception, three bed rooms; newly decorated; near river and station. £120 per annum. Three-year agreement.—Howse, 11a, The Crescent, Surbiton.

MOUNT-STREET.

EXCEPTIONALLY well-fitted FLAT in perfect order; five bed rooms, two reception, bath room and usual offices.

Passenger and Service Lifts. Constant Hot Water. Parquet Floors, &c.

Rent £650 per annum inclusive. Reasonable premium for lease. Electric lifts and improvements.

WHITEMAN, 56, Brompton-road, S.W. Sloane 0138.

FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—FLAT, self-contained; two beds, one reception, own bath and kitchen; constant hot water; resident caretaker. Rent £130 per annum inclusive (no extras).—Apply 58, Pembridge-villas, W.11, or 'phone Paddington 3143.

WESTMINSTER.

GREAT GEORGE-STREET.—A beautifully situated FLAT, having excellent views over St. James's Park and comprising four bed rooms, four reception rooms, kitchen, and bath room. Rent £2220.—Agents, Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 45, Parliament-street, S.W.1.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, PARK-LANE, W.1.—Service Flats, Furnished or Unfurnished.—Estate Office, Park-lane, W.1. Gros. 6365.

HAMPSTEAD.—A most attractive MODERN FLAT; five rooms, bath room, and kitchen; convenient situation; ready to step into. Rent £220.—Agents, SAUNDERS, 150, Finchley-road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0108.

INCLUDING PREMIUM £300 PER ANNUM, PLUS

HEART of MAYFAIR.—Delightful compact FIRST-FLOOR FLAT. Three bed rooms, living room, tiled bath room, kitchen. Long lease, fixtures included. Only £175 per week. Recommended by J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

HYDE PARK, MARBLE ARCH.—Modern well FURNISHED FLAT; 2 beds, 2 sitting rooms, sitting room, kitchen, bath room.—7, Porchester-place, W.2. Paddington 3019.

HYDE PARK, five minutes walk.—Well Furnished Upper Maisonnette; three bed rooms, two reception, bath room, kitchen, gas fires and cooker; use of ornamental gardens; private house; 4½gns. weekly.—22, Porchester-square. Paddington 1446.

IN GREAT JAMES-STREET, W.C.1.—A charming FURNISHED first-floor BACHELOR FLAT; 5gns; three-six months; with cleaning.—Terminus 3622, or write Box 1446, The Times, E.C.4.

CHEAPEST FLAT AVAILABLE.

NO PREMIUM.

KENSINGTON (close to Station and Gardens).—SECOND FLOOR, facing South and overlooking extensive Gardens, front and rear; two bed rooms, bath room, large sitting room, and kitchen; newly decorated; constant hot water; high-class building. Sole Agents:—

ONLY £175 P.A.

MASON and MASON,

2a, Kensington High-street, W.

KINGSTON-HILL (top).—Splendid MAISONNETTE (self-contained); two large reception, four-five bed rooms; garage. £220 inclusive. Further flat over, if sea could also be arranged.—Randall, Clode, Kingston-hill.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Unique TOP FLAT/LET. Unfurnished, three rooms, £139; another, second floor, £300. Also separate furnished rooms.—Phone Sloane 2375.

LARGE FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, 33, ECCLESTON-SQUARE, S.W.1, overlooking gardens with hard courts; three bed rooms, two entertaining, three parquet floors; constant hot water; resident porter. Inclusive rent £360. Also similar Flat, 74, Eccleston-square; large entertaining, three bed rooms; rent £220.—Franklin 6056, or apply Comdr. Lightoller, 60, Upper Richmond-road, Putney 1244.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.

Charming South aspect, SUN all day.

MAGNIFICENT MANSION FLAT at 12, HYDE PARK-PLACE. Unfurnished; imposing entrance, &c.; constant hot water; lounge hall, large dining and double drawing, seven bed, one dressing, two bath, also servants' bath. Rent £550. Premium. Bargain.—Pell, Wardour 1144. Unmissable.

MANSION FLAT. Resident porter. Lift. One bed, one reception room, kitchen, bath room. Excellent carpets, curtains, and fittings to be taken over.

£100 P.A. SWAIN and Co., 26, Notting-hill-gate.

MANSION FLAT, well Furnished, first floor, near Baker-street; five rooms, kitchen, bath; 5½gns.—'Phone Ambassador 1446. 11 till 4. No agents.

MARBLE ARCH. — Exceptionally airy Unfurnished FLAT; quiet square, on second floor; two rooms, bath room, kitchen; rent £200; suit lady. Padd. 3094. Write Box 02965. The Times. 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MAYFAIR.—Very well FURNISHED BIJOU FLAT, with garage; two bed, bath, two reception rooms; constant hot water. Recommended.—GIFFORD and SONS, 28, 8 GNS. PER WEEK. North Audley-street. Mayfair 1802-3.

UNFURNISHED FLAT TO BE LET.

MAYFAIR.

(BEHIND HOTEL SPLENDIDE, PICCADILLY.)

Small SELF-CONTAINED UNFURNISHED FLAT; agents please note; central; quiet; second floor; bath room, lounge, drawing room, sliding-room-kitchenette, with automatic constant hot water geyser, bed room, dressing room, bath room, &c., with separate geyser; gas fires and electric plug points throughout. Wants decorating; one, three, or five years' lease, option further 10 years by arrangement; no premium. Rent £175 per annum inclusive.—Thimbleby, 1, Varmouth-mews, Mayfair. View afternoons or evening only, telephone appointment. Grosvenor 2759.

MAYFAIR.—Quiet, First Floor FLAT to be LET unfurnished; suitable bachelor or couple. Rent only £200. Apply 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 2831.

MAYFAIR.—Well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT, comprising four bed rooms, two reception, bath and kitchen, to be LET at only 10 guineas per week.—Inquiries inspection advised by ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8981.)

MAYFAIR.—To be LET FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, excellent FLAT; two sitting rooms, hall, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, lift; bright and airy.—C. Rowley, 68, South Audley-street, W.1. Grosvenor 1060.

ONE ROOM SERVICE FLATS,

with bath room and entrance hall; self-contained; telephone; night porter; electric lift. Rent from £190, or Furnished 4gns. per week.—Bury Court, 55, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly.

PORTLAND-PLACE (just off).—ENTRANCE-FLOOR MAISONNETTE; self-contained, private entrance; two reception, four bed, bath, and kitchen; constant hot water. Rent £500. A bijou residence without the responsibility of exterior repairs.—Apply FREDK. HAZELL and Co., Surveyors, 121, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

FIRST-FLOOR BALCONY FLAT.

QUEEN'S-GATE (immediately adjoining).—Delightful FLAT, facing due South; three good bed rooms, bath room, large panelled reception room, light kitchen, parquet floors; constant hot water. Advantageous lease for quite nominal premium.—Sole Agents.

ONLY £235 P.A.

MASON and MASON,

2A, Kensington High-street, W.8.

REGENT'S PARK, overlooking.—FURNISHED FLAT; two bed rooms, dining room, kitchen, bath room; 3½gns. weekly for three months.—Primrose 4305.

SERVICE FLATS

(facing the Park).

Furnished, for any period.

High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for. Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, 9a, Vere-gardens, London, W.8.

Telephone: Kensington 5675 (10 lines).

SERVICE FLATS DE LUXE

At a HOUSE of DISTINCTION, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park End). An aristocratic residence with every modern convenience; butler, garage; 8-15gns. Kens. 2873.

WITHOUT PREMIUM.

SLOANE-STREET, S.W. (top end).—An excellent Unfurnished FLAT in mansion block; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, box room, kitchen and pantry, &c. Lease 2½ or 9½ years. Lift, porters, constant hot water. Recommended.—Apply HAY, KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

SLOANE-SQUARE District.—Exceptionally attractive SELF-CONTAINED FLAT in mansion block; sunny aspect; well furnished; four-five bed, bath, two reception rooms. Rent 10-12gns., according to period.—Agents, OFFER and OFFER, 81, Elizabeth-street, S.W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Delightful little FLAT to be LET unfurnished. £135 per annum. Constant hot water. Overlooking gardens. Three rooms, kitchen, and bath room; self-contained. Small premium for fittings.—C. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON (close Park and Station).—Well FURNISHED FLAT; two reception, three bed rooms, bath room, &c.; low rent accepted for long let.—Keys with Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

CENTRAL LONDON.

SOUND PRE-WAR CONSTRUCTION. ENTIRELY MODERNIZED. Quiet position. Attractive entrances and stairs; electric lifts and Frigidaire; parquet floors; constant hot water. Lease to tenant's requirements. One-two reception, one-three bed, bath and kitchen.—Estate Office, Gordon-mansions, Francis-street, W.C.1. Museum 2377.

FROM £173 P.A.

£190 PER ANNUM.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Newly decorated FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, with three bed, bath room, large reception room, and kitchen. New lease. No premium.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

ST. JAMES'S PARK (near).—A beautifully FURNISHED well-arranged FLAT; two reception, three bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; constant hot water; lift, telephone; 7½gns. per week.—Recommended by RIBBONS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8981.)

S.W.7.—Unfurnished SERVICE SUITE; large sitting room and bed room, bath room; south aspect; overlooking gardens; quiet; good cupboards; newly decorated house; £135; excellent service (inexpensive).—Write Box F.345, The Times, E.C.4. or 'phone, Western 1417, before 10.30.

WHITEHALL COURT.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, consisting of three large rooms and bath room, facing River and Embankment Gardens.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

"RIDGEWAY PARADE"

This evening, at 8.25, the second edition of the *Ridgeway Parade* will be heard by listeners to the National programme. The entertainment has been devised by Mr. Philip Ridgeway, with music by Miss Dorothy Hogben. From the London Regional station there will be broadcast to-night's Promenade Concert, which will include Beethoven's Seventh Symphony and Rachmaninoff's Pianoforte Concerto in G minor.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, September 26, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—(1,148kc.) (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.)

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11** :—Reading for Fun, 2—Romantic Books, by Mrs. Oliver Strachey. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12** :—Hinda Phillips (pianoforte); Lily Phillips (violoncello). **12.30** :—Organ Recital by Willard Richards, relayed from St. Marylebone; Aida Gardner (contralto). **1.30** :—Gramophone Records. **2.30-2.55** :—For the Schools.—Rural Science, 1—Life in the Soil: The Earthworm, by Mr. D. Ward Cutler. **3-3.20** :—Peoples and Lands of the British Empire, I—West Indies: Life on a Sugar Plantation, by Mr. J. O. Cutteridge. **3.25-3.40** :—Friday Afternoon Stories and Talks, by Mr. Frank Roscoe. **3.45** :—Concert to Schools. **4.30** :—Orchestra from the May Fair Hotel.

5.15 :—Children.—Father Buys a Whale, according to Mabel Constanduros and Michael Hogan. Some Selections by Genial Jemima. Bombay Oysters—the Gnome Family Again (Mabel Marlowe). **6** :—Home Decorations for Health, by Mr. Edward Newman. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Motets by Johann Sebastian Bach and Charles Hubert H. Parry, sung by the Wireless Chorus, conducted by Stanford Robinson. **7.20** :—Musical Criticism by Mr. Ernest Newman. **7.25** :—Indian Paths to Health and Beauty, by Major F. Yeats-Brown.

7.45 :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet. **8.25** :—The Ridgeway Parade—2, devised, written, and produced, and original music composed by Philip Ridgeway; additional sketches and lyrics by Holt Marvell; music arranged by Dorothy Hogben with Doris York, Jack Hodges, Paddy Prior, Hugh Dempster, Hermione Gingold, Bernard Clifton, Irene Vere, Gerald Osborne, Janet Linde, and Philip Ridgeway; the Revue Chorus; Gershom Parkington and his Orchestra, conducted by Gershom Parkington. **9.40** :—Weather; News. **9.55** :—People and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. **10.10** :—London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). **10.20

Sporting News

RACING

IMPORTANT PROPOSALS

THE DEAD-HEAT RULE

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

A very important meeting of the Jockey Club will be held at Newmarket on October 15, when the Stewards of the Jockey Club will move the alteration of a number of the Rules of Racing. The most important motion, however, to be moved will be that of Lord Hamilton, who will propose that the Rules providing for a run-off after a dead heat shall be abolished.

If Lord Hamilton carries his motion, as it is hoped he will, there will have to be several alterations to the present Rules of Racing. Rule 143 will have to be omitted, while Rule 144, with its numerous additional clauses, will read quite simply: "When horses run a dead heat, the dead heat shall not be run off." Rules 145 and 146 will have to be slightly altered, while Rules 147 and 148 will vanish. It has long been a Rule of Racing that dead heats between two-year-olds, or dead heats in which one of the winning horses was a two-year-old, should not be run off. After two older horses have striven it may be for a mile and a half, or even farther, and the judge has failed to separate them as they pass the winning-post, it has always seemed to me verging on cruelty that they should have later in the afternoon to run their race over again. Further, it is to be noted that under the new Betting Rules all wagers on the dead heat stand, and the run-off is regarded as a new contest.

Fox yesterday rode three winners at Gatwick and G. Richards two at York, their total winning rides for the season now being respectively 102 and 100. This is the second year that Fox has ridden 100 winners. Richards has ridden 100 winners a year on five occasions—in 1925, 1927, 1928, 1929, and this year. He was unable to ride in 1926 owing to illness.

YORK MEETING

There was a large attendance of visitors for the second, and last, day of the York Autumn Meeting, when the most important event on the afternoon's programme was the Cambridgeshire Trial Plate, the value of which to the winner was so arranged that success entailed no penalty for the Cambridgeshire. It was won by Spionella, a four-year-old filly, by Spion Kop out of Ella, belonging to Sir E. Hanmer, trained by Peacock, and ridden by Nevett. Spionella is not in the Cambridgeshire. In the early stages of the race Spionella did not appear to have much chance of success, and her chance was still not apparent when she came into the Straight a long way behind the leaders, Break of Day, Sawston, Sundown III., and Earn Hill. About two furlongs from the finish, however, she and Sidonia began a long run. Sidonia ran on well, but not so well as Spionella, who caught Break of Day in almost the last stride, and won by a short head. Sidonia finished fourth, just behind Earn Hill, who ran as if the distance of the race were not quite far enough for him. Leonidas II. ran indifferently, but Hot Bun showed signs of returning to her form of last season. Six Wheeler was not among the starters. It is to be doubted very much whether any of those who took part in this race yesterday will win at Newmarket. Peacock is to be congratulated on this further success as a trainer. I wonder whether people who race only in the South of England realize how great a trainer he is. He has already saddled more than 50 winners this season.

Lone Isle, ridden by Richards, duly won the Askham Maiden Plate, as on past form it seemed to me she was entitled to do, but it was by only a short head that she held off a late and strong challenge from Boy Bachelor, who was very well backed just before the start of the race. Young Middleton, once a very useful long-distance handicapper, has now descended to selling plates. He had not won a race this season until he was successful yesterday in the Bradgate Park Selling Handicap, in which he was ridden by Thwaites. There was no bid for Young Middleton after the race, and so he will continue to be trained by Barling at Newmarket. This able trainer will no doubt place him to win again, quite probably in one of those long-distance selling plates with which an afternoon's racing at Newmarket is so often begun. The second selling plate on the programme, the Leyburn Plate, was won by Golden End, trained by Loftus and ridden by H. Beasley. He had been third in his last race, a maiden plate at Windsor which was won by Glenalmond from Vain Bachelor, so that he had good form for a selling plate. So also had Vincent, who was ridden by Richards. A furlong from the finish Vincent seemed a certain winner, but Golden End came with a good run and beat him by a short head. Sir W. Gilbey's useful plater Neat Knees was a good third. After the race Mr. G. Hartigan, the owner of the second, gave 510 guineas for the winner, who in future will be trained by M. Hartigan.

The finish for the Rawcliffe Nursery was not so exciting, for Orangery won comfortably from the penalized Ayr winner Itsagift, with the Swinfen filly third. Orangery, a filly by Friar Marcus, had been beaten in her last race, at Lewes, by Red Wullie. Dick Bush, ridden by Richards, won the Middlethorpe Sweepstakes easily from Edelweiss after making all the running. The third competitor, Julia Mannering, refused to start and was hopelessly left. Her late trainer, J. Jarvis, can surely have no regrets at her departure from his yard.

GATWICK MEETING

Several Cambridgeshire horses took part in the Redhill Handicap at Gatwick yesterday, among them Rapahannock, who won by a length and a half from Ellenborough, with Fanatist third. Rapahannock was ridden by Fox, who in the previous race, the County Nursery, had ridden his hundredth winner of the season. This was the Bruera colt, who belongs to Mr. Blenkiron, who was acting as a Steward of the meeting. Bruera colt, who was well backed, won easily by three lengths. Indeed it may well be that it would be unwise to pay much attention to the minor placings, for the winner had the race won some distance from the finish. Fox completed a hat trick when he won the Surrey Plate for the Duke of Richmond on Fleur. Fleur was well away, but it seemed some distance from the winning-post that the Miss Jessica filly had got her beaten. The unnamed filly, however, swerved in the last furlong and Fox was able to get up and win. I seem to remember the Miss Jessica filly swerving in this manner before.

Barbizon had not won since his first season until yesterday and he is now a four-year-old. He has, however, often run. Yesterday Wragg, who rode him, took him at the start away from the rest of the field and pursued a lonely furrow on the Stand side of the course. This move was no doubt a very wise one, for Barbizon, not worried by the presence of other horses struggling to beat him, made all the running and won in a canter from Trews, who, in spite of his prominent running in the Derby, has still to win a race. In spite of his breeding, by Buchan out of Long Suit, he seems to be a very moderate creature.

Kettle won the Bridge Selling Handicap purely on her merits. She had never won a race before and is still a maiden, for after her success she had to be disqualified because her jockey, Herbert, was found on returning to scale to be overweight by a very small margin. The Stewards had no alternative, according to the Rules of Racing, but to disqualify the mare and award the race to Spartan. The rider of Kettle, to whom the Stewards attached no blame, considered that the small over-weight was caused by the filly sweating very freely on to the saddle cloth, which was soaked through. After Silver Sound had appeared a very probable winner of the Ifield Claiming and Selling Plate she was caught and beaten by Blue Lightning from H. Smyth's very successful stable.

NEWBURY PROSPECTS

1.30.—ILSLEY SELLING AND CLAIMING PLATE (7f.).—The majority of the probable starters here are unreliable platers, who sometimes win and sometimes run very much worse than expected. The best of them may be Exclamation, who won his last race, and who won over this course in similar company in the spring. The best of the younger horses may be Lenox, who has been running without much success in considerably better company than he will meet here. LENOX may win.

2.0.—LETCOMBE SELLING NURSERY (5f.).—These selling nurseries are always difficult to deal with. Perhaps the winner will be the MELITHEA FILLY, who will be ridden by G. Richards, and who seems to me to put Edgar's Lady filly in here with rather an attractive weight.

2.30.—UNITED SERVICES' CUP (2m. 1f.).—Patrick, who will be ridden by Mr. Cottrill, Great Sand, and Prince Cherry all seem to have fair chances, but the best selection is quite possibly PROSPICE, who keeps on winning and who will be ridden here by Mr. Walsh.

3.10.—HIGHCLERE NURSERY (5f.).—There can be no doubt that if the weights for this race had been drawn up after the race for the Champagne Stakes TURTLE SOUP would have been given about a stone more to carry. It seems, therefore, whether she wins or whether she loses, waste of time to search farther for the probable winner. Coldstream and Instigator II. may be the best of the others. If the latter can give Turtle Soup 16lb. and beat her then he is surely the best two-year-old in training, and more than that an exceptionally good one. He has not run for a long time, but has won both races for which he has been started.

3.45.—NEWBURY AUTUMN FOAL PLATE (6f.).—Various penalties and allowances have made this event very like a nursery without a handicapper. The best at the weights may be Paul Pry, who ran well at York, and Wall Street. When they last met Paul Pry gave Wall Street 3lb. and finished just behind him. The difference in weight is now 4lb., so that strictly on form WALL STREET has a better chance than Paul Pry, and is therefore my selection.

4.15.—LAMBOURN HANDICAP (7f.).—This is a very difficult handicap to deal with. The weights seem to have been excellently apportioned and it can be argued reasonably that quite a number of the probable starters have quite nice chances of success. I like best the chances of Barrack Law, The Factor, Whoopee, and PRINCESS GALAHAD, and suggest that the last-named may win. She was my selection for a similar event the last time she ran, at Hurst Park. She then finished second. I understand that she will be ridden by Fox.

4.45.—MODERATE PLATE (1m.).—If SILVER MOUNT is started she would be my selection, for she ran very well at Doncaster and on that form should be able to win such a race as this with 7st. 7lb. to carry. In her absence I could not make a selection.

LANARK SELECTIONS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

DOUGLAS NURSERY.—ATHERTON.
FOULDEN HANDICAP.—McCALL'S SELECTED.
BLACKWOOD SELLING NURSERY.—LA FERRAN.
DIERE COLT.
WISHAW SELLING HANDICAP.—F. ARMSTRONG'S SELECTED.
CARMICHAEL HANDICAP.—PORTLAND sixth way.
LEE PLATE.—BEAU PERE.

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"— and a laughing water" said Hiawatha, meaning
Schweppe
The Original
SODA WATER

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

NEWBURY

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Although the Newbury Meeting is one of the most prominent of the season, Newmarket trainers have never given it much support. The special train that left Headquarters yesterday morning with our runners was a fairly good one. We shall not be represented in either the Ilsley Claiming and Selling Plate or the Telscombe Selling Nursery.

The United Services' Cup is just the kind of race to suit PATRICK, whose turn to win may now have come.

The Highclere Nursery is an open race. Coldstream is one of the best of Hogg's two-year-olds, and I doubt whether he has been better all the season. But I am not at all sure that he will give the weight to KING, who has done very well in his gallops during the last few weeks. I am confident that he is a much improved horse.

We have two well-fancied runners in the Newbury Autumn Foal Plate. HERITAGE has good form, although he has failed to win. He went in the style of a good horse a few days ago when galloped and I am very confident that he will prove the best from Headquarters and that he will require a lot of beating. Paul Pry has also done well lately and is much fancied.

The Lambourn High-Weight Handicap is just the kind of race to suit SEDIRANDA, who is now at her best. The Factor will be our other runner.

The Moderate Plate may be won by TREMENDOUS, who is a very big horse, and has been waiting for the present conditions to come to suit him.

LANARK

Our runners will be very few at Lanark. QUEEN'S COUNTY will run well for the Douglas Nursery. BRITISH AIRWAY has failed in all her races this season, but she is so well now that I give her a chance in the Blackwood Selling Nursery.

YUKON will run well for the Wishaw Selling Handicap, as I believe that he is much improved in the last few weeks.

BEAU PERE is confidently expected to win the Lee Plate. He will be our only representative.

YORK RESULTS

1.30 (1.33).—The ASKHAM MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

LONE ISLE, br f, by Athlone—Treasure Isle (Mrs. A. Mackintosh). 8st. 9lb. ..... G. Richards 1
BOY BACHELOR, b c, by Bachelor's Double—Young Stella (Mrs. S. B. Joel). 8st. 5lb. ..... T. Weston 2
LEMONITION, b c, by Lemonora—Fruition (Mr. E. M. Sykes). 8st. 5lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Greenholme (Sir K. Cayley). 8st. 5lb. (car. 8st. 6lb.) ..... J. Childs 0
Ganador (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Crawfurd). 8st. 5lb. ..... Childs 0
Stobhall (Mrs. G. H. Drummond). 8st. 5lb. (car. 8st. 6lb.) ..... H. Beasley 0
Prague c, by Heverswood (Mr. R. Gujadhur). 8st. 5lb. ..... H. Jones 0
Sea Surf c, by Jazz Band (Mr. W. H. Putnam). 8st. 5lb. ..... J. Thwaites 0
Avalon (Mr. J. S. Austen). 8st. 2lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Nymphon (Major C. Behrens). 8st. 2lb. ..... Bullock 0
Accession f, by Silver Band or Keatlah Knock (Sir L. Green). 8st. 2lb. ..... R. Charlton 0
Canterbury Week (Mr. W. Hardcastle). 8st. 2lb. ..... J. Dines 0
High Signs (Mr. O. J. Philipson). 8st. 2lb. E. Forsyth 0
Seaton Main (Captain H. Whitworth). 8st. 2lb. ..... G. Nevett 0

(Winner trained by F. Hartigan, at Weyhill)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst Lone Isle, 4 to 1 Boy Bachelor, 7 to 1 Prague colt, 8 to 1 each Lemonition and Avalon, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend. 9s. 3d.; places, 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 8,802 units; total place pool, 8,104 units.

Won by a short head: a length and a half separated second and third. Anna was fourth and Apposite last.

The winner was sold to Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan for 510 guineas.

2.5 (2.8).—The BRADGATE PARK SELLING WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 300 sovs. One mile and a half.

YOUNG MIDDLETON, b g, by Arch-Gift—Rosalie (Mr. M. Markham). 6 yrs. 7st. 12lb. ..... J. Thwaites 1
LUCKY CHARM, b f, by Zria's Charm—Third Page (Mrs. F. Gilbert). 4 yrs. 7st. 9lb. ..... J. Dines 2
WOLFE TONE, b g, by Kwang-su—Irish Holiday (Captain F. Forester). 4 yrs. 7st. 13lb. ..... G. Richards 3
Talpa (Mr. H. F. Clayton). 5 yrs. 8st. 6lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Prince Alex (Mr. C. G. Baxter). 6 yrs. 7st. 4lb. (car. 7st. 5lb.) ..... W. Barugh 0
Archimede (Mr. J. Benson). 4 yrs. 7st. 3lb. (car. 7st. 6lb.) ..... T. Weston 0
Sabine Sailor (Mrs. B. M. Roundell). 5 yrs. 7st. 3lb. ..... A. Richardson 0
Elizabeth Ann (Mr. H. Hamshaw). 5 yrs. 6st. 12lb. ..... J. McGrath 0

(Winner trained by Barling, at Newmarket.)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 agst Lucky Charm, 4 to 1 Wolfe Tone, 5 to 1 Young Middleton, 6 to 1 Archimage, 10 to 1 Elizabeth Ann, 100 to 8 each Sabine Sailor and Talpa, 20 to 1 agst Prince Alex.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 14s.; places, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 5,922 units; total place pool, 6,939 units.

Won by two lengths; one length separated second and third. Sabine Sailor was fourth and Prince Alex last.

There was no bid for the winner.

2.40 (2.45).—The CAMBRIDGESHIRE TRIAL PLATE (handicap) of 600 sovs.; second to receive 100 sovs. and third 30 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

SPIONELLA, b f, by Spion Kop—Ella (Sir E. Hanmer). 4 yrs. 7st. 7lb. ..... W. Nevett 1
BREAK OF DAY, b h, by Flamboyant—Sunrising (Mr. J. A. Dewar). 5 yrs. 7st. 7lb. ..... J. Dines 2
EARN HILL, b g, by Spion Kop—Lady Earn (Major F. B. Sneyd). 3 yrs. 6st. 12lb. (car. 6st. 13lb.) ..... T. Lowrey 3
Leonidas II. (M. M. Boussac). 5 yrs. 9st. 2lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Sidonia (Mr. A. de Rothschild). 4 yrs. 8st. 11lb. (car. 8st. 2lb.) ..... R. Perryman 0
Pictoralis (Sir G. Noble). 5 yrs. 7st. 13lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Hot Bun (M. J. Whitcomb). 4 yrs. 7st. 2lb. ..... J. Caldwell 0
Grandflight (Mr. J. T. Downing). aged. 7st. 6lb. ..... A. Baines 0
Sundown III. (Mr. H. Morris). 6 yrs. 7st. 6lb. (car. 7st. 7lb.) ..... G. Walsh 0
Spinner's Cottage (Mr. G. C. D. Leighton). 7 yrs. 7st. 4lb. ..... Skelton 0
Dancing Toy (Mr. A. E. McKinlay). 3 yrs. 6st. 9lb. ..... A. Richardson 0
Sawston (Mr. J. M. Clayton). 5 yrs. 6st. 9lb. ..... W. Alford 0

(Winner trained by Peacock, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—4 to 1 each Earn Hill and Leonidas II., 5 to 2 Sidonia, 8 to 1 each Pictoralis, Spionella, and Hot Bun, 10 to 1 Break of Day, 100 to 8 each Sawston and Dancing Toy, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 24s. 3d.; places, 5s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. Total win pool, 8,119 units; total place pool, 8,306 units.

Won by a short head; a length and a half separated second and third. Sidonia was fourth and Sundown III. last.

3.15 (3.18).—The LEYBURN SELLING PLATE of 500 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

GOLDEN END, ch c, by Golden Boss—Destination (Mr. C. J. Ryan). 8st. 8lb. ..... H. Beasley 1
VINCENT, ch c, by Vendedor—Lady Kitty (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan). 8st. 8lb. ..... G. Richards 2
NEAT KNEES, b f, by Star and Garter—Niugnep (Sir W. Gilbey). 8st. 5lb. ..... R. Perryman 3
Apposite (Mr. W. Alderson). 8st. 5lb. ..... J. Childs 0
La Fontaine (Mrs. H. B. Beddington). 8st. 5lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Gallando (Mr. J. T. Downing). 8st. 5lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Smolensk I., by Etherno (Major A. Gould). 8st. 5lb. ..... P. Beasley 0
Anna (Sir G. Noble). 8st. ..... J. Harrison 0

(Winner trained by F. Hartigan, at Weyhill)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Golden End, 7 to 2 each Vincent and Neat Knees, 5 to 1 La Fontaine, 8 to 1 Smolensk filly, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 3d.; places, 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 8,802 units; total place pool, 8,104 units.

Won by a short head: one length and a half separated second and third. Prague colt was fourth and Accession filly last.

2.5 (2.8).—The BRADGATE PARK SELLING WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 300 sovs. One mile and a half.

YOUNG MIDDLETON, b g, by Arch-Gift—Rosalie (Mr. M. Markham). 6 yrs. 7st. 12lb. ..... J. Thwaites 1
LUCKY CHARM, b f, by Zria's Charm—Third Page (Mrs. F. Gilbert). 4 yrs. 7st. 9lb. ..... J. Dines 2
WOLFE TONE, b g, by Kwang-su—Irish Holiday (Captain F. Forester). 4 yrs. 7st. 13lb. ..... G. Richards 3
Talpa (Mr. H. F. Clayton). 5 yrs. 8st. 6lb. ..... J. Childs 0
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Grandflight (Mr. J. T. Downing). aged. 7st. 6lb. ..... A. Baines 0
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Spinner's Cottage (Mr. G. C. D. Leighton). 7 yrs. 7st. 4lb. ..... Skelton 0
Dancing Toy (Mr. A. E. McKinlay). 3 yrs. 6st. 9lb. ..... A. Richardson 0
Sawston (Mr. J. M. Clayton). 5 yrs. 6st. 9lb. ..... W. Alford 0

(Winner trained by Peacock, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—4 to 1 each Earn Hill and Leonidas II., 5 to 2 Sidonia, 8 to 1 each Pictoralis, Spionella, and Hot Bun, 10 to 1 Break of Day, 100 to 8 each Sawston and Dancing Toy, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

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Anna (Sir G. Noble). 8st. ..... J. Harrison 0

(Winner trained by F. Hartigan, at Weyhill)

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Won by a short head: a length and a half separated second and third. Anna was fourth and Apposite last.

The winner was sold to Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan for 510 guineas.

3.50 (3.53).—The RAWCLIFFE NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 400 sovs.; for two-year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. Five furlongs.

ORANGERY, ch f, by Friar Marcus—Saffron (Lady Wernher). 7st. 11lb. (car. 7st. 12lb.) J. Dines 1
ITSAGIFT, b f, by Arch-Gift—Ayn Hali (Mr. H. F. Clayton). 7st. 3lb. (car. 7st. 6lb.) T. Weston 2
SWINFEN FILLY, by Manna (Sir W. Cooke). 7st. 2lb. ..... T. Barber 3
Postboy (Mr. A. de Rothschild). 8st. 6lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Irish Shadow (the Maharajah Jam Sahib of Nawanagar). 8st. 2lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Watch Light (Mr. H. J. Joel). 7st. 11lb. ..... W. Wells 0
Full Measure (Sir L. Green). 7st. ..... A. Richardson 0
Aris (Mrs. R. Clayton). 8st. 10lb. ..... W. Alford 0

(Winner trained by Boyd-Rochfort, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—Evens Itsagift, 7 to 1 each agst Irish Shadow, Swinfen filly, and Orangery, 10 to 1 each Watch Light and Aris, 100 to 8 Postboy, 33 to 1 Full Measure.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s.; places, 3s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 9,057 units; total place pool, 8,930 units.

Won by a length: three lengths separated second and third. Postboy was fourth and Aris last.

4.25 (4.27).—The MIDDLETHORPE MAIDEN SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. One mile.

DICK BUSH, ch c, by Bachelor's Double—Maiden-hair (Mr. H. T. Mills). 3 yrs. 8st. 5lb. ..... G. Richards 1
EDELWEISS, br f, by Son-in-Law—Crevasse (Lord Derby). 3 yrs. 8st. 2lb. ..... T. Weston 2
JULIA MANNERING, br f, by Ellangowan—Harpoon (Captain G. B. Portman). 3 yrs. 7st. 9lb. ..... G. Nevett 3

(Winner trained by S. Darling, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 on Dick Bush, 11 to 8 agst Edelweiss, 20 to 1 Julia Mannering.

TOTALISATOR PRICE.—Win dividend, 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 6,473 units.

Won by three lengths; a bad third.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE

Spionella and Orangery.—Win dividend, 521s. to 10s. stake.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

GATWICK

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

2.0.—Spartan, WIN 28s. 6d.; PLACE 11s. 3d.; Dandy Dennis, PLACE 8s. 6d.; Rock Bottom, PLACE 11s. 3d.
2.30.—Blue Lightning, WIN 4s. 3d.; PLACE 2s. 9d.; Silver Sound, PLACE 2s.; Apron Strings, PLACE 4s.
3.0.—Bruera colt, WIN 10s., PLACE 2s.; Tondeleyo filly, PLACE 8s. 3d.; Silver Clarion, PLACE 41s. 6d.
3.30.—Rapahannock, WIN 15s. 6d., PLACE 6s. 3d.; Ellenborough, PLACE 13s.; Fanatist, PLACE 27s. 9d.
4.0.—Fleur, WIN 29s. 9d., PLACE 3s. 9d.; Miss Jessica filly, PLACE 2s. 3d.; ARROYS, PLACE 7s. 6d.
4.30.—Barbizon, WIN 7s. 6d.; PLACE 2s. 6d.; Trews, PLACE 2s. 3d.; Ox and Ass, PLACE 2s. 3d.

YORK

1.30.—Lone Isle, WIN 4s., PLACE 2s. 6d.; Boy Bachelor, PLACE 3s. 3d.; Lemonition, PLACE 2s. 9d.
2.5.—Young Middleton, WIN 25s., PLACE 4s.; Lucky Charm, PLACE 2s., 3d.; Wolfe Tone, PLACE 2s. 3d.
2.40.—Spionella, WIN 25s. 3d., PLACE 5s. 3d.; Break of Day, PLACE 5s.; Earn Hill, PLACE 3s. 3d.
3.15.—Golden End, WIN 10s. 9d., PLACE 2s. 9d.; Vincent, PLACE 2s. 3d.; Neat Knees, PLACE 2s. 3d.
3.50.—Orangery, WIN 6s., PLACE 2s. 3d.; Itsagift, PLACE 2s. 3d.; Swinfen filly, PLACE 2s. 6d.
4.25.—Dick Bush, WIN 6s. 3d.
African Double, 2.40 and 3.50.—Spionella and Orangery, WIN 73s. 6d. to 2s.

NEWBURY PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.30.—The ILSLEY CLAIMING AND SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Seven furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
aSON JOHN (Mr. F. W. Baker) ..... East	6	9	0
LEGISLATOR (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	6	9	0
COUNTY GUY (Major Eyans) ..... Turner	5	8	11
aEXCLAMATION (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre	5	8	7
aPLAGUE (Mr. J. Randall) ..... Whalley	3	8	7
PEACEMAKER II. (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith) ..... Templeman	a	8	7
ALAN MALOWE (Mr. J. Beary) ..... J. Beary	6	8	4
RHYOLITE (Mrs. H. E. Beddington) ..... F. Hartigan	a	8	4
RAINBOW BRIDGE (Mr. F. Cobb) ..... Cobb	a	8	0
aTAXIMETER (Mr. J. E. Cottrell) ..... Gilbert	6	8	4
aECONOMY (Lady Curzon of Kedleston) ..... W. Nightingall	5	8	4
PORTRAITIST (Mr. R. C. Dawson) ..... R. Dawson	4	8	4
EMPRESS EUGENIE (Mr. R. Gubbins) ..... Private	3	8	4
aBERKELEY BRIDGE (Mr. G. W. Hands) ..... Saxby	a	8	4
THE MYTH II. (Mr. G. S. Lidhiard) ..... Sneyd	5	8	4
DUNBEATH (Duke of Portland) ..... F. Darling	3	8	4
JUKE CLOVER (Captain J. Hayson) C. Chapman	3	8	4
RUBY'S LOVE (Mr. J. Rhodes) ..... J. Rhodes	3	8	4
LENOX (Mr. C. J. Ryan) ..... Loftus	3	8	4
RADIO RAG (Miss H. V. Smith) ..... J. Rhodes	3	8	4
aVIZMAR (Mr. G. Todd) ..... G. Todd	4	8	4
DARK RAY (Mr. H. S. Watson) ..... Westlake	5	8	4
AT FAIT (Mrs. F. J. Barlow) ..... Walters	a	8	4
MOSTELLE (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	3	8	0
MACHICO (Mr. O. M. D. Bell) ..... O. Bell	3	7	11
FANATIST (Mr. F. H. Bowcher) ..... Gwilt	3	7	7
aFIDELIO (Sir W. Gilbey) ..... T. Cannon	3	7	11
SCOTCH WILL (Mr. C. E. Howard) ..... Higgs	3	7	11
PENNY LENOX (Mr. D. Nicoll) ..... G. L. Ward	3	7	11
ROYALEXA (Mr. D. White) ..... Rintoul	3	7	11
GREEN LOVER (Mr. E. Martin) ..... Martin	2	6	10
KIPPER (Mr. V. T. Thompson) ..... F. Hartigan	2	6	10
MAY BUSH G, by Golden Orb (Lord Stalbridge) ..... O. Anthony	2	6	7
INDIAN CANOE G, by Zodiac (Mr. E. Gwilt) ..... Gwilt	2	6	0
HEAD PROOF (Dowager Lady Penrhyn) ..... Leach, sen.	2	6	0

Each to be sold for £50, except Son John, Legislator, County Guy, Plague, Empress Eugenie, Dunbeath, Lenox, Green Lover, Kipper, and May Bush gelding.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SON JOHN, — ; COUNTY GUY, M. Wing ; EXCLAMATION, C. Ray ; PLAGUE, C. Richards ; RHYOLITE, G. Richards ; RAINBOW BRIDGE, J. Evans ; TAXIMETER, K. Robertson ; PORTRAITIST, T. Bartlam ; BERKELEY BRIDGE, F. Herbert ; THE MYTH II., F. Fox ; JUKE CLOVER, — ; RUBY'S LOVE, A. Burns ; LENOX, H. Beasley ; VIZMAR, P. Doyle ; DARK RAY, — ; AT FAIT, R. James ; MOSTELLE, M. Beary ; MACHICO, S. Wragg ; DOUBLE TOY, F. Lane ; FIDELIO, J. Sirett ; SCOTCH WILL, J. Dines ; PENNY LENOX, G. Walsh ; GREEN LOVER, I. Martin ; KIPPER, F. Rickaby ; MAY BUSH GELDING, — ; INDIAN CANOE, —.

2.0.—The LETCOMBE SELLING NURSERY HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
CELTIC II. (Mr. C. J. Ryan) ..... Loftus	9	0
CHIVALESQUE (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	8	13
CA'DORO (Mr. A. B. Cornelius) ..... Gwilt	8	12
SURTAX (Mr. E. Gwilt) ..... Gwilt	8	11
REDHILL F, by Tangiers (Mr. V. T. Thompson) ..... F. Hartigan	8	8
FIRESPOT F, by Black Jester (Mr. H. Mosenthal) ..... Gwilt	8	7
VIXEN'S PET C, by Allenby (Mr. B. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	8	6
ROYAL DELIGHT (Mr. F. W. Dennis) ..... Templeman	8	5
MAGO (Mr. E. J. Darling) ..... F. Darling	8	3
LARVITE (Mr. F. Cundell) ..... Cundell	8	3
SONNENSCHEIN (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	8	3
aDOUGLAS F, by Tetratema (Mr. J. Jeffery) ..... De Mestre	8	3
MELITHEA F, by Knockando (Mrs. N. R. Davis) ..... Clancy	8	3
GREY MORN F, by Square Measure (7lb ex.) (Mr. A) lesford) ..... Douglas-Pennant	8	3
HERELING (Captain L. Montagu) ..... De Mestre	8	2
WATERFORD GLASS F, by Craig an Eran (Mr. D. Macnee) ..... Macnee	8	2
MERRY POACHER (Mr. H. S. Persse) ..... Persse	8	1
RICH PENNY (Mr. H. W. Bradbury-Pratt) ..... Larkin	8	1
SILVER ..... Martin	8	1
aCANDOVER (Mr. W. H. Savill) ..... Savill	8	1
TWINTHORNE F, by Irish Battle (Mr. J. Gordon) ..... MacColl	8	0
aLALL C, by Star and Garter (Mr. L. P. Smith) ..... W. P

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

GOLF

"NEWS OF THE WORLD" TOURNAMENT

MITCHELL BEATEN

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

Charles Whitcombe and Henry Cotton will meet over 36 holes in the final of the *News of the World* Tournament at Oxhey. Two years ago they met in the final at Stoke Poges in circumstances as different as possible from those of to-day, for the ground was burnt as hard as a brick, the ball ran for miles, and 3's were common as blackberries. After some scintillating golf by both parties, Whitcombe won in the end by a comfortable margin, but the Cotton of to-day is a stronger, more experienced, and more formidable person than the Cotton of 1928. It ought to be a great match, and prophecy is more than ever gratuitous folly.

The morning's play was not exciting. There was one close match, and that, with all respect to two excellent golfers, was the one that hardly anyone was watching. Easterbrook got an early lead from Davies, staved off some resolute spurts, and just got home at the last hole. Mitchell beat Large easily. Large began by missing a couple of putts—not criminal ones, but the putts that must not be missed against Mitchell. Thus he was early two down and could never retrieve matters. He had stood up splendidly to two big guns on Wednesday, but this time the artillery was still heavier and thundered more continuously and remorselessly. Cotton was still more crushing to Twine, and disposed of him on the twelfth green. Twine began inauspiciously by laying himself a stymie on the second green, and from that point could do nothing right, while Cotton took all chances. It was a disappointing affair, for Twine can play very good golf. The third big man, Whitcombe, had to work much harder to beat Branch, who confirmed all the good opinions formed of him on Wednesday. There is really little to say about the match except that both played well, and Whitcombe played just a little, but quite perceptibly, the better of the two. He was rather longer from the tee—I have seldom seen him hit with such venom—and his iron shots ended rather nearer the hole. On the greens Branch looked the more comfortable of the two, but so far as results were concerned there was nothing in it. Branch never gave in or dropped his game, and at the end he had every reason to be proud of himself.

The most eagerly expected fights are sometimes the most disappointing, and this was, alas! too true of the match between Mitchell and Whitcombe. It may almost be said that for the first time this week Mitchell was really and fiercely tackled, and then he failed. He made a bad start, putting his second shots into bunkers at both the first and the second holes and losing both holes to Whitcombe's copy-book 4's. I do not think it is doing him any grave injustice to say that from that point he felt himself a beaten man. He took three putts on the third green. That was three down, and Whitcombe never looked in the least likely to relent or break down. His golf was worthy of that somewhat overworked epithet "machine-like." He put one tee shot about a yard off the course and he missed two shortish putts, hitting the hole hard in each case. Otherwise his play was as near perfection as might be and full of a serene confidence. Mitchell went on hitting the ball, but it was a hopeless business, and he knew it all too well. Whitcombe's figures were:—

OUT.—4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 5, 5, 4=37.

HOME.—4, 3, 4, 3, 5, 3=22 for six holes

and it may be added that he did not hole a single long, or even longish, putt.

When Mitchell had been beaten, Cotton was four up at the turn on Easterbrook, and a good many spectators went sadly home. Those who remained saw a good fighting finish on Easterbrook's part, though he never had any real chance of catching Cotton, who does not nowadays allow himself to be easily worried by any fireworks by his enemy. Going to the 12th hole, Cotton was five up. He played for once a loose, or, at any rate, a risky shot, and Easterbrook won the hole in a good 4. Then, by way of rubbing it in, Easterbrook holed a beautiful putt for a 3 at the 13th and another for another 3 at the 14th. Cotton got his "par" 4's, but was pulled down to two nevertheless. That was the end of the spurt. Easterbrook played the next three holes well and courageously, but so did Cotton, and hanging on to his two holes he won at the 17th. Easterbrook is beyond doubt a strong player of much promise. There is something a little rigid in his manner of addressing the ball (incidentally he uses the interlocking grip as Whitcombe does), but the swing itself is big and free, and, generally speaking, he is a thoroughly good hitter of the ball, while as regards striking power he gave convincing proof.

The results were:—

FOURTH ROUND

A. Mitchell (Private, St. Albans) beat W. Large (Hurlton) by 6 and 4.
C. A. Whitcombe (Crews Hill) beat W. J. Branch (Henbury) by 3 and 2.
T. H. Cotton (Langley Park) beat W. T. Twine (Bromley and Bickley) by 7 and 6.
S. Easterbrook (Knowle) beat W. H. Davies (Wallasey) by 1 hole.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Whitcombe beat Mitchell by 4 and 3.
Cotton beat Easterbrook by 2 and 1.

THE U.S.A. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

ARDMORE (PENNSYLVANIA), Sept. 25.—The Amateur Championship of America was continued to-day on the Merion Cricket Club's course, when the third round was decided over 36 holes.

The results were:—

E. T. Jones (Atlanta) beat Fay Coleman (California) by 6 and 5.
E. V. Homans (Englewood) beat J. E. Lehman (Olympia) by 5 and 7.
Jesse Sweetser (Shawnacy) beat M. J. McCarthy, jun. (Green Meadow) by 5 and 4.
C. Seaver (Los Angeles) beat W. F. McFhail (Norfolk) by 5 and 4.—*Reuter.*

THE SURREY OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

A 36 holes stroke competition to decide the Open Championship of Surrey will be played at Wentworth on Wednesday, October 22, when professionals attached to clubs which are members of the Surrey County Golf Union and amateurs with a handicap of two or better, who are qualified to play in the Surrey Amateur championship, will be eligible. On the previous day, the annual match between Surrey amateurs and Surrey professionals will be played at Wentworth.

KENT PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

The professional championship of Kent will be decided over 36 holes stroke play, over the links of the Royal Cinque Ports Club at Deal, on Thursday, October 16, when amateurs will compete in a 36 holes stroke competition for prizes given by the Kent P.G.U. On the preceding day amateurs and professionals will play in a 36 holes four-ball competition against bogey.

OLD BRADFIELDIAN G.S.

The autumn meeting of the Old Bradfieldian Golfing Society was held at Deal over the links of the Royal Cinque Ports Club. The results were:—

MEDAL.—SCRATCH.—Thursian Challenge Cup.—A. J. Stevenson, E. Clifford Smith, and H. W. Lindley (tied), 99. A. J. Stevenson won on play off. SCRATCH HANDICAP.—H. W. Lindley and E. Clifford Smith (tied), 93—8=85. JUNIOR HANDICAP.—A. N. Breton, 104—15=89.
BOGEY.—W. H. Rowe Williamson (1d), 1 up.
BOGEY FOURSOMES.—J. H. Cooper and C. L. D. Fawcus, 3 down.

LAWN TENNIS

ROEHAMPTON TOURNAMENT

Mrs. L. A. McKenna, from India, gave a glimpse of her true form at Roehampton yesterday, for the first time since she came to England in the spring, by beating Mrs. V. Barringer by 6—8, 6—1, 6—1, and thus entering the semi-final round of the Women's Singles. R. Miki, last year's winner, though inclined to be careless, gained the remaining place in the semi-final round of the Singles. H. G. N. Cooper, K. C. Gandar Dower, and Captain J. H. Frowen had qualified for this stage on the previous day.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—THIRD ROUND.—R. Miki beat W. L. Goldie (6—2, 7—5).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—THIRD ROUND.—Mrs. P. Thomas beat Miss B. Scames (6—3, 10—8); Mrs. L. A. McKenna beat Mrs. V. Barringer (6—8, 6—1, 6—1); Mrs. H. Martin w.o., Mrs. Dudley Cox scratched; Mrs. E. E. Haylock w.o., Mrs. Crouch scratched.

DOUBLES.—THIRD ROUND.—Major L. A. Newnham and W. L. Goldie beat P. Salmon and P. Witkowski (6—4, 2—6, 6—0); G. R. Sherwell and J. B. Gilbert beat E. M. D. Vandespar and P. G. W. Graves (6—2, 6—1); Captain J. H. Frowen and Captain Revell Sintil beat P. H. Partridge and G. H. R. Radford (6—3, 6—2).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—THIRD ROUND.—Mrs. R. E. Haylock and Miss E. R. Clarke beat Miss F. V. Elder and Miss J. Marshall (6—2, 6—2); Mrs. J. B. Pittman and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. D. Kozhevar and Mrs. J. Wrighton (6—3, 6—0); Miss H. Kennedy and Miss J. Saunders beat Miss D. F. Farquharson and Miss M. H. Moir (6—2, 6—4).

MIXED DOUBLES.—THIRD ROUND.—G. R. Sherwell and Miss N. M. Lyle beat W. L. Goldie and Miss N. M. Bull (6—0, 6—4); H. G. N. Cooper and Miss E. M. Deasman beat R. K. Irons and Miss B. Scames (10—8, 6—4); R. Miki and Miss Ryan beat R. W. Finigan and Miss D. Finnigan (6—0, 6—2); Captain J. H. Frowen and Miss E. R. Clarke beat F. J. W. Millican and Miss K. M. Roberts (6—3, 6—1).

GLENEAGLES

The most striking feature in the play in the tournament at Gleneagles yesterday was the surprisingly easy defeat of H. K. Lester by 6—1, 6—4, by C. E. Malfroy, one of the most improved players in the country.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—THIRD ROUND.—I. G. Collins beat W. T. Anderson (6—3, 6—1). FOURTH ROUND.—C. E. Malfroy beat H. K. Lester (6—1, 6—4); Collins beat Madan Mohan (6—3, 6—4); W. H. Powell beat Ran Bhir Singh (6—2, 8—6); J. E. Giesen beat R. F. Scovell (6—1, 5—7, 7—1).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—FOURTH ROUND.—Miss D. E. Round beat Miss J. McAlpine (6—2, 6—1); Miss J. Sandison beat Mrs. G. Hawkins (6—2, 6—3); Miss N. Trentham beat Mrs. Robertson (6—2, 6—4); Miss M. Heeley beat Miss H. M. Barr (6—1, 6—1).

DOUBLES.—THIRD ROUND.—Ran Bhir Singh and Madan Mohan beat J. S. Olliff and W. H. Powell (6—4, 6—2).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—SECOND ROUND.—Miss N. Trentham and Miss D. E. Round beat Mrs. H. J. Percy and Mrs. W. E. Attewell (6—2, 6—0); the Hon. Mrs. G. Corbett and Miss N. B. Grimond beat Miss C. P. R. Montgomery and Miss M. G. Paton (6—1, 6—2); Mrs. Wood Hawks and Mrs. R. J. St. Sister beat Miss J. Cunningham and Miss P. S. Crispin (6—1, 7—5).

MIXED DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—R. F. Scovell and Miss N. B. Grimond beat W. H. Powell and Miss J. Sandison (6—4, 9—11, 6—4). SECOND ROUND.—J. F. A. Lysaght and Miss H. M. Barr beat D. W. Osborne and Mrs. Osborne (6—2, 6—0); N. Sharpe and Miss N. Trentham beat Dr. A. A. Fyace and Mrs. G. Hawkins (4—6, 6—3, 6—2); I. G. Collins and the Hon. Mrs. G. Corbett beat J. R. G. Morrison and Miss G. Morrison (6—0, 6—3).

BIRCHINGTON TOURNAMENT

Doubles only were played in the Birchington tournament yesterday, rain interfering considerably with play.

The results were:—

DOUBLES.—SECOND ROUND.—F. J. B. Wilson and J. D. Morris beat E. B. Greenwall and F. C. Sharpe (8—6, 6—3); L. D. Warne and R. H. Berry beat A. Hutchison and S. M. Bates (6—3, 6—2); E. M. Lewis and G. R. Buck beat W. B. Wilson and G. I. Phillips (6—4, 6—3). THIRD ROUND.—H. J. Gilbert and J. Frangoul beat J. H. Lloyd and F. R. Borden (6—0, 6—2).

MIXED DOUBLES.—SECOND ROUND.—S. D. F. Harwood and Mrs. E. A. Kemp beat L. D. Warne and Miss Barnes (9—7, 6—4). THIRD ROUND.—H. A. Lewis and Miss G. N. Thompson beat F. V. Barrow and Miss E. Bobby (1—6, 6—3, 6—0); A. T. Hill and Mrs. R. E. Hirne-Williams beat H. J. Gilbert and Miss Burr (6—3, 6—3); Major N. G. Holmes and Mrs. E. M. Chadwick beat J. D. Morris and Miss A. Steer-Watkins (6—3, 3—6, 7—5).

WILDERNESSE COUNTRY CLUB

Captain V. A. Cazalet had little difficulty in qualifying for the final of the Singles in the Wildernesse Country Club tournament at Sevenoaks yesterday. His opponent in the semi-final, C. B. Daniels, could win one game only in each set. Captain Cazalet will meet in the final A. C. Crossley, who beat C. S. Higgins by 8—6, 6—3.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—A. C. Crossley beat C. S. Higgins (8—6, 6—3); Captain V. A. Cazalet beat C. B. Daniels (6—1, 6—1).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—Miss O. V. Webb beat Lady Crosfield (6—2, 6—0); Mrs. W. D. List beat Miss M. K. Phayre (6—1, 6—0).

DOUBLES.—THIRD ROUND.—C. B. Daniels and J. S. Lake beat C. Cook and R. G. Strong (6—3, 6—4); K. A. Latter and L. H. A. Hankey beat A. C. Crossley and C. S. Higgins (6—2, 3—6, 7—5); Captain V. A. Cazalet and J. C. Masterman beat Colonel Nicholas and L. F. Pape (6—3, 6—1); Lieutenant-Commander P. F. M. Dawson, R.N., and T. G. B. Winch beat Lord Charles Hope and H. Kay (6—1, 6—2).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—THIRD ROUND.—Miss O. L. Webb and Miss M. K. Phayre beat Miss N. Willan and Miss E. M. Willan (6—3, 6—0); Mrs. R. Walker and Mrs. Burton beat Mrs. Combe and Mrs. Hodgson (6—3, 3—6, 9—7); Miss D. Crichton and Miss B. Mayston beat Miss B. Baynes and Miss E. Rice (6—3, 5—6, 6—3); Miss F. C. Tolley and Miss M. W. D. List beat Miss J. B. Burton and Miss J. E. Wright (6—2, 6—2).

MIXED DOUBLES.—FOURTH ROUND.—K. A. Latter and Miss B. Mayston beat Dr. Lowe and Miss N. Willan (2—6, 6—3, 10—8); J. C. Masterman and Miss T. Cazalet beat W. E. Young and Mrs. Allen (6—1, 6—0); D. Las and Mrs. List beat L. H. A. Hankey and Miss O. L. Webb (6—4, 2—6, 6—3).

SUTTON TOURNAMENT

W. F. Freeman accomplished another good performance at the Sutton Hard Court Club's tournament yesterday, when he beat C. R. D. Tuckey by 3—6, 6—3, 11—9, and so qualified to oppose R. J. Ritchie in the semi-final round.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—FOURTH ROUND.—W. E. T. Cole beat H. S. Uber (6—2, 7—5); W. F. Freeman beat C. R. D. Tuckey (3—6, 6—3, 11—9); R. J. Ritchie beat C. N. Lavers (6—0, 6—3); J. H. Shales beat G. W. Gibbs (6—3, 6—2).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—FOURTH ROUND.—Mrs. C. H. Jameson beat Mrs. C. R. Norman (6—0, 6—2); Miss B. Yorke beat Miss B. Feltham (10—8, 6—1); Miss O. M. Greenwood beat Miss M. D. Scholes (6—2, 7—5).

DOUBLES.—SECOND ROUND.—R. Arnold and V. C. Bevan beat R. E. Pain and E. J. Santos (7—5, 6—2); C. M. H. Kellaway and H. W. Wann beat E. B. F. Osborn and R. L. Ravensbaw (6—4, 6—3); R. J. Ritchie and C. R. D. Tuckey beat F. G. J. Henderson and R. H. Letts (6—3, 6—1); G. W. Gibbs and W. D. Latham beat W. F. Freeman and E. T. Williamson (6—2, 6—4); E. Eames and S. Shimura beat W. A. Beaumont and T. F. Miller (7—5, 6—2); C. Hepburn and A. W. Vinall beat J. B. Fleming and E. G. Jeffery (6—2, 6—1); C. H. Jameson and E. S. W. Oliver beat J. R. Fawcus and R. E. Fawcus (5—7, 6—2, 6—4); P. S. Ashby and J. G. Babbington beat W. E. T. Cole and A. C. Shegrave (6—0, 7—5, 6—2).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—THIRD ROUND.—Miss W. M. Wood and Mrs. L. D. Brumwell beat Miss N. C. Eden and Miss G. Holloway (6—4, 6—4); Mrs. C. H. Jameson and Miss F. E. Mudford beat Miss H. Bourne and Mrs. H. S. Uber (7—5, 4—6, 6—2); Mrs. H. Edgington and Mrs. C. O. Tuckey beat Mrs. A. Williamson and Miss M. E. Nonweiler (7—5, 8—6); Mrs. F. M. Strawson and Miss B. Feltham beat Miss N. Hiscock and Miss M. Yorke (6—3, 6—1).

MIXED DOUBLES.—SECOND ROUND.—R. J. Ritchie and Mrs. H. Edgington beat J. B. Fleming and Mrs. A. H. Goddrey (6—1, 6—0); D. F. Van Meurs and Miss B. Bridges beat J. R. Fawcus and Mrs. F. M. Strawson (3—6, 7—5, 6—3). THIRD ROUND.—A. W. Vinall and Miss J. Ingram beat W. E. T. Cole and Miss P. E. Mudford (6—3, 7—5); E. N. W. Oliver and Miss H. Bourne beat S. Shimura and Miss M. E. Nonweiler (6—1); C. R. D. Tuckey and Mrs. C. O. Tuckey beat E. C. Cunningby and Mrs. M. G. Dunbar (6—2, 6—4).

THE LADIES' COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Surrey, led by Miss Molly Gourlay, began their bid to regain the honours of ladies' county golf by beating Cheshire at Aldeburgh yesterday by five games to two. In the afternoon they beat Warwickshire by four matches to three.

The results were:—

SURREY beat CHESHIRE by five games to two.

SURREY		CHESHIRE	
Miss M. Gourlay (Camberley Heath) (2 holes)	1	Mrs. R. Cooper (Ringway)	0
Mrs. R. F. Potter (Burhill)	0	Mrs. Clement (Ringway) (3 and 2)	1
Mrs. Latham Hall (Guildford)	0	Mrs. Temple Dobell (Bromborough) (5 and 3)	1
Miss Jean Hamilton (Tandridge) 6 and 4)	1	Mrs. J. A. Hardicker (St. Lytham and St. Annes)	0
Mrs. E. L. Kennedy (Lilybook) (1 hole)	1	Mrs. Murrell (Hale)	0
Mrs. A. C. Johnston (St. George's Hill) (20th)	1	Mrs. W. H. Wood (Manchester)	0
Mrs. J. D. Crosthwaite (Banstead Downs) (2 holes)	1	Miss C. Bridgford (Hale)	0
Total	5	Total	2

DORSET beat WARWICKSHIRE by five games to two.

DORSET		WARWICKSHIRE	
Mrs. Blakman (Ferndown) (2 and 1)	1	Mrs. Peppercorn (Coventry Heath)	0
Miss M. Beard (Ferndown) (2 and 1)	1	Miss D. Hartill (Coventry Heath)	0
Mrs. Morant (Ferndown) (4 and 2)	1	Mrs. Macaulay (Moor Hood)	0
Mrs. Graham Jones (Parkstone) (1 hole)	1	Miss M. M. Fyshe (Blackwell)	0
Miss Arkell (Parkstone)	0	Mrs. F. Bell Scott (Moseley) (4 and 3)	1
Miss E. Lewis (Dorset) (3 and 2)	1	Mrs. W. M. Simcox (Moseley)	0
Miss Carroll (Parkstone)	0	Miss H. K. Burman (Harborne) (4 and 2)	1
Total	5	Total	2

CHESHIRE beat DORSET by five games to two.

CHESHIRE		DORSET	
Mrs. R. Cooper	0	Mrs. Hickman (2 and 1)	1
Mrs. Clement	0	Miss M. Beard (6 and 5)	1
Mrs. Temple Dobell (1 hole)	1	Mrs. Morant	0
Mrs. J. A. Hardicker (4 and 2)	1	Mrs. Graham Jones	0
Mrs. Murrell (3 and 1)	1	Miss Arkell	0
Mrs. W. H. Wood (1 hole)	1	Miss E. Lewis	0
Mrs. Griffiths (4 and 3)	1	Miss Hulcott	0
Total	5	Total	2

SURREY beat WARWICKSHIRE by four games to three.

SURREY		WARWICKSHIRE	
Miss M. Gourlay (4 and 3)	1	Mrs. Peppercorn	0
Mrs. R. F. Potter	0	Miss D. Hartill (3 and 1)	1
Mrs. Latham Hall	0	Mrs. Macaulay (2 and 1)	1
Miss J. Hamilton	0	Miss M. M. Fyshe (2 and 1)	1
Mrs. E. L. Kennedy (3 and 2)	1	Mrs. F. Bell Scott	0
Mrs. A. C. Johnston (1 hole)	1	Mrs. W. M. Simcox	0
Mrs. J. D. Crosthwaite (2 and 1)	1	Miss H. K. Burman	0
Total	4	Total	3

HOCKEY

PROSPECTS FOR THE SEASON

Although the recognized opening of the hockey season is not until next week, many of the leading clubs have arranged games for this Saturday, and it is encouraging to know that nearly every club reports an increased membership, and in many cases additional ground has had to be obtained. There is, moreover, every probability that during the course of the season the breach will be closed between England, Scotland, and Ireland in regard to the composition of the International Rules Board, and that before next season the International Board will have again taken over the control of the rules.

This is probably the reason that the Hockey Association have not interfered in any way with the existing rules, although it is universally recognized that they need not only redrafting, but thoroughly revising, especially with regard to offside and the question of hooking sticks. The Hockey Association, however, have added a very important new rule regarding the payment of expenses, which is as follows:—

"No player or member of a club may receive any expenses in respect of playing in any match, except third-class railway or similar fares. No club shall be entitled to defray the expenses of its members in respect of any match to be played outside the jurisdiction of the Hockey Association without having previously obtained the consent of the association, and no member shall be entitled to receive any such expenses. Any player or member of a club who fails to comply with this rule, or is in any way a party to the failure to comply with this rule, is liable to be dealt with under Rule 16."

In the past third-class railway fares have been allowed by the Hockey Association for international and divisional games, and in cases where funds were available expenses were paid in county games. Briefly, the new rule was framed to govern the increasing number of tours abroad, in which in many cases clubs have been guaranteed their hotel and travelling expenses. It is very improbable that the Hockey Association, who do not allow hotel expenses for international games, are likely to allow clubs to be guaranteed all expenses for a tour abroad, and every club will now have to obtain the sanction of the Hockey Association where the question of expenses arises before proceeding on a tour abroad.

This season, in addition to the usual list of international fixtures, Germany have been granted an official international game, which will in all probability be played at Hamburg early in April. Germany are without doubt by far the strongest of the Continental sides, and in 1928 at Folkestone drew with a Hockey Association side which was mainly composed of international players. Since then they have improved beyond knowledge, and if England hope to win they will have to build up a young side, for the experience of last year's international games must have made the selectors realize that youth must be served. Last season Ireland won the international series by beating England at Dublin, and will be able to call upon most of their side again if necessary, for they were distinctly a young team.

England need new blood badly in the forward line and cannot afford to experiment again as they did last season. Much the same applies to Scotland, who were carrying too many semi-veterans, but Wales have perhaps the most promising material of any of the countries, for their policy has been to build up a young side, and the experience gained last season should prove invaluable this year.

Most of the London clubs have practically the same fixture list season after season, but it is gratifying to hear that Blackheath, one of the pioneers of the game, have been able to obtain fixtures with Surbiton, Dulwich, Hamstead, Royal Engineers, and Royal Navy and Marines this season and are rapidly advancing again to the position they held in the hockey world many years ago. Surbiton in the past two years have made great progress, and last season beat most of the leading sides. H. A. Knight, the Scottish International, should prove a decided acquisition to them in the forward line, and with seven of the Anglo-Indian players in their side they should hold their own. Their opening game is against Richmond to-morrow, who will field practically the same side as last season and are a very difficult side to beat. Mid Surrey will have the regular assistance of last year's Cambridge captain, T. L. Rowan, but S. A. Block will probably not be available until later in the season. With two other Internationals in Commander T. K. Harbottle and J. H. Lewis in their defence the side should be very strong as all last season's forwards are available.

Teddington may quite possibly celebrate their Diamond Jubilee this season with an unbeaten record, for, in addition to most of last season's side, they will be further strengthened by the return of C. A. Gamble and Captain A. S. Grimston. Beckenham's latest University recruit is the Cambridge back, V. H. Wilson, and with R. Y. Fison leading the side this season, they should prove more successful than last year. Hampstead have lost the services of E. E. Trotman and W. P. Phillips, but both C. S. W. Manson and C. T. A. Wilkinson will again turn out and also the old Welsh International, B. G. Lampard Vachell. Weakness forward was their fault last season and it is hoped to find good talent among their new players.

Wimbledon will miss W. L. Whitby, their most prolific scorer last season, but C. Morley Brown will be playing regularly, and also the brothers Kirkpatrick and G. W. Mackay, all Scottish International. They should have no difficulty in opening with a win against Hampstead to-morrow. Southgate, as usual, will be led by S. H. Saville, and although his International partner, C. P. Vines, has gone, the club has a wealth of talent in its junior sides and they should again prove themselves one of the strongest sides. Tulse Hill will be without J. Theophilus, the Welsh International, in their forward line, but otherwise will have most of last season's players available and have plenty of good reserves to fall back upon. Dulwich will be without G. F. Summers and F. W. Carpenter this season, but possibly N. M. Jerram will turn out for them. In meeting Teddington for their first match to-morrow they will have a very stiff task. The Old Kingstonians have an excellent recruit in A. Turner, who showed great promise last season in the Public Schoolboys games, and with F. J. Davis returning to the side they should be much stronger in attack this season.

OLD WESTMINSTER G.S.

The annual meeting of the Old Westminster Golfing Society was held at Moor Park. The competition for the Sutherland Challenge Cup took place in the morning on the High Course, and resulted in a triple tie between M. de J. Creswick, 79—4=75; W. E. P. Moon, 88—13=75; J. Poyser, 83—8=75. In the replay over nine holes M. de J. Creswick won by half a stroke from W. E. P. Moon with a score of 39. The four-ball competition on the West Course in the afternoon for the Club Tankards resulted in a win for E. C. Orpen and R. S. Barnes with a return of six up.

R.A.F. CHAMPIONSHIP

The Championship Meeting of the Royal Air Force Officers' Golfing Association was continued at Camberley Heath yesterday when the results were:—

CHAMPIONSHIP.—FIRST ROUND.—Pilot Officer Pharazyn beat Flight-Lieutenant Silvester by 5 and 4; Captain Gough beat Flight-Lieutenant Clarke by 6 and 4; Pilot Officer Wills-Sandford beat Flight-Lieutenant Hayward by 3 and 2; Squadron-Leader Hayward beat Flight-Lieutenant Wears by 1 and 3. SECOND ROUND.—Pharazyn beat Gough by 6 and 4; Hayward beat Wills-Sandford by 7 and 6.

BOGEY.—FIRST DIVISION.—Pilot Officer Wills-Sandford (+ 1) all square; Squadron-Leader Cook (10), Group Captain Cull (6), Flying Officer Nicholson (7), Pilot Officer Pharazyn (scratch), Captain Gough (2), Flight-Lieutenant Wears (2), and Squadron-Leader Hayward (+ 2) all tied at 1 down. SECOND DIVISION.—Air Vice-Marshal Longcroft (12) 1 up; Flight-Lieutenant Toomer (16) 1 down.

FOURBALL BOGEY.—Air Commodore Holt (8) and Squadron-Leader Cockey (14) 7 up; Squadron-Leader Wann (8) and Flight-Lieutenant Johnson (10) 6 up.

CLUB COMPETITIONS

ABERGELE.—Perkins Challenge Cup.—S. Williams beat D. G. Rowlands.

EAST BRIGHTON.—Mixed Waddy and L. W. Cox, 94—18=76.

ROYAL MID-SURREY.—Ladies' Autumn Meeting (Second Day).—Club prize in Bogey competition from scratch.—Mrs. Kelsey Fear, 5 down. Senior Bogey.—Mrs. Cleland and Mrs. Clay Frost tied at all square. Mrs. Cleland winning on last nine holes. Junior Bogey.—Mrs. Ewart and Mrs. Beddington tied at 6 down. Mrs. Ewart winning on last nine holes. Foursomes (nine holes).—Mrs. Clay Frost and Miss J. Spurling, 43 net. Putting.—Mrs. Woodhouse, 32.

SEAFORD LADIES.—Yearly Gold Medal.—Miss Chandler, 89—16=73. Bogey Cup.—Miss Chandler (14), 5 down. Foursomes.—Miss Waddy and L. W. Cox, 94—18=76.

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM'S MATCH WITH FALKINER

The match in which Lindrum conceded Falkiner 8,000 start in a fortnight's play was continued at Thurston's Hall, in Leicester-square, yesterday, when Lindrum was leading by 5,225. Although the game was so one-sided, the interest in the match was well maintained, and Falkiner had the satisfaction of outpointing his opponent in the afternoon by scoring 775 for an average of 129, while Lindrum made 611 for an average of 87.

Lindrum was in play with a break of 340 (unfinished), and he continued with a run of 90 cannons. Lindrum increased the run of cannons to 114, and the break to 447, when he missed an ordinary cannon, and Falkiner, who was left with a splendid position, scored 70, when he failed to make a cushion cannon. A break of 68 by Lindrum was followed by a run of 117 by his opponent, and then Lindrum scored easily by means of cannon play in a run of 62 down the left side cushion, but when the break had reached 198 he missed a cushion cannon.

Falkiner played so well in his next break that the big lead held by his opponent was quite forgotten. Showing splendid form at the top of the table, Falkiner controlled the balls with fine judgment, and, although he did not trouble very much about the close-cannon game, he had scored 401 before he miscued in playing a cannon off the side cushion. Lindrum, at his next visit, scored 174, but Falkiner maintained his consistent scoring, and added runs of 53, 42, and 67 (unfinished), while Lindrum's chief run was 37.

The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum, 21,863; Falkiner (receives 8,000, in play), 16,802.

Lindrum had the better of the play in the evening, when he scored 1,438 for an average of 180, while Falkiner made 455 for an average of 51. Lindrum then led by 6,044.

Falkiner increased his unfinished break with 130, and then he missed a cushion cannon. This left Lindrum with a splendid opening. After scoring freely by open methods, Lindrum made a run of 81 cannons and, regaining position, he added a sequence of 75 cannons, on each occasion breaking the position when the middle pocket was reached.

After Falkiner had scored 52, Lindrum increased his lead, making a break of 177. Falkiner failed, and Lindrum maintained his consistency by adding breaks of 377 and 119 at successive visits. In the first of these breaks Lindrum scored by all-round play, and in the second he fouled the cue ball in playing a run of close cannons. After his opponent had missed a comparatively easy winner, Falkiner made a run of 107, to which he added a run of 199, this including a sequence of 49 close cannons. At the next innings Lindrum played out time with an unfinished break of 51.

The closing scores were:—Lindrum (in play), 23,301; Falkiner (receives 8,000), 17,257.

THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT

It was announced yesterday that in the international tournament, in which Lindrum, the Australian player, will meet McConachy, the New Zealand champion, Davis, the holder of the professional championship, and Newman, Lindrum will concede each of his opponents 7,000 points start in a fortnight's play.

The exceptional form shown by Lindrum during his first tour in the British Isles last season, when he made 67 breaks of four figures, proved that he is capable of conceding any of his opponents a considerable start. Each of the players will meet his three opponents twice.

In the Snooker's Pool Championship, in which a game will be played after each session of billiards, Newman will receive a start in each match of 200 points.

The tournament will be begun next Monday, when Lindrum and Newman will begin their fortnight's game at Thurston's Hall, and McConachy and Davis will play at Cardiff. All of the games will be played on the Janus cloth.

TO-MORROW'S FOOTBALL FIXTURES

RUGBY UNION RULES

BLACKHEATH.—Blackheath v. Birkenhead Park (3.15).
RICHMOND.—London Scottish v. R.M.A. (3.15).
WANDSWORTH.—Old Leysians v. Richmond (3.0).
TEDDINGTON.—O.M.T.'s v. St. Thomas's Hospital.
THAMES DITTON.—Old Paulines v. St. Bartholomew's Hospital (3.0).
RICHMOND.—Rosslyn Park v. Harlequins (3.15).
ABERAVON.—Aberavon v. Pontypridd (3.30).
BATH.—Bath v. Exeter (3.15).
BEDFORD.—Bedford v. Guy's Hospital.
CARDIFF.—Cardiff v. Llanelly (3.30).
COVENTRY.—Coventry v. Bristol (3.0).
CROSS KEYS.—Cross Keys v. Cardiff (3.45).
GLOUCESTER.—Gloucester v. Northampton (3.30).
LEICESTER.—Leicester v. Nuneaton (3.30).
NEWPORT.—Newport v. Abertillery (4.0).
PLYMOUTH.—Plymouth Albion v. Old Millhillians (3.30).
PONTYPOOL.—Pontypool v. Welsh Universities (4.15).
REDRUTH.—Redruth v. Devonport Services (3.30).
SWANSEA.—Swansea v. Penarth (3.30).
PORTSMOUTH.—United Services v. Blackheath (3.0).
WELLINGTON.—Wellington v. Old Blues (3.0).
GALASHIELS.—Gala v. Glasgow High School (3.0).
JEDFOREST.—Jedforest v. Glasgow Academicals.
BECKENHAM HILL.—Old Dunstonians v. London Welsh.
HALIFAX.—Halifax v. Bradford.
MOSELEY.—Moseley v. Manchester.
TORQUAY.—Torquay Athletic v. Old Alleynians.
WATERLOO.—Waterloo v. Headingley.

RUGBY LEAGUE

BRADFORD.—Bradford Northern v. Batley (3.30).
BROUGHTON.—Broughton Rangers v. Salford (3.30).
CASTLEFORD.—Castleford v. Rochdale Hornets (3.30).
DEWSBURY.—Dewsbury v. Wigan Highfield (3.30).
HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield v. Hunslet (3.30).
HULL.—Hull Kingston Rovers v. St. Helens (3.30).
KEIGHLEY.—Keighley v. Bramley (3.30).
LEEDS.—Leeds v. Featherstone Rovers (3.30).
LEIGH.—Leigh v. Hull (3.30).
OLDHAM.—Oldham v. Barrow (3.30).
ST. HELENS.—St. Helens Recreation v. Wakefield Trinity (3.30).
WARRINGTON.—Warrington v. Halifax (3.30).
WIGAN.—Wigan v. Swinton (3.30).
YORK.—York v. Widnes (3.30).

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham v. Arsenal.
BOLTON.—Bolton Wanderers v. Newcastle United (3.15).
DERBY.—Derby County v. Manchester City (3.15).
LEEDS.—Leeds United v. Huddersfield Town (3.15).
LEICESTER.—Leicester City v. Blackburn Rovers (3.0).
LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool v. Chelsea (3.15).
MANCHESTER.—Manchester United v. Grimsby Town (3.15).
MIDDLESBROUGH.—Middlesbrough v. Aston Villa (3.0).
SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield United v. Portsmouth (3.0).
SUNDERLAND.—Sunderland v. Blackpool (3.15).
UPTON PARK.—West Ham United v. Sheffield Wednesday (3.15).

DIVISION II.

BARNSLEY.—Barnsley v. Bristol City (3.15).
BRADFORD.—Bradford City v. Everton (3.15).
BURNLEY.—Burnley v. Bradford (3.15).
CHARLTON.—Charlton Athletic v. Cardiff City (3.15).
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottingham Forest v. Oldham Athletic (3.0).
HANLEY.—Port Vale v. Bury (3.15).
PRESTON.—Preston North End v. Stoke City (3.0).
SOUTHAMPTON.—Southampton v. Wolverhampton Wanderers (3.15).
SWANSEA.—Swansea Town v. Reading (3.15).
TOTTENHAM.—Tottenham Hotspur v. Millwall (3.30).
WEST BROMWICH.—West Bromwich Albion v. Plymouth Argyle (3.0).

DIVISION III. (SOUTHERN SECTION)

BOURNEMOUTH.—Bournemouth and Boscombe v. Clapton Orient (3.15).
BRIGHTON.—Brighton and Hove Albion v. Northampton Town (3.15).
BRISTOL.—Bristol Rovers v. Luton Town (3.15).
COVENTRY.—Coventry City v. Queen's Park Rangers (3.0).
EXETER.—Exeter City v. Brentford (3.15).
FULHAM.—Fulham v. Norwich City (3.30).
GILLINGHAM.—Gillingham v. Crystal Pal

Conferences

EXPLOITATION OF INVESTORS

RECENT COMPANY FLOTATIONS

STEPS TOWARDS REMEDY

The records of some recently-formed companies were examined by Mr. Henry Morgan, president of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, in his presidential address at the society's annual conference at Sheffield yesterday.

Mr. MORGAN said that in times of acute trade depression finance was necessary to enable businesses to carry on until more favourable conditions prevailed. Banks could not be expected to lend money for the purpose of acquiring capital assets, and it was chiefly to the investing public that we must look for this purpose. In 1928 and 1929 huge amounts were subscribed by the public for the large number of public companies which were floated, and an examination of the records of these companies was very illuminating. Indeed, he must confess that when beginning his investigation he did not anticipate that the figures would so completely illustrate the enormous extent to which the investing public had been exploited during the last few years.

OPTIMISTIC PROSPECTUSES

Taking the last six months of the year 1928, he found that the prospectuses of 58 companies, formed for the purpose of establishing new businesses or developing new inventions or processes, were advertised in a London newspaper. Their issued capital amounted to £13,117,000 and the estimated profits of 52 of the companies totalled £5,219,000. The prospectuses of the remaining six predicted substantial profits but modestly refrained from stating any amounts. According to the latest information he had been able to obtain concerning these 52 companies, 16 had not yet published their first accounts and 14 of these were in liquidation. Of the remaining 36 companies, only five earned profits, which totalled less than £48,000 as compared with the prospectus estimates of over £214,000. The remaining 31 companies whose accounts were available suffered losses aggregating £690,000, as compared with prospectus profits estimated at £3,176,000. Of the whole 58 companies only one had paid a dividend, and 27 were already in liquidation, 14 under compulsory orders, in which connexion the scathing comments of the Official Receiver were not without interest. Further, it would appear that at least 16 of the remaining companies were in serious difficulties owing to losses from divers causes and, in nine cases, from the defaults of underwriters.

It was difficult to arrive at any definite estimate of the present value of the shares of those 58 companies. There was little likelihood of more than nominal amounts being returned to the shareholders of those companies in liquidation, and the shares of such remaining companies as were no longer quoted on the Stock Exchange were of negligible value. The value of the shares of companies still quoted was less than £750,000 at the present market valuation, which in many cases was purely nominal. On this basis it would appear that some 95 per cent. of the capital of these 58 companies had been lost, although this did not represent the total loss, since the shares in many of the companies were purchased by the public at substantial premiums.

The provisions of the new Companies Act had done much to remove the abuses which he had indicated, the President continued. The sections relating to accounts had already had a salutary effect, and the Board of Trade had not hesitated to take proceedings against companies which had failed to comply with the Act. In addition they had perused with interest the recommendations of the General Purposes Committee of the London Stock Exchange concerning new issues and official quotations, and the suggestion that reports by auditors should be filed for various purposes. Such co-operation between the Stock Exchange and the accountancy profession was all to the good, but in his view these improvements did not exhaust the possibilities of what might be done. If the Companies Committee of 1926 had had before them the experience of the short-lived flotations of 1928 and 1929, he thought their recommendations would have been more drastic, and a more stringent Companies Bill would have resulted.

Many of the unsatisfactory features which disfigured company practice to-day could and would be effectively dealt with by shareholders themselves if legislation provided them with a fair and proper method of exercising the powers which the law evidently intended that they should possess. Complaint was made, and not without reason, that shareholders did not take sufficient interest in the affairs of companies in which they had placed their money, but when it was considered how little influence the shareholder had in practice, what little part he had in the appointment of directors or the approval of schemes of reorganization it was hardly surprising that shareholders displayed such apathy. In those cases where shareholders had attempted to make themselves felt, where things had not gone well, their task had been difficult, arduous and thankless. Attendance at general meetings were of little value to shareholders, all of whom could not possibly attend annual meetings, and it would be impossible to accommodate them if they did. An effective remedy would be to provide that a copy of every resolution to be proposed at a company meeting should be sent to every shareholder, with such explanations as might be necessary, and a voting paper on which he could vote either for or against such resolution. An alternative might be, in every case where a poll had to be taken, to send the notice to each shareholder, with a voting paper to enable him to record his vote. In addition to the further amendment of the Companies Act, and a continuation of the "tightening up" of the rules and procedure of the Stock Exchange, it was desirable to limit the underwriting of public issues to those able in fact to meet any loss which might be involved.

RESTORING CONFIDENCE

Referring to public finance, Mr. Morgan said that no further commitments for social services and Public Assistance should be incurred, and in particular the Unemployment Insurance Scheme should be made to conform actuarially and financially to the principles of insurance, and so avoid increasing the debt of the fund at the rate of £2,000,000 a month. Taxation was far heavier in the United Kingdom than in any of the countries with which we were in industrial competition. The fear of an increase in national expenditure was coupled this year with a well-founded expectation of a substantial drop in revenue. As incorporated accountants must be well aware, the profits of businesses assessed under Schedule "D" would show a great falling off, and the disadvantage from the revenue point of view of the changed basis of assessment from the average of the three previous years to the actual profits of the preceding year would be severely felt. The inevitable consequence of these considerations must be an increase in the rates of income-tax and supertax next year, if it was desired to raise from these sources an amount equal to the estimated yield for this year, without taking into account the deficit which was certain.

WOOL RESEARCH

THE NEED OF EMPIRE TEAM WORK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, SEPT. 25

A more extensive scheme of research work is indicated as the result of the Wool Conference which has been held in Leeds since Tuesday, and which concluded its deliberations to-day at the Torridon headquarters of the British Research Association for Woollens and Worsteds. The conference has been attended by representatives from the Dominions, and the greatest satisfaction is expressed at the discussions on vital points affecting further progress in wool research—it is, in fact, stated that developments of considerable importance will follow the issuing of the report of the proceedings in Leeds which is to be presented to the Imperial Conference next week.

The great work done in Leeds in connexion with wool research will become more widely known as a consequence, and greater scope will be given to many projects in view. Colonial representatives attending the conference admitted to-day that the report, which was as yet regarded as confidential, would suggest the possibility of embarking on a wider scheme of research work on an officially constituted Empire basis. There is certainly no doubting the opinion of the delegates on the point.

Dr. A. C. D. Rivett, of Australia, confirmed this view. He considered that the conference was but the beginning of a greater development of Empire research work, and he hoped that work touching upon wool research would now become much closer between Leeds and Australia. Empire team work was what was required. While problems affecting sheep and wool production ought largely to be confined to workers in the countries of production, problems touching manufacturing work should be centred in Britain. Dr. Rivett was of opinion that all manufacturers in Australia should be members of the Research Association at Leeds.

Other delegates expressed the opinion that the research work of the future should be carried out on an Empire scale. South African representatives said they could not expect Britain to do South Africa's research work; they must study their own production problems. It would, however, be useless if there was no co-ordination between the British research workers on manufacturing problems and themselves.

The delegates left Leeds for Edinburgh this afternoon.

(Continued at foot of next column)

TRANSPORT WORKERS' CONGRESS

LABOUR AND TARIFFS

The biennial congress of the International Transport Workers' Federation was continued at Caxton Hall yesterday, Mr. C. T. Cramp, of the National Union of Railwaymen, who is the president, in the chair. The report on activities and the financial report for the years 1928 and 1929 were agreed to.

A message of greeting from the Prime Minister stated that he had hoped to pay a short visit to the conference, but that the Cabinet was sitting and the Imperial Conference would begin next week, and he found himself faced with a continuous series of conferences and appointments.

Mr. G. D. H. COLE, University Reader in Economics, Oxford, put before the congress a paper on "The World Economic Outlook from the Standpoint of Labour." He suggested that rationalization, as it was practised at present, was in two ways reacting unfavourably on the volume of employment. It was diminishing directly the amount of labour required for the production of a given volume of goods, and it was tending to restrict artificially the total quantity of goods produced. It ought to be sheer gain to the world that there should be so great an economy in the use of labour, but actually that did not happen. At present the motive for production under the capitalist system consisted not in the total welfare generated in the process of production, but in that part which went to the capitalist in the form of profit. The costs of non-production were a vital factor in modern economic society, and if the capitalist decided not to produce he threw the burden to a large extent on society as a whole.

His conclusion was that our present troubles were inherent in the capitalist system. He would like to see the State become the employer and controller of industry over a wide field, in the sense of prescribing directly the forms and amounts of production, and accepting responsibility for its financial results. Rationalization could be applied to industry, without setting up a vicious circle of underproduction and under-consumption, only if Socialism was applied too. Difficulties would remain, but would be easier to master. The view he put forward was inconsistent with the whole philosophy of free trade, in the theoretical form preached to the world by British economists for a century and a half. The total cost to the community of letting an industry die might easily be greater than the cost of keeping it in being; and it was not always an economic advantage to buy in the cheapest market. Tariffs might be an unsound way of achieving a desirable result; but the objection to tariffs did not destroy the force of the argument which underlay the advocacy of them. Our present method of determining the production and pricing of commodities in accordance with the total costs incurred by firms in their manufacture was radically wrong. Wages were treated as an element in cost of production just like any other element, but whereas most other costs were merely outgoings, wages were incomes as well. The workers' income was not a means to production, but at least equally with the employers' profit the end for which production existed.

POLICY OF HIGH WAGES

In the discussion which followed M. VERCRUYCE (Belgian Tramway Men's Union) said he feared that the army of the unemployed would grow. They were only at the beginning of the movement of rationalization. He urged that the international trade union movement should take in hand an effective policy; the policy of high wages.

Mr. DAUD (India) referred to the growth of manufactures in India, and expressed anxiety that a collision between Eastern and Western workers should be avoided. He wished to impress on the Labour leaders of the world the necessity of directing their attention to bringing about an understanding between East and West.

HERR SCHUMANN (German Transport Workers) said he did not believe the German trade unions would be unable to defend themselves against the Fascist danger. Germany had to pay large sums in Reparations and for foodstuffs, and could only find the necessary money by competing in world markets at the lowest price against other countries, and Great Britain in particular. If the tariff walls were pulled down and cooperation brought about between, at any rate, the countries of Europe the situation would be decidedly improved.

M. JARRIGION (French Railwaymen) considered the problems raised in Mr. Cole's paper too complicated for the congress to pronounce definitely upon them.

M. C. LINDLEY (Sweden) advised workers not to have recourse to protection for the improvement of their condition.

Mr. COLE, replying, said that modern conditions were forcing on the industrial nations a greater degree of self-sufficiency, which was likely to be fatal to the old classical conception of free trade. One of the most vital things for the working-class movement was to think out a new policy which would be neither a policy of *laissez-faire* nor a policy of tariffs, but a policy of the international regulation of the world's commerce, designed to utilize the surplus of the different countries for the benefit of the world as a whole.

The conference adjourned until to-day.

MUNICIPAL TRANSPORT

TRAMCARS, OMNIBUSES, AND AEROPLANES

At the conference of Municipal Tramways and Transport Associations at Harrogate yesterday, COLONEL H. D. HENDERSON (Perth) made a prophecy that within five years municipal aerodromes would have to be provided everywhere. They must look forward, he said, to the time when transport would not be confined to the road. There was no reason why municipal air transport should not come under the Ministry of Transport, but even if it remained under the Air Ministry the municipal manager should control all transport, whether by trams, omnibuses, or flying machines. Considerable discussion took place about the respective merits of omnibuses and tramcars. Mr. W. T. NEWLING (East Ham) claimed that in some instances tramcars were decidedly better than omnibuses.

BAILIE P. J. DOLLAN (Glasgow) said that the whole system of municipal management would have to be speeded up. There would have to be unified control and direction and the sooner small towns realised that it would be better to pool their interests in transport and have a public corporation board managing the whole system the better it would be for everybody. If they did not do that for themselves the Government would do it for them. If the same degree of research were put into the development of tramcars that was put into the development of omnibuses it might be possible to produce within the next 10 years a tram to travel at 60 miles an hour.

Mr. R. EDWARDS (Liverpool) predicted that within 50 years there would be very few tramway or omnibus services in the country. The transport of the future would be on the lines of the present tubes. Mr. W. VANE MORLAND, general manager of the Walsall Tramway and Motor Service, said that with a fleet of 100 single-deck heavy oil-engined motor-omnibuses the saving on fuel as compared with petrol would be £17,500 per annum, and even assuming the petrol was tax free the saving on present prices would be £11,250. With a fleet of 100 double-deck heavy oil-engined motor-omnibuses the saving would be £22,000, and if petrol were tax free, £13,667. The risk of fire on these vehicles was negligible.

TAX HANDICAP TO INDUSTRY

CALL FOR NATIONAL ECONOMY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BIRMINGHAM, SEPT. 25

The autumnal meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce was opened here to-day under the presidency of Sir Walter Raine.

SIR WALTER RAINE, in his presidential address, expressed the association's thanks to Sir Gilbert Vyle for having drawn up a suggested programme of business matters suitable for discussion at the forthcoming Imperial Conference. Probably no more valuable suggestion had been made than that "suitable machinery for constant and adequate investigation and consultation within the Empire should be devised." Remarking that the League of Nations had quarterly meetings at which the affairs of the world were discussed, he asked: "Why not have regular assemblies of the nations comprizing the British Commonwealth?" They were aware of the difficulties of some of our sister nations, such as Australia, in consequence of which free trade within the Empire might be impracticable for a long time, but there was little doubt that, without asking for free trade at present, a great amount of good work could be accomplished by constant touch with one another.

We should have to do something drastic in order to show the foreigner that he was not going to have the free run of our markets indefinitely. The whole world was suffering more or less from a severe "slump," but this country was feeling it most and was carrying a burden which was literally intolerable. What was required was a renewal of confidence. Probably the cheapness of money might be the means before long of causing the wheels of industry to move again. It might come from a simple rule-of-thumb argument that prices were so low that they could not very well be lower.

LESSON FROM AUSTRALIA

He described as a regrettable fact the ever-increasing tendency to seek something for nothing. Under its hypnotizing influence, he said, many employers, as well as many wage-earners, had been lulled into thinking that working hours and general diligence were not so important as they were once on a time. We were living in a fool's paradise. Unless there was some change before very long we should in the near future awaken to the truth that we should have to alter drastically our methods. He pointed to the experience of Australia, which was feeling in an acute form the results of former uneconomic methods of living, and said that we might learn a lesson from Australia's experience, because in this country we had gone far beyond the limit of safety with regard to social services and general conditions in comparison with our neighbours.

In spite of all the factors which were militating against our trade, there were people seriously advocating a reduction of hours, more holidays, and more pay. "What we want," he declared, "is more work, and instead of talking about fewer hours and more pay let us not place obstacles in the way of carrying out efficiently such work as we may obtain, or it will not be long before many more people will have to take long holidays owing to the orders having been placed in countries where the workpeople are not preyed upon by agitators, who, with their loose talk, create suspicion in the minds of the workers, as so often happens in the United Kingdom." He passed on to the employers a hint that in these bad times, instead of cutting down expenses in every direction, they should rather increase their account for advertising, as by so doing they ought to increase their business. Unless there was a determined non-party effort to change the incidence of the "dole" we should find that many of the great qualities, including self-reliance—which helped to build up the British character had in a single generation been eradicated.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT

The first resolution discussed was submitted by the Leicester Chamber and dealt with the burden of taxation on industry. It stated that one of the most serious handicaps to expansion of trade and equipment at the present time was the heavy burden of national and local taxation which industry was having to bear and asked that the Association should urge the Government to depart from usual Parliamentary procedure and take immediate steps:—

To reduce Imperial expenditure and to distribute the burden of taxation in a more equitable manner; to exempt from income-tax profits placed to reserve for the expansion of business, or the provision of new productive machinery; to make drastic reductions and restrictions in the costs of all social services, both national and local, and to refrain, for a stipulated period, from all further capital expenditure of public money on such social services; and to reduce the high costs of the educational system of the country, and definitely to defer the proposal to raise the school-leaving age.

Mr. F. POLLARD (Leicester), who moved the resolution, which he described as revolutionary, declared that the only remedy was economy.

SIR GILBERT VYLE, seconding, expressed the view that the high rate of income-tax to-day was sustained by certain conclusions of the Colwyn Committee. He would like to see another committee reverse those conclusions and destroy a very mischievous precedent.

Mr. ARTHUR NEAL (Sheffield) agreed with the mover that the resolutions suggested revolutionary procedure, and said that if the Association were to wield the force which they ought to wield, they must be practical in their proposals. Bad as the condition of the country might be it was not so bad that they could afford to force down into destitution any large number of their fellow citizens. Any economies that could be speedily effected should be undertaken. He moved an amendment, the effect of which was to delete the latter part of the resolution, and substitute words so that it read:—

In view of the seriousness of the situation the association urges the Government to set up a special economy committee with instructions to report during the next Session of Parliament as to the economies in public expenditure which can be speedily effected.

The amendment was accepted on behalf of the Leicester Chamber, and after some further discussion the resolution, as amended, was carried without opposition.

The heavy charge on public funds involved in the proposal to raise the school-leaving age, and in particular the proposal to pay maintenance allowances to parents of children between the ages of 14 and 15, was the subject of a resolution by the Sheffield Chamber, which urged the Association to request the Government to postpone for a reasonable period the effect of the proposed legislation, and, in any case, to resist all appeals to grant maintenance allowances in cases where the family income did not make them necessary.

The resolution was carried.

WORK AND "DOLE"

The Newport Chamber submitted a resolution on the question of costs of production, requesting the executive council to impress on the Government the urgent necessity of reviewing the Unemployment Acts and the various trade union regulations affecting production, in view of the increasing difficulties of carrying on industries, particularly those engaged in the export trade. In the discussion it was stated that in South Wales many men were content to work two or three days a week and draw the "dole" for the other days, and in some cases they were assisted to do so by employers themselves.

Some opposition was expressed to a resolution presented by the Leicester Chamber expressing the opinion that the Government should give immediate and serious consideration to the desirability of continuing and extending safeguarding legislation. It was held that safeguarding would not assist the cotton, shipping, and other great industries.

The resolution was still under discussion when the meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

MANCHESTER TRADERS AND EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

The Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters has forwarded a memorandum to the Government on Imperial Trade. The memorandum states, "A continuous development of reciprocal trade is necessary to preserve the Empire as one large economic unit. Great Britain should render every assistance to the Dominions in the extension of their resources by the provision of capital on the most reasonable terms." It is suggested that the Imperial Conference might appoint an Imperial economic conference divested of all political significance consisting of representatives of each Government in the Empire with power to act in their own personal capacity in the investigation of the various problems and the preparation of reports to the Imperial Conference. These representatives should be drawn from the economic trade and finance departments of the respective Governments, from employers and employed in the basic industries, and from commerce, shipping, finance, agriculture, and any sound economic combination or corporation.

HARRODS PIANO SALE

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No less than 73 Bechsteins, Blüthners and Steinways included in the Bargains!

Below we give a selection chosen to exemplify the accommodating range of Sale Prices

UPRIGHTS

BORD Upright; Walnut case, height 3ft. 8ins.; full compass; check action. A useful pianette for the small room. **17 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £1 12 9

HOPKINSON Upright; Walnut case, height 3ft. 11ins.; iron frame; check action. **32 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £3 1 8

KIRKMAN Upright; Walnut case; iron frame; underdamper; check action; full trichord with patent pressure bar; single-panel top door. **29 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £2 15 10

CHAPPELL Upright; Mahogany case; overstrung, underdamper, tape check action; height 3ft. 10ins.; ivory keys. The tone is mellow and the touch perfect. **46 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £4 8 7

SCHIEDMAYER Upright; Rosewood case; full iron frame; underdamper; ivory keys. A famous Piano at a bargain price. **34 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £3 5 3

IBACH Upright; Ebonised case; overstrung; tape check action; ivory keys. The delicate touch will appeal to the finished pianist. **49 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £4 14 4

STEINWAY Upright; Ebonised case; overstrung; underdamper; ivory keys; compass 7¼ octaves. Possesses the Steinway unapproachable 'singing' quality. **65 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £6 5 2

BECHSTEIN Upright; Rosewood case; oblique strung; stud bridge throughout; underdamper; check action; ivory keys. Tone sweet and flutelike in quality. **58 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £5 11 8

BLÜTHNER Upright; Rosewood case; height 4ft. 3ins.; overstrung; tape check action; compass 7¼ octaves, ivory keys. Best value ever offered. **47 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £4 10 6

BECHSTEIN Upright; Rosewood case; Model 9; three-compartment top door; overstrung; underdamper; ivory keys. Marks the highest standard it is possible for an Upright to reach. **65 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £6 5 2

WEBER Upright: Model G. Ebonised case; overstrung; underdamper; metal standards. Rich singing tone. Price new £95. *Piano Sale* **49 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £4 14 4

GORS & KALLMANN Upright; Ebonised case, overstrung; check action; ivory keys. Will harmonise with the modern home. **44Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £4 4 9

GRANDS

BLÜTHNER Short Grand; Ebonised case on three turned legs; overstrung; ivory keys. Has depth and quality of tone, and delightful touch. **75Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £7 4 6

STEINWAY Miniature Grand; Rosewood case on three square legs; overstrung; ivory keys. The pinnacle of Pianoforte perfection. **93 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £8 19 1

COLLARD Grand; Rosewood case on twin legs; compass 7½ octaves; ivory keys; extra heavy metal frame. Exceptional quality and unusual value **68 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £6 10 11

BROADWOOD Short Grand; Rosewood case; gilt iron frame; full compass; ivory keys. For those who measure value by quality. **52 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £5 0 3

WEBER Short Grand; Mahogany case; overstrung; ivory keys. Used at Royal Academy. **84 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £8 1 9

WALDBERG Baby Grand; Mahogany case on twin legs; overstrung; ivory keys; length 4ft. 8ins. Wonderful tone for so small a Piano. *Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £6 12 10* **69 Gns**

GORS & KALLMANN Baby Grand; in well-designed Rosewood case; length 5ft. Overstrung; ivory keys. A world of tone in this little masterpiece. **75 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £7 4 5

BECHSTEIN Boudoir Grand; Rosewood case; overstrung; ivory keys; compass 7¼ octaves. Astonishing resonance and richness of tone. **69 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £6 13 0

PLAYERS

FARRAND Pianola Piano; in Mahogany case, fitted with Metrostyle Tempo lever and pointer; Automatic tracking device; Bass and Treble expression levers. In new condition. **62 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £5 19 6

AEOLIAN Pianola Piano; in Mahogany case; Themodist; Metrostyle; Automatic tracking device; Automatic sustaining pedal device; Transposing device for song rolls. Art finish. **68 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £6 11 0

STECK Pianola Piano; Style 9 in Mahogany case; Gotha model overstrung; underdamper; fitted with Metrostyle and other patented devices of the Aeolian Company. **78 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £7 10 3

STECK Pianola Piano, with Reproducing Action, fitted with Themodist, Metrostyle, Automatic tracking device, loud and soft levers, Transposing device, Graduated Accompaniment levers. This model is fitted with a special Reproducing action for Duo-Art music rolls recorded by great artists. Usual price £195. *Piano Sale* **128 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £12 6 6

STROUD Player Piano; in Mahogany case, height 4ft. 3½ins.; overstrung scaling, underdamper action. Converted to play 88-note Pianola rolls. Treble and bass expression devices. **58 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £5 11 8

KASTNER Player Piano: in Mahogany case, overstrung, underdamper; 88-note pneumatic action with expression devices for giving perfect interpretation of classical music **65 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £6 5 3

BLÜTHNER Carola; in Rosewood case; height 4ft. 4½ins.; overstrung; underdamper action with metal standards; compass 88-note. Almost new. **95 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £9 3 0

BLÜTHNER Hupfeld; in Rosewood case; compass 7¼ octaves; ivory keys; overstrung; underdamper; will play 88-note standard rolls. An exceptional opportunity. **84 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £8 1 9

STECK Player Grand; Quartered Walnut case, length 6ft. 4ins., compass 7¼ octaves, ivory keys. All devices, double tracker. **175 Gns**
Or 12 Quarterly Instalments of £16 17 0

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Letters to the Editor

A BRIEF DIPLOMATIC CAREER

EVENTFUL DAYS IN BERLIN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your obituary notice of Lieutenant-General Sir J. S. Ewart, allusion is made to the distinguished military careers of members of his family. I should like, with your permission, to call attention to the late General's great-grandfather, who in a brief career rose to exceptional eminence in the diplomatic service, and at one moment came within measurable distance of playing a dominant part in the history of Europe.

The son of a Dumfriesshire manse, Joseph Ewart, after completing his studies at the University of Edinburgh, accompanied a young Scottish laird, Macdonald of Clanronald, on the then customary grand tour through Europe. At Berlin he quitted his pupil and obtained secretarial employment at the British Embassy. There his services were so appreciated that he was left in charge when our Envoy, Sir John Stepney, went home on leave of absence. Ewart continued to serve under Stepney's successor, Lord Dalrymple, and his ability was by this time so conspicuous that Sir James Harris at The Hague preferred to correspond with the secretary rather than with his official superior. In the end Dalrymple left Berlin, and Ewart, not yet 30 years old, was promoted to the rank of Envoy, and a year later to that of Minister Plenipotentiary.

This sensational rise of a young man without any advantages of rank or patronage was speedily justified. Ewart shares with Harris (the first Lord Malmesbury) the credit of adjusting the *entente* with Prussia, which destroyed French ascendancy in Holland, saved the Stadtholdership for the House of Orange, and developed into the Triple Alliance of 1788. This alliance set itself to thwart the grandiose schemes of Russia and Austria in the east of Europe. Ewart, who had become something like a dictator at the Court of Berlin, was a dominant figure in the Conference of Reichenbach, which saved the Turkish dominions in Europe from a threatened partition, and proposed to dictate a settlement of the Eastern question on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum*. A serious crisis arose when Catharine of Russia refused to accept such humiliating terms, and insisted upon the retention of Oczakov and the surrounding district. Prussia was prepared to go to war if England would undertake to send naval assistance to the Baltic or the Black Sea. Ewart went to London to urge upon the British Ministers the supreme duty of continued cooperation with Russia. Pitt and his Foreign Secretary, the Duke of Leeds, were inclined to follow the advice of the ardent young diplomatist, and if they had persisted, the whole history of Europe would have been altered. The outbreak of a great war in the East would have prevented any union between Prussia and Austria, would have rendered impossible any European intervention in France, and without such intervention the French Revolution would have followed a very different course. It is well known that at the last moment Pitt gave way, Leeds resigned in disgust, the ultimatum to Russia was revoked, the Triple Alliance was dissolved, and Prussia gravitated towards Austria and the momentous Conference at Pillnitz.

The ultimate decision of the British Ministry wrecked the hitherto triumphant career of Ewart. He returned to Berlin for a few months in 1791 to find himself impotent and neglected in the Court where he had played so masterful a part. His resignation on the ground of ill-health was accepted, and he retired with a pension to Bath, where he died a bitterly disappointed man at the age of 32. There is an interesting tablet to his memory in Bath Abbey. His brief and dramatic career is one of the tragedies of diplomatic history.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
RICHARD LODGE.

Harpenden, Sept. 20.

EAGLES AND DEER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I once saw a full-grown hind attacked by a golden eagle. In October, 1909, while staying on the Deanich Forest, Ross-shire, being one day out stalking, we were lying on a hill slope spying a stag, when the hind appeared round a shoulder of the hill just above us. She was apparently unwounded and healthy, and as she trotted along an eagle made repeated swoops at her head, which she ducked to avoid. The attack went on in utter silence. Being some feet below we had a good view of the great stretch of the eagle's wings from underneath, and very magnificent it looked. I do not now remember if the hind and eagle were aware of our presence, but we saw the former eventually join the herd and the eagle made off. So did our stag!

The stalker said that in 30 years' experience he had never seen such a thing before, though he had known eagles to attack calves, or wounded adult deer, in hard winter weather.

Yours faithfully,
ELINOR M. PUGH.

Woodcroft, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

TIME AND THE TELEPHONE

A DAY ON THE DIAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Postmaster-General's eulogy on the efficiency of the Post Office makes strange reading alongside the complaints which you have recently been publishing. We also note that the Post Office thrives on criticism, and that, as it belongs to the public, the public have the right to criticize their own. However, if they are criticizing their own, why are complaints met in such a high-handed manner? The Postmaster-General tells us that the Post Office is efficient, and we therefore presume that the following is the height of efficiency.

This morning we desired to ring up a number on an exchange within a few miles of Birmingham, the average delay being 40 minutes. On this occasion we were told the delay would be 45 minutes. After an hour the supervisor was asked how much longer the call would take, and we were advised that she would find out and let us know. Thirty-five minutes later, having heard nothing further, we were compelled to cancel the call, as by that time our correspondent would have gone to lunch. We tried again after lunch, and, taking no hours no minutes as the time at which the call was booked, the following is the diary of this call:—

1.0.—Rang supervisor. Told that inquiries would be made and we would be advised.

1.30.—No news, so rang supervisor again and were told to hold on while inquiries were made.

1.35.—Got the ringing tone.

1.45.—Still holding on and were now asked to hang up the receiver and take a trunk call.

2.7.—Still waiting for the trunk call to come through, so rang supervisor again. The line was so bad that we were asked to dial again in the hope of getting another line.

2.8.—Dialled again and got *telegrams*.

2.10.—Dialled again and again asked for supervisor. All we got was the ringing tone.

2.14.—Tried again, and this time got supervisor. Were told to hang up receiver while inquiries were made.

3.10.—Picked up receiver to cancel call and found that Exchange was trying to get through. Even if the fault was due to a faulty bell line on our circuit an efficient service had ample time to find this out, considering the number of complaints we had made in the meantime.

Yours faithfully,
P. J. PENNY, London Sales Manager.
Batteries, Limited, 220, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.C.2, Sept. 24.

A WHEAT QUOTA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The article on the wheat quota system by Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Ruggles-Brise in your issue of the 19th inst., and your leading article in the same issue, draw public attention again to the disastrous state of arable farming in the country to-day.

The quota system, coupled with a guaranteed price of 55s. per quarter for home-grown wheat, appears to be, of all the proposed remedies, the most effective and the one least likely to meet with opposition from any section of the community. Profitable wheat growing should provide a check to the over-production of milk, ease the grass farmer from the competition of the arable farmer, improve the position of the growers of barley and other cereals, and do something to relieve the smallholder from the competition of market garden produce grown by farmers who are no longer able to grow cereals at a profit.

The towns have been slow to realize the desperate plight of the countryside, undue stress having been laid on minor causes, such as insufficient cooperation, middlemen's charges, and profits made by retailers. The main issue, profitable cereal growing, has been obscured. The wheat quota system should make it possible for farmers to grow wheat at a reasonable profit, to employ more labour, and to break up some of the land laid down to grass since the War, reviving at the same time the flagging industries of the countryside. If this policy is adopted, I sincerely believe the first and perhaps the greatest step towards the recovery of British agriculture will have been taken.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GERALD M. STRUTT.

Newhouse, Terling, Essex, Sept. 24.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with interest my friend, Lord Brentford's, statement of Conservative policy in your issue to-day, in reply to Lord Wittenham's criticism of his previous letter. The most important paragraph to the Conservative man in the street who desires to know what will be the Conservative appeal to the electors at the forthcoming election is the penultimate, in which Lord Brentford sums up the position, and says:—

"In other words, the electors will know exactly what the evil is and exactly what possibility there is of a remedy, and we shall ask authority to carry through any bargain (with the Dominions) which, in our view, will diminish the evil and produce the remedy."

Does this mean that the Conservative Party, if returned to power at the next election, will have a "free hand" to carry through any bargain which may be arrived at with the Dominions in the interest of Great Britain and the Empire as a whole, or does it mean that, though the Referendum has now gone, any bargain arrived at by a Conservative Government with the Dominions involving any taxes on foreign foodstuffs will have to be submitted to the country at another General Election before it becomes operative? If the former, I agree with Lord Brentford's optimism as to the assured return of the Conservative Party to power. If the latter, I share Lord Wittenham's grave anxiety as to the result. The country is sick of "safety first," and wants a strong protective policy uniting the Empire, strongly urged by men who believe in it and are prepared to carry it into effect in the shortest possible time.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM DAVISON.

14, Kensington Park-gardens, W.11, Sept. 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Horace Newte must be singularly unlucky in his Conservative acquaintances if he concludes from their opinions that the ordinary Conservative voter regards his leaders with indifference and resentment. This is contrary to the evidence of Conservative associations throughout England, and receives no support from such Conservative voters as I happen to meet. Mr. Baldwin, the late Prime Minister, was chiefly responsible for the policy of his Cabinet, and if Mr. Newte is dissatisfied with his leadership, whom does he propose to put in his place? I regard Mr. Baldwin as the most disinterested politician of the present time, and, in these days of pushing careerists in all three parties, this is a very great asset. Let all Conservatives rally to his support. Character is a more valuable possession than mere political dexterity.

I am, &c.,
A. P. CROUCH.

Bradford-on-Avon.

WOLSEY AND WHITEHALL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The article on the "Inside of the old Treasury buildings" headed "A Disused Throne" in your issue of the 23rd inst. is of special interest, more particularly in regard to the furniture therein. With regard to the buildings, I would point out that there is no "door through which Wolsey emerged on his way to play bowls" spoken of in the third paragraph. The Royal buildings on the west side of the King's way or Whitehall were not erected until after Wolsey's deprivation. A similar error was made by the Rev. W. J. Loftie in an illustrated article in the *Architectural Review* in 1904, where he shows "Interior of Window, Wolsey's Treasury." The Act 28 Henry VIII., cap. 12, "An Act declaring the limits of the King's Palace at Westminster," recites that the ancient Palace of Westminster hath of long time been in decay, and that the King "supreme head, in earth, of the Church of England, hath lately obtained" from the Archbishopric of York one great mansion and "the King's Highness now late upon the soil of the said mansion, place and house, upon the ground thereunto adjoining most sumptuously and curiously hath builded," &c. The grounds adjoining were part of the grant, spoken of in your article, made by the Abbot of Westminster in 1532, which conveyed among others "all those messuages, cottages, tenements, and gardens, situate, lying and being on the east side of the street commonly called the Kynges Street . . . near the Manor of the Lord the King, called York Place," together, of course, with much other lands.

Yours respectfully,
ROBERT J. LISTER.

Late Librarian, Board of Trade, Whitehall-gardens.

HEREDITY AND MENTAL DISEASE

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNFIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I think my friend Dr. Salaman, in his letter in *The Times* of September 23, is alarming himself unnecessarily as to the provisions of the "draft Bill" for legalizing voluntary sterilization drawn up by the Eugenics Society's Committee. (It is, by the way, hardly correct to speak of a "draft Bill." The Committee has merely set forth the main objects it would seek to embody in a Bill, without as yet having gone into any legal details as to procedure or safeguards.)

The vital point is that the law on the subject of sterilization (if practised for any other purpose but improvement of individual health) is chaotic. It appears possible that if a man had himself voluntarily sterilized to prevent transmission of some grave hereditary taint, both he and the doctor who performed the operation might be subject to legal penalty! In any case, the law is so obscure that most medical men, especially those connected with official institutions, would be naturally averse to taking any risks.

The Committee is perfectly aware that insanity does not present the same straightforward problem, as regards inheritance, as does mental defectiveness, and aware also that the final clause of its draft proposals is an omnibus clause. The reason for inserting these clauses, however, is simply to make it possible for anyone who is afraid of transmitting hereditary defect to his posterity to have himself voluntarily sterilized. At present this is virtually impossible. There are numerous cases in which insanity does run in families, and numerous types of insanity which seem to be predominantly genetic in origin; in such cases a sufferer who has married before the onset of the complaint is likely to be extremely anxious to be relieved of the fear of procreation during his spells of mental health. There is no thought of trying to force sterilization upon insane persons or upon anyone with any heritable defect.

By insisting in all such cases upon the necessity for the consent of the subject, and upon adequate safeguards, we hope to establish the vitally important principle that voluntary sterilization is legitimate when undertaken for the good of the race, without opening the door to abuses such as Dr. Salaman seems to imagine.

In any case, as Dr. Salaman himself points out, the main problem concerns the mentally defective, and the issue in their case is quite simple. It appears to be well established that if we could prevent all existing mental defectives from reproducing, then in the next generation, in spite of the existence of numerous normal "carriers" of defect, we should have obtained a reduction of at least 15 per cent. in the number of defectives, and in four or five generations should have halved the incidence of defect. As there are now over 300,000 defectives in the country—nearly one to every 100 people; as institutional accommodation is wholly inadequate for them and could not possibly be provided on account of the expense; and as, unless something is done, their numbers are likely to go up instead of down, the Committee feels that a policy of sterilization, duly combined with improved and increased institutional treatment, is the only way of reducing what is both a burden and a menace.

I am, &c.,
JULIAN S. HUXLEY.

King's College, Strand, W.C.2, Sept. 24.

IMPERIAL RELATIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In his letter on Imperial relations Lord Sandon takes the view that the technical right of the Dominions to secede "is obvious." The Empire has become, in fact, nothing more or less than a League of Nations which happens to function rather more effectively than the other international body to which the name "League of Nations" has actually been appropriated. There is one point which has not been brought out in this discussion, which, academic as it may seem in this country, might at some future time assume a real importance.

If in fact our democratic consciences allow the right of the Dominions to secede from the Empire, it is surely only logical (and on the best democratic principles) that the right of the component States of each Dominion to secede should also be recognized. This is really an important point, which has already been raised within the Commonwealth of Australia, and which might become a real issue, particularly in South Africa. To take an entirely hypothetical case, an occasion might arise in the future when the Dominion of Canada might decide to exercise its right to secede and to join the United States of America, while the Roman Catholic French Canadians of the Province of Quebec might object strongly to incorporation in a unit which has tolerated for half a century the activities of the Ku Klux Klan. Some similar situation might arise in South Africa, so that surely in agreeing the right of secession we should at least require that any self-governing unit in any Dominion shall retain the right of itself seceding from the seceding unit and of remaining inside that long-suffering communion, the British Empire.

If this right, which to me seems inherent in the principle of self-determination, had been recognized at the time of the establishment of Irish self-government the people of Northern Ireland would have been saved a good deal of anxiety.

Yours, &c.,
W. E. D. ALLEN.

23, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1, Sept. 24.

DURABILITY OF PAPER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to the leading article in *The Times* to-day and the report published in your issue of yesterday of the Library Association on the subject of the durability of paper for the preservation of books and records, I shall be greatly obliged if you will allow me to make the following statement on behalf of the makers of esparto papers, of which our firm is one.

So far as I can learn the esparto section of the paper trade was not consulted in regard to this investigation, and none of the gentlemen whose names appear in connexion with this report is exclusively connected with esparto papermaking. The report itself is not available until the end of this week so that it is not possible to weigh the evidence upon which the conclusions come to were based, and so far as any of your readers might be interested in this subject—which is of course of great importance to esparto papermakers—I would ask them to withhold their judgment until the report is available for our examination.

In the meantime I wish to point out that paper made from esparto was first introduced in the sixties and books are extant showing excellent preservation. Wood pulp was not used till a number of years later, and, so far as the test of time is concerned, esparto papers have had the longer life, so that it is difficult to understand on what grounds the Library Association has come to the conclusion that esparto paper is less durable than paper made from wood pulp. In fairness to esparto papermakers, I would ask those who are interested in this question to wait until the report is available to the papermakers so that they can weigh the evidence and reply to this grave charge.

Yours faithfully,
For and on behalf of
The Ellangowan Paper Company, Limited,
W. W. BIRRELL,
Managing Director.

16, Farringdon-street, E.C.4, Sept. 24.

A CONVOLVULUS HAWK MOTH

Your correspondent, Mr. John E. Lyne, and other entomologists may be interested to know that a large moth recently found in my garden was identified as a convolvulus hawk moth by my friend the Rev. J. E. Tarbat, Rector of Calbourne, who now has it in his collection.—The Rev. Dr. S. W. Sutton, Merrie Meade, Newport, I. of W.

Points from Letters

NAPOLEON'S DOCTOR

I have read with interest the letter from Mr. Chifferiel concerning Dr. O'Meara. It contains some important information, but it may perchance interest your readers, in connexion therewith, to know that I possess the portrait of Napoleon which he gave to Dr. O'Meara in 1820. It was painted by an artist whose name was E. L. van Zandthuissen, and is inscribed on the reverse, "Souvenir de Napoleon Grand au Docteur O'Meara, 1820." This piece of paper was, it is declared, printed on a very tiny printing press belonging to a boy on board the vessel that took Napoleon to St. Helena, probably one of those toy printing presses that were in use at that period, but the miniature must have been one of the very latest gifts of the Emperor, as he died in the following year. It is not a valuable, but it is certainly an interesting portrait.—Dr. G. C. Williamson, Mount Manor House, Mount-street, Guildford, Surrey.

BUSINESS MEN AND POLITICS

Sir Charles Mallet suggests a closer study of economic laws. Might one be permitted to suggest a closer study of the sagacious Cobden, who in his political writings laid it down:—

If, as has lately been shown in England, at certain periods in the history of a nation, it becomes necessary to review its principles of domestic policy for the purpose of adapting the Government to the changing and improving condition of its people, it must be equally the part of a wise community to alter the maxims by which its foreign relations have, in past times, been regulated in conformity with the changes which have taken place over the entire globe.

—Mr. H. C. Trollope.

CHRISTIAN UNITY

The statement in *The Times* of September 23 regarding "Christian Unity" ought to convince the Evangelical Free Churches that their first duty and privilege is to seek unity among themselves. As a Presbyterian minister of nearly 40 years' standing, I have always been in most friendly relations, both in Scotland and England, with Congregational Churches, and I would persuade both Churches that the time is come for union between them. While we continue to cherish the ideal of a final union of all the Churches of Christ, let us now enter in at the open door. At the next General Assemblies of these Churches committees ought to be appointed to take steps towards union.—The Rev. William Soufer, Alton, Hants.

PETROL PRICES

I take it that every trader will welcome the reduction in the price of petrol, of which you gave notice on September 23. Anything which tends to development of business must be welcome in such times as the present. But I wish to know if it is right that traders who have the petrol on their premises, bought and paid for, are to sell it at a new—and in this case lower—price, solely on the authority of notice given over the "wireless" and the newspapers? At the time of writing this letter—noon on Tuesday—no official notification has reached this address from any of the distributing firms. Surely such official notice should be circulated to the actual sellers of the commodity at least as soon as the change takes place.—Mr. D. G. French, Burgh Heath, Surrey.

A CHINESE BARGAIN

Under the heading "Simpler Coinage" a correspondent writes, "All Europeans and people of the East to-day know the meaning of 'dollar.'" Is that so? Last autumn when at Hong-kong an American and his wife went into a Chinese silk shop and bought a considerable quantity of silk. They asked the price: it was 120 dollars. Thinking this to be too much they beat the Chinaman down to 100 dollars, and went away delighted at their clever bargain. But they were not nearly so delighted as the Chinaman, who had been fixing his price in Mexican dollars, 2s., the universal dollar in the East, while the Americans had paid him in U.S.A. dollars.—Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly.

PLACING OF SIGN-POSTS

Is not the fault with our sign-posts rather their position and the way they give their information? A sign-post actually at a cross-roads is one of the worst dangers of our roads. The posts should be placed 50 yards before the crossing, one on each of the converging roads; they would thus serve also as danger signs to the approaching motorist. As for the information, this should be printed in large type on a flat board facing the oncoming traffic, the directions being made clear by arrows—*cf.*, the well-known A.A. warnings before some of the large cross-roads on new main roads.—Mr. George Snow, 3, Kensington-gate, W.8.

MARTINS ON THE WING

At 7 a.m. on September 20 I was roused by the sound of many wings. From the window I saw hundreds of martins flying backward and forward over the palms in the garden. The sky was black with flying birds. Some few settled on the palms, others hung on the leaves by their beaks, fluttering their wings. They were in continuous motion and close to me, so that I could see them well and enjoy the beautiful sight. In 10 minutes they were gone, across the sea to Africa. Not one remained. The morning was fairly clear, with no wind. At 1 p.m. there was a bad thunderstorm with heavy rain, but I hoped that the little birds had escaped it.—Admiral Conybeare, Bordighera.

VERDI'S OPERAS IN ENGLISH

La Forza del Destino was produced in Dublin by the Carl Rosa Company more than two months before the production at Newcastle, mentioned by your correspondent Mr. Northcott as being the first performance in English. I have before me, as I write, the programme of the Dublin production, at which I was present, on Friday, December 3, 1909. The opera was well rendered and received with enthusiasm, the producer, Mr. Charles Victor, being called before the curtain for a speech. Mr. Walter Van Noorden conducted, and I can still remember Miss Doris Woodall's fine interpretation of the role of Preziosilla.—The Rev. C. J. K. Burnell, The Rectory, Newent, Gloucestershire.

MERLIN HAWKS IN YORKSHIRE

Referring to the description of "a huge merlin hawk" shot in Yorkshire in *The Times* of September 24, may I venture to point out, first, that the merlin hawk is a very small bird, the total length of the male being 11in. and the female 12in.; secondly, that it is quite a common bird in Yorkshire?—Mr. C. Borrer, 6, Durham-place, Burton-court, S.W.

TOO MUCH SPENDING

I know that I am only an understudy of Cassandra, but to a man who has lived the best part of a century and deplores the end of the sober Victorian age the world seems rushing to destruction. The arterial roads and main arteries of London on Saturdays and Sundays swarm with motor-vehicles flying at terrific speed hither and thither without any definite purpose. Thousands and thousands of pounds are locked up and wasted for amusement by all classes, and houses will not be taken, except by the poorest, without a garage or motor-bicycle shed. All this money is lost for industrial improvements.—Mr. Frank Peace, Woodford Green.

FRENCH RENTES

As a large subscriber to the French loans it appears to me that the French subscribers always lose sight of the fact that what they lost on the swings they get back on the roundabouts—namely, in reduced taxation. The subscribers in Great Britain only lost on the swings.—Colonel Cecil H. Colvin, 63, Cromwell-road, S.W.

SHIPS OFF PRAWLE POINT

Considering the number of ships which run ashore in the neighbourhood of Prawle Point during thick weather, is it not high time for the establishment there of a subsidiary light and sound signal, or at the very least a bell-buoy off the Point?—Captain H. W. H. Helby, R.N., Maelcombe, Prawle, Devon.

INSCRIPTIONS ON SEATS

The inscription "Never cut a friend" was on a seat on the sea wall at my old school, Rossall, 50 years ago. Someone sent to the school magazine a punning Latin version of it: "Hac tu sede sede, sed noli caedere, amica est."—Mr. C. G. Hall, 1, Vicars' Court, Lincoln.

CARRIAGES FOR SMOKERS

If every compartment on every railway were labelled either "Smoking" or "No Smoking" there would be no uncertainty. On the Underground railways in London the convenience of all would be met if each coach were divided by a partition with swing door into "Smoking" and "No Smoking" portions (as is done in the first class coaches on the District section), so that passengers might pass, after they had boarded the train, to the portion they preferred. Obviously the "Smoking" would need to be larger than the "No Smoking" portion.—Mr. W. J. A. Butterfield, 66, Victoria-street, Westminster.

SOCIAL SERVICES

I have read, with very great interest, the most excellent letter in your issue of the 5th inst. from "G. H. F.," largely, no doubt, because it voices views which I have held for years. Why all this "coddling" of the "working man" (a misnomer if there ever was one)? Is not an over-worked doctor, surgeon, parson, lawyer, or Judge equally a "working man"? But they have no "trade unions" or "Eight Hours Bill": their day's work is never over, and yet they always "turn out" in time of need—in fact, they are "the taxi on the rank"!—Mr. Ernest B. Hawksley, Guards' Club.

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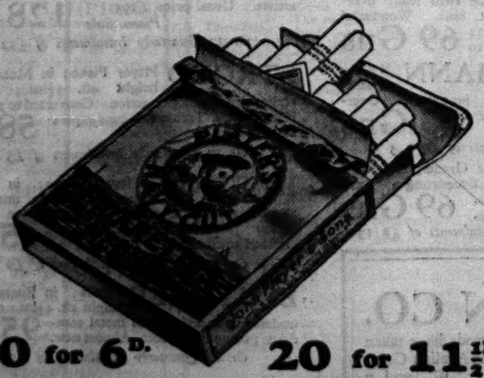

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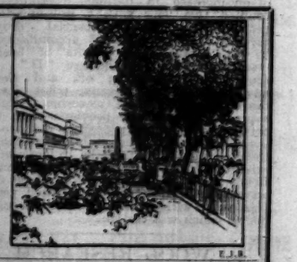

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BICKLEY SCHOOL CASE

ALLEGED NEGLECT OF CHILDREN

MRS. FEARN'S EVIDENCE

Before the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, the trial was continued of Hilda Caroline Trimm Fearn, principal of Merevale High School, Bickley, Kent, charged with neglecting 10 children between the ages of five and nine years in a manner likely to cause them unnecessary suffering or injury to their health. She pleaded "Not Guilty."

Evidence was given that two of the children—Doris Lunn and Gladys Anderson—had not suffered from ringworm, and on the Recorder's direction the defendant was found *Not Guilty* on the two counts relating to these children.

Mr. Eustace Fulton and Mr. B. H. Waddy prosecuted; Mr. L. O'Malley defended. Dr. W. G. Earengey held a watching brief for interested parties.

Miss Dorothy Privett, matron of the school from January to June of this year, continuing her evidence, said she had had previous experience at two other schools and a training in domestic science. She gave Mrs. Fearn a month's notice on May 27. On June 6 she telephoned to her father. On her return Mrs. Fearn told her that she and her sister could have their money and go. They refused because there was no one to look after the children. She did not get slack after giving notice, but did her best until she left.

She had told Mrs. Fearn that her age was 23 when she applied for the post, whereas she was 20. She did that to get the position, feeling confident that she could carry out the duties of matron. She had also stated that she had had two years' training in the Sussex Hospital, Brighton. That was untrue. She had had a month's training there.

Miss Privett, replying to the Recorder, said that Mrs. Fearn, among other things, helped with the washing and cooking, interviewed visitors, helped with the children, and assisted in the teaching if a member of the staff became ill. She used to go out every evening.

Prancey Ethel Privett, aged 19, assistant matron during the same period as her sister, said that, when she arrived at the school she found the children in a neglected state. There was a lot of ringworm and the whole place was in a terrible muddle. The children's heads were in an awful state. She told Mrs. Fearn it was ringworm, but she said it was only spots or gnat-bites. She and her sister asked for a doctor, but Mrs. Fearn said, "There is nothing to worry about. I will see to that." She had not misrepresented her age to Mrs. Fearn, but she had written an application for another position in which she said she was 22. Mrs. Fearn must have found that letter. Her salary at the school was £35 a year.

INSPECTOR'S VISIT TO SCHOOL

Inspector Buckland, of the N.S.P.C.C., said that he received a complaint, and visited Merevale School on June 3. He told Mrs. Fearn that he had called about Joyce Budd, who was said to have been neglected and who had died that morning. Mrs. Fearn made a statement in which she said that three of the children were suffering from measles, and had had this complaint for roughly a fortnight. She added that she owed Dr. Franklin, the regular medical attendant, a bill, and that was the reason she had not called him in. Mrs. Fearn gave the witness all the facilities he required. The larder was like a grocer's shop.

The Recorder.—We have heard about there being only one egg?—There seemed to be ample supplies of food.

The Recorder.—Is there any suggestion that she starved the children?

Mr. Fulton.—No, my lord.

Inspector Buckland said the children seemed to be well nourished with the exception of the boy Anthony. He was very thin, but the doctor told him this was probably due to illness. The children were properly clothed, the bedding was clean, and the dormitories were clean. The society had taken up the case on the ground of failure to provide medical aid.

Dr. J. F. Hackward, Medical Superintendent of Farnborough Hospital, produced case papers of children admitted from Merevale School on June 9. In two cases—those of Doris Lunn and Gladys Anderson—Guy's Hospital reported there was no ringworm. He agreed that the facts relating to these two children were known on July 3, five days before the police court proceedings against Mrs. Fearn. No report was asked for.

CASE FOR DEFENCE

Mr. O'Malley, for the defence, said if what was suggested against Mrs. Fearn was true she was acting in a way that ran absolutely counter to her best interests in conducting the school. The payment of Dr. Franklin was one of the difficulties which confronted her. "Fathers and mothers," he continued, "are built in this way. When there is apprehension of anything going wrong with their young nothing is too much to pay for them; but if their apprehension turns out to be ill-founded then there is very great reluctance to pay the bill. If Mrs. Fearn calls in a doctor unnecessarily she herself has to pay. It is exceedingly difficult for a headmistress in her position to know everything with regard to her children. She has to be guided by those around, and her case is that with regard to only one child had she knowledge of what was happening to the children. When all the prejudice is removed, this charge now comes down from 10 to four cases, and two doubtful and two uncertain cases."

Referring to the cases of Lunn and Anderson, Mr. O'Malley said:—"I do not suggest wicked malice or criminal carelessness on the part of the N.S.P.C.C., but three days after it was known at the hospital that these children had not ringworm—I cannot conceive it was known to the society—she is accused at the police court in regard to them. Had the magistrates dealt with the case as they might have done instead of sending it for trial, Mrs. Fearn was in jeopardy of being convicted on these counts without its being brought before the magistrates that these two children had not ringworm at all."

DEFENDANT IN WITNESS-BOX

Mrs. Fearn said in evidence that she had been six years headmistress at her own school, and four years assistant mistress at Lewisham.

Mr. O'Malley.—Has any charge of cruelty or neglect ever been made against you in your life before?—No.

At the end of the Easter term 1929 she owed Dr. Franklin £15, which she was unable to get from the parents. In the summer of last year there were two cases of ringworm. She called in Dr. Fairhall, who cured the children. There was no ringworm at the school in the Christmas term. In January, 1930, she engaged the two Privetts. The elder said she was 23 and had had two years' experience at the Sussex Hospital, Brighton. The younger Privett represented her age as 22. There was only one case of ringworm during the Easter term, and it was quite untrue that the Privetts had complained of any other children having ringworm during this period. The witness had no knowledge of any ringworm in the school before May 31. On that day marks were shown to her on Margaret Ayling, and she said the child should be treated with iodine. She did not say it was a gnat-bite.

The Recorder.—Did you ever put this sort of thing down to gnat-bite?—No.

She treated the child, and then thought it might be ringworm. She did not think it serious enough to call in a doctor.

The Recorder.—Do you know that ringworm is contagious?—Yes.

You thought you would let the other children take the risk?—No. I isolated the girl day and night, and used the ointment which Dr. Fairhall had used to cure the other children.

Is your case that, however much ringworm there was in the school, you would have relied on the ointment?—No. I sent a message to the father of the child asking if he desired his own doctor to see her.

Dealing with the case of Joyce Budd, the defendant said it was not until May 29 that she was informed that the child was unwell. The matron told her Joyce had had measles, and she simply thought the child had a slight cold. Had she suspected measles she would have called in Dr. Hull, who was then attending at the school. On May 31 she rang up the child's mother and told her there was a case of measles. That was Patricia Williams. She told Mrs. Budd that Joyce was well and happy.

Mr. O'Malley.—Was that true?—No, it was not. I did not want to worry Mrs. Budd, because it was just a slight cold, to my mind.

On June 2 the witness telephoned to Dr. Hull, and when he came he diagnosed Joyce Budd, Miss Edwards (a mistress), and two other pupils as suffering from measles. She informed the parents of the other children, but she did not inform Mrs. Budd.

The Recorder.—Why was that, when you knew she was anxious?—Well, I am awfully sorry about it now. I acted with the best intentions in the world. I did not want to worry Mrs. Budd needlessly. I thought it just a slight attack.

On June 6 the Misses Privett went out together without permission for nearly two hours. She asked where they had been, and they refused to tell her. She then said to them, "Either go upstairs and play the game or go at once."

She did not know they were leaving until the afternoon of June 8, when Mr. Privett called at the school and demanded of her that his daughters should go. She told him it would place her in a great difficulty, and the father replied, "I am sorry for you, Mrs. Fearn, but I want my daughters."

CROSS-EXAMINATION

Cross-examined by Mr. Fulton, Mrs. Fearn said it had not occurred to her that parents might take their children away or be unwilling to send them to school if there were epidemics of measles or ringworm.

Mr. Fulton.—It would have been a serious thing for you if your financial position had been affected at that time?—Yes.

Had you in 12 months been sued in the Bromley County Court seven times and judgment obtained against you for over £100 and about £40 costs?—Yes, but I should like to explain that when I took Merevale two years ago I thought I was selling my old school at Lewisham. Everything was arranged, but the person buying let me down at the last moment.

I put it that because your financial position was bad you were anxious the school should not be closed and that you should not lose the fees of the pupils?—Oh, no.

The witness said that one of the reasons why she did not continue to employ Dr. Franklin was because he was expensive, and some of the parents objected to an expensive doctor.

Replying to the Recorder, she said that she regarded measles as a juvenile complaint, and she did not wish to worry parents unless something serious developed.

Dr. Fairhall, of Lewisham, said his son had been a boarder at the school. He had visited the place several times, and he was satisfied with everything there. Last summer he attended two children for ringworm. His instructions were carried out, and he gave an "all clear" certificate. He left enough ointment with Mrs. Fearn to treat half a dozen cases.

Mrs. Williams, the mother of a pupil who had measles, said she was perfectly satisfied with the treatment which the defendant had given to her daughter.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day, the defendant being allowed bail.

STABBING OF INSTRUCTOR IN A GAOL

WANDSWORTH PRISONER SENT FOR TRIAL

George Edward Wilson, 24, shoemaker, was charged on remand before Mr. Cairns at the South Western Police Court yesterday with attempting to murder Alexander Milne Graham, a civilian instructor, by stabbing him in the back at Wandsworth Prison on September 2.

Mr. R. M. Howe, prosecuting, said Wilson's conduct was unsatisfactory, with the result that he was taken before the Governor and forfeited some remission marks. Afterwards he threatened to do Instructor Graham in. He stabbed Graham in the back with a shoemaker's knife. Fortunately for Graham and for Wilson, the point of the knife struck a rib, otherwise Graham would have been dead.

Giving evidence, Graham said that recently Wilson's conduct in the shoemakers' shop had been bad. He took him before the Governor, who ordered him to forfeit a number of remission marks. "About 10.45 a.m. on September 2," continued the witness, "I was going towards my office. An instinct told me Wilson was following me. I turned round and saw him. I stepped aside and saw he had a knife in his hand. He made an excuse to ask for something. Half an hour later I was in the centre of the shop inspecting work. A prisoner named Clapp was close to me. I did not see Wilson. I felt a sharp blow in the back and knew I had been stabbed. I gave a shout and staggered back. I was caught by Clapp, who had the good sense to pull the knife out. The night before the discipline officer warned me that Wilson intended to 'do me in.'"

Wilson was committed to the Central Criminal Court for trial.

MOTORIST TRIED FOR MANSLAUGHTER

JURY UNABLE TO AGREE

Before Mr. Justice Finlay, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, the trial was continued of Henry Hickman, 34, garage manager, on bail, on the indictment charging him with the manslaughter of Dorothy Moody, a domestic servant, who was struck by a motor-car when crossing Oxford-street on the evening of June 23. The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Percival Clarke, Mr. L. A. Byrne and Mr. E. A. Jessel prosecuted; Mr. Marston Garsia defended.

The defendant, in the witness-box, said he suddenly saw the woman in front of the car. He had no time to apply his brakes. He swerved to the left, but it was quite impossible to avoid her. He got out of the car, heard a scream and lost his self-control completely, got into the car again, and drove away. He was not under the influence of drink.

A medical man, who had attended the defendant for a disease of the nerves and shell-shock, was called as a witness for the defence. He said the defendant had an attack of hysteria about 12 months ago. A sudden shock like the accident would temporarily unbalance him.

After consulting in their room for an hour and a half, the jury returned into Court and said there was no prospect of their being able to agree on a verdict.

The Judge discharged the jury and postponed the further trial of the case until the next session, admitting the defendant to bail.

WELSH COAL FOR SYRIA

WITHDRAWAL OF IMPORT DUTY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, Sept. 25

There is a prospect of larger supplies of Welsh coal being shipped to Syria. South Wales supplies the whole of the British coal which is exported there. Under the mandate of France there has existed since July, 1926, an agreement with Turkey whereby Turkish coal is imported into Syria free of duty. Advices have now been received in South Wales coalowning circles that the import duty upon British coals of 3s. 5d. per ton has been withdrawn. Representations have been made for some years with the object of abolishing this duty on British coals.

The withdrawal of this heavy import tax will place Welsh coals on the same favoured basis as Turkish coals, and there is every prospect of increased shipments of Welsh coals. During the past three years, in spite of the growth of general trade in Syria, the Welsh coal exports have not shown a corresponding increase; in fact, they have declined. In 1927 a total of 32,333 tons of coal was shipped to Syria, in 1928 28,906, and in 1929 15,166 tons, while for the first half of this year 10,607 tons were sent. The whole of these shipments were supplied by South Wales.

NATIVE RACES AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

The Hon. Montague Waldegrave presided yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting of the Native Races and the Liquor Traffic United Committee at the Central Hall, Westminster. He said he did not think the Churches, and still less the general public, had the least idea of the real position with which the committee were grappling. The annual report stated that progress had been made as a result of the committee's activity, and the importance of the movement had been recognized by the Lambeth Conference held that year. Mr. Leif Jones, M.P., moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting views with alarm the many problems that have been created by the liquor traffic in the native territories. It is convinced that this traffic is against the true advancement and happiness of the natives, and it is opposed to the principles of sound commerce, as the natives are spending their money on drink instead of on other commodities, not only to their detriment, but to the detriment of the cotton and other industries in England. It calls upon his Majesty's Government to put an end to this traffic and put into practice the policy so often enunciated that we govern our Colonies in the spirit of trusteeship.

He said that if a stir could be made in public opinion it would give the society a new move forward in its work. Dr. M. J. Elliot seconded, and the resolution, supported by the Bishop of Lagos and Dr. Thomas B. Adams, was unanimously carried.

NEW FLYING-BOATS

BIG MACHINES FOR MAIL SERVICES

A greater measure of comfort for passengers and room for 10 times as much mail as can at present be carried is being provided in the big new flying-boats now approaching completion at the works of Messrs. Short Brothers, at Rochester. Three of these boats have been ordered by Imperial Airways for use between Salonika and Alexandria in January, when the first part of the Cape route is opened and the great increase in mail accommodation shows that the additional traffic over the African route is likely to add mails rather than passengers to the load of the aircraft.

The weight of mail provided for on the three-engined Calcutta flying-boats at present operating between Salonika and Alexandria for the India air mail is just over 3cwt. In the new boats, which will have four engines, probably of higher power, there will be provision for 1½ ton of mail. The Calcuttas now in service have seats for 15 passengers, and there will be only 16 seats in the cabin of the new machine, but there will be very much more room both in width and in headroom. In general design the new boats will be much the same as the earlier ones, though various improvements have been made as the result of experience.

PASSENGERS' COMFORT

The four engines, which will probably be of a new type of Bristol Jupiter now undergoing type tests, will be mounted between the wings. The greater size of the hull allows a mooring compartment to be made in the bows, forward of the pilots' seats and reached by a gangway between them. The passenger cabin is situated immediately beneath the lower wing, which will tend to exclude engine noise from it, and other steps have been taken to make the cabin sound-proof. Chairs for the passengers are placed in pairs on either side of the gangway and rectangular windows are arranged so as to give a good view.

Aft of the cabin is a lavatory and toilet compartment, the steward's room fitted with oil cooker, ice chest and buffet, and a large luggage compartment. The speed and range of the boat will probably not be much greater than those of the present boats. The main aim has been to arrange to take much bigger mail loads up to the point at which the India and Cape routes diverge, and at the same time it has been found possible to give much more comfort to passengers.

NEW MILITARY FLYING-BOATS

DEVELOPMENTS OF SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA TYPES

The development of the flying-boat for military purposes is marked by the recent production of a bigger edition of the Short Singapore, with four engines mounted in tandem pairs between the wings, and by the adaptation of the Short Calcutta commercial flying-boat for military purposes. The original Singapore, a twin-engine flying-boat, was the type used by Sir Alan Cobham on his African survey flight. The new boat, improved particularly as to frontal area and fitted with four Rolls-Royce F.XII. engines, is reported to have given a higher performance in flight trials than any other flying-boat in the world.

The adaptation of the Calcutta to Service requirements is a sign of the desire to give greater comfort now that flying-boat crews are expected to spend longer periods on board their craft. The design of the Calcutta has been very little modified, so that the Service crew will have a degree of comfort similar to that of civilian passengers. Two gunners' cockpits, slightly staggered, have been provided aft of the wings.

Flying-boats of a similar type have already been supplied to the French Government, and a machine developed from the Calcutta and fitted with three Rolls-Royce H engines is being built for the Japanese Government. This boat, which has the new feature of a machine-gun cockpit aft of the tail unit, will shortly be ready for its trials.

GUARANTEED WEEK FOR RAILWAYMEN

CRITICISM OF OFFICIALS' ACTION

Criticism is made in the *Railway Review* this week of actions by local officials of the railway companies which are considered to be contrary to the agreed operation of the guaranteed week in one or two areas recently, it is stated, there have been deliberate attempts to get men to sign a request to be allowed to work their 48 hours per week in five days. The method adopted, it is submitted, appears to be to have a talk with the men and leave them with a document already prepared in which it is made to appear that the men are petitioning for the 48-hour week to be worked in five days.

"We do not appreciate these methods," the journal of the National Union of Railwaymen comments, "any more than we would countenance the breaking of national agreements. One might characterize the action by phrases of a strong character, but we will content ourselves by stating that anything of this kind is particularly unfortunate. Men with administrative responsibility should make it a point in their relationship with staff under their charge that agreements be observed, not that they should be broken. If this policy is not adopted it will surely create an atmosphere that is not likely to help forward the desires of those who aim at cooperative effort in the industry."

PADDINGTON BY-ELECTION

EMPIRE CRUSADERS' RESOLUTION

The following resolution was passed on Wednesday night at a meeting of Empire Crusaders, which was held at the Town Hall, Paddington:—

"That this meeting of Empire Crusaders, resident in South Paddington, having heard the report of the deputation appointed to interview Sir Herbert Lidiard on the policy of Empire Free Trade, deplores the negative attitude of Sir Herbert Lidiard as set forth in that report. This meeting considers that so far as Sir Herbert Lidiard is concerned Empire Crusaders in South Paddington have gone as far as any reasonable person can expect. This meeting now resolves that Empire Crusaders shall carry the matter to the South Paddington Conservative Association, and shall press that association at its meeting on Friday night to consider the adoption of another candidate who will be a whole-hearted and unequivocal supporter of Empire Free Trade."

Mrs. Stewart-Richardson, the United Empire Party's candidate for South Paddington, speaking last night in the Porchester Hall, said that this country was facing the biggest disaster in history. The whole crisis was no longer a party question, but a national question, and already England was, in the speaker's opinion, a third-class nation.

MAN AND WOMAN DROWNED WHILE BATHING

A man and woman on holiday in Cornwall were drowned at Kynance Cove, off the Lizard, yesterday. The man was Bertram Keith Cope, of Oldham-road, Failsworth, near Manchester. The woman is believed to be Miss Marion Lee, of Drewerton-road, Oldham. They went to bathe in a heavy sea while the tide was going out. Miss Lee quickly got into difficulty and shouted for help. Her companion swam to her assistance and they were washed away by the sea. They began to shout for help, and the coastguardman and a number of people were quickly attracted to the spot. Efforts were made to rescue the couple, and eventually the woman was dragged in unconscious with a lifebelt. Artificial respiration was tried, but the woman died without recovering consciousness. The body of the man has not yet been recovered.

MAGISTRATE ON DEPORTATION FROM DOMINIONS

At London Sessions yesterday Alan Dunbar Leslie, 31, a clerk, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for burglary at South Putney.

Leslie, who pleaded "Guilty," was dismissed from the Army in 1919 by General Court-martial for fraudulent conversion and deprived of the Military Cross. He went to Canada, committed an offence there, and was deported. The Chairman (Sir Robert Wallace, K.C., said that it was a great pity that Leslie did not stay in Canada. It was a one-sided arrangement that while the Dominions could deport our criminals who committed offences over there we were not allowed to deport Colonial people who committed crimes here.

POLICE COLLEGE

PROPOSED COURSE OF TRAINING

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SUB-COMMITTEE

The report was issued yesterday of a sub-committee of the Police Council appointed by the Home Secretary to consider a scheme for the establishment of a police college. The committee, of which Mr. A. L. Dixon is chairman, are satisfied of the need of some such institution in the police service, and make recommendations concerning the character of a suggested course, the method of entry, and the administration of the college. The Home Secretary has sent copies of the report to the police authorities and chief officers of police throughout the country, and later in the year a meeting of the Police Council will be held to hear the views of the service on the scheme.

The committee express confidence that a police college established on the lines they indicate would conduce to a higher standard of efficiency, and in particular to the more effective employment of the available police strength, as affording facilities for the higher instruction and training of officers in various positions and as a centre for research. The college course, they say, must embrace all aspects of administration, and should not be designed to create specialists in any particular branches of police work. A two years' course is proposed, the first part of which would consist of a set course of lectures and instruction in police and other subjects of general application on a syllabus common to all those taking the course; while the second part would comprise more advanced work on certain of the police subjects and allow of a measure of specialization. Suggestions are made in an appendix as to the general form which the syllabus for part one should take, but it is emphasized that these are made in no dogmatic spirit. The functions and technique of the police service, it is observed, are constantly changing; new problems and, with them, new methods are constantly arising, and it would therefore be out of place to attempt to lay down in any stereotyped form a curriculum for use over an extended period. Subjects included in the appendix are English, history, general law principles, administration, office method, geography, ethnology, and various aspects of police administration.

TRAVEL STUDY

It is stated that the course should include a period or periods of travel study, to enable officers to gain experience of police work in other forces at home and abroad. Entry to the college, the committee recommend, should be by selection conducted by a central selection board. Candidates should have passed the examination for promotion from constable to sergeant, should normally be under 35 years of age on entering the college, and should have completed five years' service. Officers who pass out successfully should be granted a certificate showing how they have passed in the main group of subjects included in the course. Those whose work is of outstanding merit should be eligible for the award of distinctions carrying a money grant. A register containing full records of all officers who have passed through the college should be kept at the Home Office and be available to police authorities and chief officers of police. Officers who have been awarded a passing out certificate should be distinguished by some such designation as "P.C.C." (Police College Certificate), which should be entered after their names in all official records. The committee note that they have not been able to agree whether the certificate should or should not carry with it a money grant. Detailed consideration is given in the report to the personal position of officers, married and unmarried, who are selected for entry to the college as respects pay, rent allowances, travelling and subsistence expenses, and separation allowances for married men and unmarried men with dependents. It is laid down as a general guide that officers should be able to take the course without being any worse off financially than they would have been if they had remained in their own forces. On the point of uniforms the report suggests that these should be of distinctive design, with appropriate badges of rank, but otherwise the same for all officers taking the full course, whatever ranks they hold.

The administration of the college, it is recommended, should be in the hands of the principal, who should be responsible to the Secretary of State, and should be assisted in general questions of management and finance by a General Purposes Committee constituted so as to be fully representative of the police service. Facilities should be afforded to senior police officers not selected for entry to the full course to attend particular courses of lectures, and great importance is attached to the development of the college as a centre of research in matters of police technique. Admissions to the college for the full course should normally be at the rate of about 50 per annum from the police forces of England and Wales.

COST OF THE SCHEME

Dealing with the cost of the scheme, the committee say it is at present impossible to give any close estimate, but they do not think that the capital expenditure on buildings and equipment would be likely to exceed £150,000, and it might in favourable circumstances be much less. As to annual costs, it is recommended that the pay and rent allowances of all officers taking the full course and their separation allowances and travelling expenses should be borne on the college funds. "We estimate these charges," the committee state, "at about £35,000 per annum. While any estimate of the maintenance charges must at this stage be largely guesswork, we think the total charges falling on the college funds (including the pay and allowances of the officers of the college) may be put at from £65,000 to £75,000 per annum. We recommend that the cost of the scheme should be regarded as part of the normal police expenditure of the country, and met in equal parts by the Exchequer and local funds. We further recommend that, as between one police authority and another, the charges should be met by way of contributions in proportion to the average daily strengths of the respective police forces." It is stated in the main body of the report that the annual average contribution falling to be paid from the local police funds would not be likely to exceed £1 6s. for each man in the force, or £130 for a force 100 strong, one-half of which would be met by the Exchequer contribution. At least one-third of this contribution is referable to the pay and allowances of the officers at the college, and against it might be set off the greater part of the pay of any member of the force who is admitted to the college and whose place in the force it had not been found necessary to fill during his absence.

The committee, in conclusion, endorse a suggestion that the college might with advantage serve the purposes of the Scottish forces as well as the forces of England and Wales, and also be extended to serve the purpose of other forces within the Empire. They hope that measures will be taken thoroughly to explore the possibilities in this direction. A unanimous opinion is also expressed that before any decision is taken on the subject of the report police authorities, chief officers of police, and all ranks of the police service should have an opportunity of considering the scheme in the light of the report.

AN AIRMAN FINED

A fine of £10 for each offence was imposed at Marlow Police Court yesterday on Hugh Robert Arthur Edwards (an Oxford rowing "blue") on charges of piloting an aeroplane at Marlow on June 1 which had not been certified as air worthy, and also for not carrying a certificate of air worthiness. Evidence was given by Captain Reginald Berkeley, the playwright, that on June 1 he saw an aeroplane flying low. He took the number and reported the matter to the Air Ministry, and Inspector Welsh, of the Metropolitan Police, said that when he interviewed the defendant regarding the matter the defendant produced a certificate of air worthiness that had expired on March 18. In his defence Edwards said that he paid the Air Ministry for a certificate for the whole year, but they required two modifications to be made to the aeroplane before issuing the air worthiness certificate. They only issued a certificate to March 18. He had the modifications made and reported the matter to the Ministry, but they would not grant a certificate until the aeroplane had been inspected. He flew to Bristol on May 31 and took part in the Aerial Derby, and then flew back to Upper Heywood. On June 11 he had a letter from the Ministry asking him to fly the machine to Bristol for inspection. The machine was perfectly air worthy and it was not his fault that the certificate had not been issued. The Ministry had now issued a certificate dating back to March 18.

COMPENSATION OF WORKMEN

JUDGE ON "BOGUS PRESENTATIONS"

Comments on what he described as a "farcical" and "bogus" presentation were made at Maldon (Essex) County Court yesterday by Judge Leech, referring to a meeting held at Woodham Walter (Essex) on September 13, at which a cowman named Cottis, who had been injured in the course of his employment, was handed a cheque for £500 by Mr. J. E. Mills, M.P.

The Judge said that last October Cottis received an injury for which he was paid by his employer a weekly sum as compensation. He was a member of a trade union, whose solicitor looked after his interests, and on his advice Cottis signed an agreement in which he accepted £375 as a lump sum in respect to his injury. The agreement was forwarded to the Registrar to be recorded, but the Registrar formed the opinion that the amount was totally inadequate, as the injury incapacitated the man totally and permanently. The Registrar communicated with the union's solicitor, intimating that he considered the sum inadequate and suggesting an amount nearer £600. The insurance company concerned offered £500, and that was duly recorded.

"Judge my surprise," continued the Judge, "upon reading in Essex newspapers that a cheque was handed to Cottis by Mr. Mills, M.P., who told Cottis he was wise to be a member of a union which had been able to secure for him £500. I am constrained to say that apart from the fact that a man cannot, in the proper sense of the word, be 'presented' with his own money, no mention appears to have been made at the meeting of the county court or its functions, which, in this case, had been properly exercised to the great benefit of the workman.

"MISLEADING STATEMENTS"

"It is incorrect that the £500 was obtained by the union. It was really the intervention of the Registrar which resulted in the amount being raised by upwards of £100 over that proposed by the union's solicitor. It is difficult for me to understand any responsible person, including an M.P., lending himself to such a farcical presentation, accompanied as it was by incorrect and misleading statements.

"In making these remarks I am not actuated by any hostility to trade unions whatever. My only object is to make quite clear to the public, and particularly to those who are workmen and might be injured in their employment, that no outside body, be it trade union or any other organization, has any power to obtain compensation or to make any binding agreement fixing a sum for compensation. It is only to the county courts that workmen can look, and confidently look, to protect their interests, and to no outside body.

"I only trust that what I have said will lead to a discontinuance of the practice of making what I can only describe as bogus presentations to workmen of money, which, with the assistance of the county courts, they have become entitled under the Workmen's Compensation Act."

COUNTY DISTRICTS IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT

NEW LOCAL GOVERNMENT SCHEME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEWPORT (I.W.), Sept. 25

The review of county districts of the Isle of Wight under the new Local Government Act by the Local Government Committee of the Island County Council has proceeded sufficiently far to permit of the preparation of a preliminary report, which has been submitted to the local authorities for their opinions preparatory to the submission of a scheme to the Ministry of Health within the next six months.

After obtaining the views of the local authorities, the committee arrived at the conclusion that several of the island districts are too small for the purpose to be served by the Act and that some amalgamation of the urban districts should take place and that the boundaries of the urban districts should be extended by the inclusion of portions of the rural parishes where development has been due to proximity to the towns and there is considerable community of interest. They came to the conclusion, therefore, that the county should be divided into two boroughs and four urban districts, one of the latter to be a new district of West Wight, including Freshwater and Totland Bay. The remainder of the rural district would be divided between the boroughs of Newport and Ryde, the amalgamated urban districts of Cowes and East Cowes and of Sandown and Shanklin, and the urban district of Ventnor. Of the total island population of 86,350 and rateable value of £572,852, Ryde would have the largest—namely, 21,511 and £142,892, and West Wight the smallest, 5,677 and £32,147. Thus there would be only six local authorities, outside the county council, as against nine at present of the larger bodies as well as 24 parish councils, which would be abolished with the extinction of the Rural District Council.

BURGLARY AT HOUSE OF SIR FELIX CASSEL

DECORATIONS AND MINIATURES STOLEN

Putteridge Bury, Luton, the residence of Sir Felix Cassel (the Judge Advocate General) and Lady Cassel, was broken into on Wednesday night and a number of decorations, the property of Sir Felix Cassel, were taken.

The theft was discovered early yesterday by a servant who was tidying Sir Felix Cassel's study. She noticed that a window which had been shut the previous night was wide open, and that a case containing Orders and decorations and a second case containing miniatures of the same Orders were missing. Nothing else in the room had been touched.

The missing decorations include the Order of the Royal Eagle of Prussia, the same Order set in brilliants, the Medjidie (a Turkish Order), the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George with the star, chain, and collar of the Order, the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, the Order of the Rising Sun of Japan, two Swedish Orders, the Legion of Honour (Officer and Grand Officer), the Cross of the Crown of Prussia, and a Coronation medal.

Mr. George Knight, Chief Constable of Hertfordshire, has offered, on behalf of Sir Felix Cassel, a reward of £500 for information that would lead to the recovery of the stolen orders and decorations. Mr. Knight stated yesterday that although the articles were not of much intrinsic value, Sir Felix Cassel attached great personal value to them as family relics. They had belonged to his uncle, the late Sir Ernest Cassel.

Sir Felix Cassel stated last night that the burglars must have exercised extreme caution. There were 18 people in the house, in addition to his wife and himself, and there were three dogs on the premises, but they did not appear to have been disturbed.

BLUE POWDER ON HIGHWAY

The question whether blue powder placed on the highway at Elstead for the purpose of indicating the course to competitors in a motor-cycle reliability trial could be described as litter was raised at Farnham Petty Sessions yesterday. Richard Thomas Viney, of School House, Bramley, and Edward George Baker, The Pines, Milford, were summoned for depositing certain litter on the highway. Police-constable Burgess stated that on September 7 the roads at Elstead had been covered in different places with pale blue powder, and he saw the defendants in Thursley-road standing beside two motor-cycles. Viney was emptying a quantity of pale blue powder into a box at the rear of Baker's machine. When witness asked them if they were responsible for the dye on the road they replied "Yes. We have a trial on this afternoon." The defendants said they belonged to the Witley and District Motor-cycle Club, and that they had never been stopped before. The officer added that patches of discolouration by blue powder occurred on the highway over a distance of three miles, and were also found over some land used for Army manœuvres. The Bench fined the defendants 5s. each.

R.A.F. PILOT OFFICER'S DEATH

Pilot Officer Alfred Cecil Sant, who crashed in an R.A.F. bombing machine from a height of 40ft. in a field at Treeton, near Sheffield, on Tuesday, died in Rotherham Hospital yesterday. He was the only person in the aeroplane when it fell, and received severe head injuries, and one of his legs was badly cut. The machine dug two large holes in the ground, and Sant had to be pulled out by miners who were passing and who feared that the machine would burst into flames at any moment. Sant is the 47th member of the Royal Air Force who has lost his life in an accident this year, as compared with 42 for the whole of 1929.

CASES OF CRUELTY

£20 FINE FOR WORKING UNFIT HORSE

Charged at Greenwich Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Bernard Campion, K.C., with cruelly working a chestnut horse while suffering from sore shoulders at Tranquil-vale, Blackheath, Graham Herbert Clarke, 35, dairyman, Montpelier-road, Blackheath, pleaded "Guilty." When arrested by a police officer the defendant said he knew the horse was in that condition, and he was taking it back to the stable.

Mr. M. G. Byerley, F.R.C.V.S., for the prosecution, said the animal was in a weak and neglected condition, and all the sores were due to the rubbing of the harness and to the horse not having been properly groomed.

The defendant said he bought the horse only three months ago, and it was in such a terrible state and starving that he took it out of pity. He gave only £7 for it.

The Magistrate.—To say that you took it out of pity is sheer nonsense and hypocrisy. You bought it as a good speculation to you in business. But for a vigilant police officer you would have gone on working it until it was past it. You have brutally ill-treated this horse.

A fine of £20 was imposed, and seven days was allowed in which to pay the fine. The alternative was two months' imprisonment.

Ellen Grover, a married woman, of Fabian-street, East Ham, was charged with cruelly ill-treating a fowl before Mr. Wyatt Paine at East Ham Police Court yesterday. The proceedings were taken at the instance of Inspector Ryan, of the R.S.P.C.A., and three witnesses were called, who stated that on the afternoon of September 15 Mrs. Grover was seen to throw a fowl into the next door garden of Mrs. E. Lyne. She made the remark, "Perhaps you'll now keep your chickens in your own yard." The bird was seen to be bleeding, and when it was examined was found to have a broken leg and a broken wing, and that its windpipe was severed. The accused woman was fined 20s. or 13 days' imprisonment.

LANCASHIRE COTTON CORPORATION

ARTICLE IN "THE TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

An interesting and authoritative account of the work of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation is given by Sir Kenneth D. Stewart, the chairman, in to-day's issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement*. He states that in the case of 51 companies controlling 5,000,000 spindles possession of the properties has passed to the corporation, and that further absorptions are proceeding at the rate of several weekly. Reviewing actual results, Sir Kenneth mentions that four standard yarns have been marketed up to date, the cheapest of them being the subject of an offer to the trade at the beginning of this month. The response has been, he states, most encouraging, and Lancashire can now offer in this instance a product competitive with the Far East at a price lower than has been known for a decade. Several mills have been restarted and others will be restarted shortly.

Mr. A. M. Samuel, M.P., contributes an article in which he contends that the bald, unqualified statement that imports create exports is misleading and should be rejected as inaccurate.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day, separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

News in Brief

Mr. J. B. Chapman, Town Clerk of Burton-on-Trent, yesterday resigned owing to ill-health.

Mr. W. H. Griffith, a freeman of Gillingham, who was Mayor during the War years from 1914 to 1919, has celebrated his diamond wedding this week.

Sales of national savings certificates for the week ended September 13 were 956,130, making a total sold of 982,617,077, representing a cash equivalent of £771,703,411.

The centenary of the Cumberland Infirmary, which will take place on October 1, will be celebrated by the starting of a fund to build a modern operating theatre, at a cost of £10,000.

During a gale at Liverpool yesterday, David Moore, seaman, 40, was blown from the mast of the Canadian liner Duchess of Atholl. He fell on to the deck, 90ft. below, and was killed instantly.

Miss Irene Page, 17, of Knighton-street, Hepthorn Lane, near Chesterfield, was successful in the bacon rolling and boning competition at the International Grocers' Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, yesterday.

Lance-Corporal J. W. James, 2nd Royal Tank Corps, stationed at Farnborough, died in the Cambridge Military Hospital, Aldershot, on Wednesday night from injuries received when a petrol tank which he was cleaning out exploded.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. MacDonald, of Rockwood-terrace, Torquay, celebrated their golden wedding yesterday. About 1870 Mr. MacDonald was a junior on the staff of *The Times*, and his association with that newspaper lasted for 35 years.

The London Midland and Scottish Railway bridge over the River Dove, near Burton-on-Trent, will be renewed on Sunday. While the line is closed for 24 hours a new steel structure, weighing 200 tons, will be placed in position and the lines relaid.

An oil painting, which is stated to be valuable, has been stolen from the vestry of Mortlake Parish Church. The subject of the painting is "The Return of the Prodigal Son," the artist being the late Mr. Alfred Morgan, of Palewell-park, East Sheen.

A fire occurred at the granary and stables of Mr. O. Woodman, corn merchant and contractor, of High-street, Stanmore, early yesterday morning. Persons living near by were awakened by the barking of Bruce, a big Airedale dog, but by the time they were able to reach him the animal had been burnt to death.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The London County Council invites tenders for the construction of a new bridge to carry the Southern Railway (Bexley Heath line) over Westhorne-avenue (South Circular Road), in the

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE LEAGUE OF COURTESY

By CALLISTHENES

Some three weeks ago we published in this column an article on "The Art and Practice of Appreciation" in which we said that appreciation was none the better for being "silent," and that it was good, when possible, to express it.

We noticed that a fortnight later a New York visitor to London, writing from the Olympic on his way home, said in a letter to the Editor of *The Times* that he had been interested in our article and was, apparently, induced by it to express his appreciation of the friendliness and courtesy he had found in England.

This was followed the next day by a letter to the Editor of *The Times* from one of Harley Street's medical Knights in which he reciprocated the appreciation of England by an equally warm appreciation of the United States.

It seemed to us when we read these letters that the league of courtesy is a true league of nations.

Much can be done by politicians, for they speak from a sounding-board which sends their words into millions of homes. Much can be done by economic arrangements, for it is difficult to be very friendly with a man who takes away your living. Much can be done by the organization of common interests of all sorts—art, literature, the theatre, sport and science.

But personal courtesy, though it does not cover so wide a surface, goes deeper, far deeper, and holds fast.

The letters to which we have referred were in substance just little catalogues of kindnesses received. They covered the whole of the social scale. Policemen and 'bus conductors and hotel porters had contributed no less than the millionaires who lent a house or a motor car. We are sure that the friendships created by these acts will defy the ebb and flow of political tides and will last long after present discussions about tariffs and zones of influence have been forgotten.

They will widen. Friendships founded on personal experiences of courtesy and kindness, narrow in their influence at first, widen and widen until they become the corner-stone and guarantee of peace and good will. To this widening process the public expression of appreciation must substantially contribute.

Our own part is quite clear. To every stranger from other countries, as to every Englishman and Englishwoman, we must show unfailingly and eagerly the greatest amount of personal kindness and courtesy. That is our part in the league of courtesy.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

CARS OF 1931

ROLLS-ROYCE CHASSIS

(FROM OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The principal characteristics of the 40-50 h.p. and 20-25 h.p. Rolls-Royce chassis remain unchanged, but several small modifications, which have been carried out during the present year, are worth recording.

On the bigger chassis the carburettor, instead of being heated by hot water, is now warmed by the exhaust. This is a more modern method and enables an engine to develop more quickly its normal power after starting from cold. The leverages on the brakes have been altered to reduce the amount of pedal movement for application and so to make for comfort in driving. The frame of the 20-25 h.p. and the wheelbase have been lengthened by 3in., which is better for the body work and gives more space to the front seats with a lower rake of steering column. The car as a whole can be built lower with improved appearance. On both chassis slightly smaller road wheels are now fitted and, of course, this alteration brings the frame nearer the ground. On the 20-25 h.p. model, the road wheels are slightly narrower than before, so that the overall width is reduced accordingly. A larger diameter steering wheel makes the steering action lighter. The controls on the top of the column have been lowered and made neater. Both chassis can now be supplied to order with the bright parts in untarnishable finish at a small extra cost. The prices remain the same—namely, £1,900 for the 40-50 h.p. "Phantom II." chassis and £1,185 for the 20-25 h.p. model; centralized lubrication is fitted to both.

Modifications to the Swift Ten and prices, together with the costs of the new Swift Cadet, have already been given in *The Times*. Here are a few of the chief mechanical details of the new 8-horse power chassis. The Cadet has a 4-cylinder engine of 56mm. and 86mm. bore and stroke, which make the capacity 847 c.c. The valves are at the side and the tappets are reasonably accessible with two cover plates removed. The pistons are of aluminium alloy, the manifolding is neat, and the exhaust pipe is at the front; the oil is under pressure, ignition is by battery and coil, the carburettor is handy, the dynamo is on the off-side and has chain drive, and the water circulates naturally with a fan to help the cooling. The main petrol tank holds five gallons, is at the rear, and the carburettor is fed by gravity from an autovac.

A single-plate clutch and three-speed centrally controlled gearbox form a unit with the engine, and the whole is mounted on rubber. The three forward overall gear ratios are 4.88, 9.08, and 16.84 to 1. The propeller shaft is open and has flexible disk joints. Final drive is by spiral bevel in a banjo axle case. The springs are half-elliptical front and back and work with shock absorbers, and the four wheel brakes are worked by pedal or central hand lever. Steering is by worm and nut, and the column is adjustable. The detachable bulbous hub wire wheels carry 27in. by 4in. tires, and the equipment includes an automatic screen wiper, clock, chromium plated bumpers, safety glass windscreen, and chromium plated outside parts. Wheelbase, track, and ground clearance measure 6ft. 9in., 3ft. 6in., and 6in., while the overall length and width are 10ft. and 4ft. 1½in. The general design of this small chassis looks neat.

AMATEUR PRODUCTIONS AT BATTERSEA

In view of the success that attended the effort made last season by the Public Amenities Committee of the Battersea Borough Council to maintain the work of the Miss Lena Ashwell Players, now disbanded, the Committee has decided to continue the presentation of Tuesday evening performances. These will be given by some of the leading amateur dramatic societies in and around London, and will take place every Tuesday evening, beginning on October 7, in the Battersea Town Hall. Among the plays selected for presentation are Mr. Bernard Shaw's *You Never Can Tell*, *St. Joan*, and *Getting Married*; Mr. John Hastings Turner's *The Lord of the Manor*; Sir James Barrie's *Mary Rose*; and Israel Zangwill's *The Melting Pot*.

Entertainments

WALKER ART GALLERY

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN EXHIBITION

(FROM OUR ART CRITIC)

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 25

If it be true that what Lancashire thinks to-day England thinks to-morrow the conclusion to be drawn from the fifty-eighth Autumn Exhibition at the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, is that we are on the eve of a return in art to the end of the nineteenth century. This is an exaggeration, but it may serve its purpose. Waiving for the moment whether the exhibition is good, bad, or indifferent, it gives practically no indication of what artists are doing to-day. To make a literary comparison, it is as if a circulating library stopped short at the novels of William Black and Mrs. Henry Wood. Putting taste on one side as incalculable—unless they are strangely lacking in curiosity it is incredible that this is the kind of exhibition that the Liverpool public really wishes to see.

This is written with a full appreciation of all the difficulties in organizing a provincial art exhibition. The committee responsible has also to look after the libraries and museums, it is only fair that local artists should be given a reasonably good show, collecting works from elsewhere means visits to London and a great deal of correspondence, and the more representative younger artists do not send uninvited to Liverpool. But, taking everything into account, and leaving quality to opinion, it is difficult to believe that, with the same amount of labour, the exhibition could not be made more contemporary—in the sense in which the books, music, and plays which come to Liverpool are contemporary. To take only one "feature." It is usual in the Autumn Exhibition to include a special representation of some important artist, English or foreign. This year the choice has fallen upon the Spanish painter Anglada y Camavasa. Well, as we saw at the Leicester Galleries, Anglada is a pleasing decorator, and his works here produce at least the valuable effect of a sunny room, but he can hardly be called contemporary in the sense intended above.

What makes the matter urgent is the magnitude of Liverpool's opportunity. Its range of public institutions in William Brown-street is the most dominating in the country; it has a first-rate permanent collection of pictures, and of all the provincial art centres it is the most generally known. Few laymen could say offhand where are the public art galleries of Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, and Hull, but everybody knows the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool. Moreover, it is about to be extended, with the addition of six galleries, providing an increase in exhibition space of about two-thirds. If only in recognition of the local generosity which has made this possible it is imperative that this Autumn Exhibition should be the last on present lines, and that in future the people of Liverpool should be given the same opportunity of keeping in touch with contemporary art that they enjoy in literature, music, and the drama.

How far the policy of a packed exhibition is compelled by local demand, and how far it is based upon a mere assumption of what people like, it would be rash to say, but certainly in most of the rooms it is impossible to do justice to any individual work. A few words must be given to some of the local contributions. Both Mr. John A. A. Berrie and Mr. Frank T. Copnall are capable portrait painters, rather undistinguished in outlook, but veracious and sound in their methods. Mr. Edward J. Halliday has a good clean style—rather like that of Mr. Meredith Frampton—which, however, puts a severe strain upon his powers of construction; Mr. Will C. Penn has a good "Study of a Negro"; Mr. Stanley Reid—a young artist—lacks nothing of thoroughness in a good colour scheme in "The Skilled Artificer"; Miss Gwyneth M. Livsey has some engaging classical inventions; Miss Dorothy Adamson paints broadly in "The Hill Top," and Mr. R. G. Hinchiffe poetically in "Homage"; and the small landscapes in oil by Mr. Joseph Andrews are delightfully fresh and as good in principle as anything in the exhibition.

Otherwise, so far as the works in oil and water-colour are concerned, the exhibition may be described as a fair selection from the more conservative side of this year's Academy. Except for a few loans from the Tate Gallery and elsewhere there is no implication that any other artistic body exists in London. On the other hand the room of architectural drawings and photographs, containing as it does a majority of local works—such as a large perspective of the proposed Roman Catholic Cathedral, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., drawings of Liverpool Cathedral by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., and photographs of new buildings by Mr. Lionel B. Budden and Mr. L. H. Keay—is really interesting, and reminds us that architecture, at any rate, is alive in Liverpool. The section of drawings and engravings covers the contemporary ground fairly well, and there is a comprehensive collection of craft work—including pottery by Mr. Bernard Leach and silver by Mr. Paul Cooper and Mr. Jensen—in the basement. It is in these "side shows," as they might be called, that one gets tantalizing glimpses of what the Liverpool Autumn Exhibition, with its commanding opportunities, might become. What is needed is a smaller exhibition, with a closer regard to the spirit of the age. The argument is not that the quality would necessarily be higher—though that is probable—but that the interest would be more immediate. As for the educational side—the first stage in artistic appreciation is curiosity.

BRITISH COTTON TEXTILE EXHIBITION

The guarantee fund for the British Cotton Textile Exhibition, to be held at the White City, London, from February 16 to 28, 1931, as a section of the British Industries Fair, yesterday reached £11,700. Of this the various trade associations in the cotton industry have promised £6,500. The Lord Mayor of Manchester (Councillor R. Noton Barclay) has also opened a list of Manchester guarantors, and the amount promised up to yesterday amounted to £4,300. The Mayors of the other chief cotton towns have been invited to open their own local guarantee funds, and promises of guarantees received by the Mayor of Oldham already exceed £900. In making the appeal for guarantees it was stated that the committee felt it desirable to obtain at least £25,000, the trade associations being asked to find £10,000, leaving £15,000 to be found by general subscription.

THE INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT

The first ordinary meeting of the 1930-31 session of the Institute of Transport will take place in the lecture theatre of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Victoria-embankment, London, W.C.2, on Monday, October 13, beginning at 5.30 p.m., when Sir Arthur Stanley will be inducted as president by Sir Josiah Stamp, the retiring president, and will deliver his inaugural address. The following awards have been made:—

Railway (Operating) Gold Medal, Mr. Ashton Davies. Railway (Engineering) Gold Medal, Sir Henry Fowler. Road Transport (General) Gold Medal, Professor R. G. H. Clements. Aerial Transport Gold Medals, Herr Martin Wronsky and Mr. F. Handley Page. Water Transport Gold Medal, Mr. W. J. Tapper. Institute Graham Silver Medal, Mr. D. A. Lamb. Modern Transport Premium, Mr. F. L. Hick.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE

"DELILAH"

By H. R. BARBOR

Naaman	CLEMENT HAMELIN
Manoah	H. O. NICHOLSON
Rachel	BEATRICE WILSON
Delilah	EDITH EVANS
Ti-Ptah	GODFREY KENTON
Samson	JOHN LONGDEN
Jashi	JACK LEOPOLD
A Neighbour	SYRIL WIRE
Bukt al Baer	WILFRED FLETCHER
A Crier	JACK MARTIN
Janna	NORMAN CRIDGEY
Malachi	J. AUBREY STANLEY
A Captain	ALAN LAWRANCE
Kaza	OWEN GRIFFITH
Kir Bin Abu	REYNER BARTON
A Smith	HAROLD PAYTON

To be a guest at Miss Edith Evans's first essay in management and to be unable to bestow upon it any gift more helpful than good will is a penance of criticism. She is an actress of high attainment, an artist always careful for her art, and there is none better deserving of independence in the theatre. The honour in which she is held by playgoers was proved by the welcome given to her last night. But there is no denying—and here penance begins—that this applause, though fitted to her repute and a measure of our wishes, seemed disproportionate to the merits of the present play and of her performance in it.

The changes made by Mr. Barbor in the Biblical story need not be discussed at length, for the failure of his work does not spring from them but from the insufferable flatness of his dramatic style. There are words which indicate that his intention is to represent Delilah as a woman provoked to her betrayal of Samson, not by disloyalty to him, but by a feminine independence of mind, by a desire for knowledge that is more than curiosity, by a profound intellectual disquiet in finding herself, as woman, shut out from her master's secrets. We happen to prefer the motives of the Authorized Version, but that is not the point. An interesting play, coloured by modern psychological theory, might have sprung from Mr. Barbor's variants if his Delilah had had life enough to sustain it. But the woman is dull. For a moment, when the locks are being shorn, the stage lives, and in that moment Miss Evans lives upon it. For the rest, there is little but monotony and a waste of words.

Miss Beatrice Wilson has strength and presence as Samson's mother, and Mr. John Longden, who does splendidly look his part, discovers all the life there is in Samson. Nothing, however, can avail against the heaviness of the writing. It is not vulgar writing; it is not cheaply pretentious; it is an honest but misguided compromise between two manners of English, and between poetry and prose, which lies on the stage like a fog that will admit neither warmth nor light.

PROMENADE CONCERT

BRITISH COMPOSERS

Three living composers and three immortal ones combined to make up the programme of British music at Queen's Hall last night. The living were all present. Mr. Frank Bridge conducted his orchestral rhapsody, "Enter Spring," first heard at Norwich three years ago; Mr. William Walton conducted his Sinfonia Concertante for piano and orchestra, the solo part played by Miss Harriet Cohen, and Mr. Arnold Bax came on to the platform at the end of his symphony (No. 3), the direction of which he had left in the safe hands of Sir Henry Wood.

Between the second and third of these events the English Singers delighted us with the madrigals of the Elizabethan immortals, Thomas Morley ("Hard by a crystal fountain"), Francis Pilkington ("O softly singing lute"), and Thomas Weelkes ("Sing we at pleasure"). With Morley's famous "Oriana" Madrigal spring really entered and remained to the end of Weelkes's delicious ballet. But we must avoid the obvious and unfair comparison which the conjunction of two eras suggests. The arcadian springtide of the Elizabethans is not to be recalled in the music of to-day. The misfortune of Bridge's rhapsody is that it does not sufficiently belong to the music of to-day to bring the sense of exhilaration which the title leads one to expect. It is full of recollections of the manners of yesterday. The simpler and cruder outlines of Walton's Sinfonia Concertante show a composer determined to speak for himself and often succeeding. His music sounds fresh alike in its beauties (found more particularly in the slow movement) and its clumsiness.

Bax has long outgrown the clumsy stage. The third symphony is his mature work and if it is not all on the high level of the opening, of the slow movement and of the serenely beautiful coda to the finale, the handling of the subject matter is always deft. We are glad to find this symphony, played once earlier in the year, now adopted into the repertory of the Promenade Concerts, and hope it will remain there.

ROYAL AIR FORCE TATTOO

DISPLAY AT HALTON CAMP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AYLESBURY, SEPT. 25

Over 1,000 airmen and aircraft apprentices of the Halton Command took part in a Royal Air Force Tattoo at Halton Camp, Bucks, last night. This was the first effort on such a large scale and was a great success. The events included "stunt" flying by officers and a display of sky writing. The Boy Scouts of the Vale of Aylesbury district took part in the display. Pipe bands participated in the programme, and the arena was flooded with powerful searchlights. "Flanders Fields" was the title of an interesting tableau by aircraft apprentices. The grand tattoo was performed by the massed bands of the Halton command. There were four contingents representing English, Welsh, Irish, and Scottish brigades. The bands and massed trumpeters rendered "Abide with me," the "Last Post," and "Rule Britannia." The programme concluded with a fireworks display. The performance was held in the park adjoining the camp, and this natural setting proved admirable. There will be another performance on Saturday, and the profits are to be devoted to the camp sports funds.

PRESENTATION TO MR. DEPUTY COLLINS

Mr. Deputy D. G. Collins, one of the Sheriffs-Elect of the City of London, was presented with a chain and badge of office at Cutlers' Hall yesterday. The chain is formed of three strands of 1,082 18-ct. links, one for each Liveryman who voted for Mr. Collins. Mr. Alderman S. J. Sandle, in making the presentation, said that the Deputy had served the Ward of Farringdon Within on the Court of Common Council for over 32 years. Lieutenant-Colonel Whitaker then presented Mrs. Collins with a diamond brooch and a pair of earrings on behalf of the subscribers.

MASTER PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

The annual dinner of the National Federation of Master Painters and Decorators of England and Wales was held last evening at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. A. ANDREWS, the president, occupied the chair.

Mr. P. T. ROBERTS (vice-president of the National Federation of Master Painters in Scotland) proposed "The National Federation."

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said that the Federation was never more needed than to-day. It was doing a real work for the national health and well-being.

SIR A. EDDINGTON HONOURED

FREEDOM OF NATIVE TOWN

TRIBUTES AT KENDAL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

KENDAL, SEPT. 25

Public honour was done to-day to Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington in the place of his birth, the Corporation of Kendal conferring upon him, as well as upon Alderman William Edmondson, for 39 years a member of the council and of other public bodies and a local benefactor, the honorary freedom of the Borough. In Sir Arthur Eddington's case the distinction was conferred in recognition of his high scientific attainments and contributions to knowledge.

In the words of the MAYOR (Councillor N. F. Wilson) in handing to him the scroll recording the council's decision, "Kendal has determined that it will not leave recognition of its most distinguished son to a future generation." It was made clear at the Town Hall this morning that there is a sincere appreciation here of Sir Arthur Eddington's place in science, although he spent only the first two years of his life in his birthplace.

As was pointed out in an appreciation sent by Sir Oliver Lodge, Kendal is the town in which John Dalton was first assistant master of the Friends' School in Stramongate. There he began the scientific thinking which led to his enunciation of the atomic theory. At that same school Mr. Arthur Eddington, father of Sir A. S. Eddington, was headmaster in the year when his son was born. In that school Sir Arthur to-day supposed, some microbe left by Dalton preserved its vigour for 90 years to infect him with Dalton's mania for "atom chasing," as he described his studies, a pursuit in which ever since Dalton's day "chemists, physicists, mathematicians, and astronomers" had collaborated, and yet for all of them the atom was still as great a puzzle as ever.

It is 28 years since the freedom of Kendal was last conferred. It was then given to Sir James Whitehead, Sir Joseph Savory, and Mr. Richard Pennington, a former president of the Law Society. The Mayor said it was perhaps a unique thing for the town to be honouring a man of science, and he was sure that anyone who had put forward ideas like Eddington's when the borough was founded would have received in it a very much warmer reception, but of a very different kind.

THE CEREMONY

The ceremony at noon in the Town Hall was attended by all the members of the council except four and by a large number of invited guests, including Mr. Anthony Lowther (High Sheriff of Westmorland), Mr. Oliver Stanley, M.P., Lord Henry Bentinck, Lady Maureen Stanley, Mr. W. H. Somervell, and Alderman G. H. Pattinson (Chairman of Westmorland County Council). The Town Clerk (Mr. J. E. Bolton) read the resolution of July 1, and the new freeman signed the roll of honorary freemen and made a declaration that he took the said distinction upon himself and would "duly and faithfully demean myself as honorary freeman of the borough according to the best of my judgment and ability."

Mr. H. C. WILSON, of Kendal, then formally presented Sir Arthur Eddington to the Mayor. He said he would have felt quite incapable of discharging the task properly had he not an appreciation kindly written for the occasion by Sir Oliver Lodge. Sir Arthur Eddington, the appreciation read, had applied his penetrating mathematics to examining the interior of the stars. For instance, when the companion of Sirius was discovered it was an extremely faint object and was thought to be a planet, but its spectrum showed that it was a star at a very intense temperature. Eddington's explanation of its faintness was that though so massive it was very small in size, and accordingly its density had a value far beyond anything known on earth. Recently the star had been used to verify Einstein's theory by aid of the intense gravitation existing on its surface, and the result was entirely in accord with Eddington's anticipations. In addition, Sir Arthur Eddington was known to the public as the interpreter of Einstein, whose work he had both assimilated and extended. Eddington's gift of popular exposition was of a very high order. His books and lectures might be treated as works of literature.

SIR J. J. THOMSON'S TRIBUTE

Sir J. J. THOMSON, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in the course of a letter to the Mayor, recalled his early associations with Eddington at Owens College, Manchester, and at the same college at Cambridge. The letter added:—"I feel proud of Sir Arthur Eddington for the distinction he has conferred on two institutions to which I am much attached. Sir Arthur Eddington's contributions to science cover a very wide range. He is prominent as an astronomer. He has been president of the Royal Astronomical Society, and is the successor of Adams and Airy in the Professorship of Astronomy at Cambridge. He is the greatest authority in England on that important, evasive, and difficult subject relativity. He has, by his eloquence, clearness, and literary power, persuaded multitudes of people in this country and America that they understand what relativity really means. He has, too, written important papers on the new quantum mechanics. He has in the last few years taken the whole universe—past, present, and future—as his province. Sir Arthur is one of those rare cases where great literary is combined with great scientific ability."

SIR A. EDDINGTON'S REPLY

Sir Arthur Eddington, in reply to these tributes, said that what Kendal had done had given him more pleasure than he could find words to express. He felt like a comet that had gone away into the cold, outer regions and whose orbit now brought it back to the warmth and affection of Kendal. He was too young to take away any direct memories of Kendal, but traditions had been woven into his earliest memories. One could not but feel pleased that Kendal recognized scientific work as service of public importance, not in any material sense—for nothing that he had found out had, he believed, ever been turned to practical account—but perhaps in some fuller sense. Referring to Dalton, Sir Arthur Eddington said that in the great furnaces of the stars and in the solitudes of nebulae the atom was apt to betray things it would not disclose in the physical laboratory where the physicist put it under third degree methods. He was proud to be following in the path which was opened by Kendal's greatest scientist.

Later, the Mayor entertained the company at luncheon with the new freemen as guests of honour, and Mr. W. H. SOMERVELL, who proposed the toast of their health, said Mr. Arthur Eddington, Sir Arthur's father, really died a martyr to science and to duty during a visitation of typhoid in the poorer quarters of the town. To-night Sir Arthur gave a lecture on astronomy to the boys of his father's old school, of which Mr. T. F. Green is now master. It is a boarding school for 90 boys conducted by the Society of Friends.

PRINCESS BEATRICE

Princess Beatrice, president of the British Red Cross Society in the Isle of Wight, yesterday attended a county parade of the Voluntary Aid detachments in the grounds of the old Osborne Naval College, and presented about 250 certificates and medals to members. She was received by Major-General Sir Guise Guise-Moores, county director, Lady Seely, vice-president, and Dame Beryl Oliver. Others present included Sir Godfrey and Lady Baring, the Hon. Mabel Gough-Calthorpe, Lady Guise-Moores, Mrs. Aubrey Wykeham, the Mayor and Mayoress of Ryde, Colonel Charles Guise-Moores, Miss Irene Waistell (commandant of the Island V.A.D.s), Mrs. Hulbert (assistant county director for Hampshire), Mrs. Tillett, and Mrs. Brodie. Colonel West was in command of the parade.

Princess Beatrice presented her Challenge Shield open to Isle of Wight detachments to the West Wight team commanded by Miss Turner. The Newport detachment, as runners-up, received the Waistell Cup.

One thousand members of the staff of the Port of London Authority contributed to the autumn show of fruit, flowers, and vegetables of the P.L.A. Horticultural Society, which was opened in London yesterday.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 4

MICHAELMAS DAISIES

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW

There were many good exhibits of herbaceous plants at the first of the Royal Horticultural Society's specialized autumn shows which closed yesterday evening. As was to be expected, Michaelmas daisies were prominent in most of them, and two of the groups consisted solely of these flowers, which have been greatly improved in recent years.

Mr. E. Ballard, who has raised many of the best modern varieties, had a very good display, which included not only such fine sorts as "Little Boy Blue" (deep blue), "Anita Ballard" (soft china-blue), and the pale lilac "Silver Spray," but also several excellent novelties. The most remarkable of these were the pale-lavender "Bab Ballard," which is never more than 9in. high, and "Mount Everest," which carries on 6ft. stems very large white flowers, which easily surpass those of "Mrs. George Monro," the variety hitherto regarded as the best white. A somewhat similar group was staged by Mr. T. Bones, who had particularly good vases of "Mrs. Sims" (pale mauve), "Silver Sheen" (pale lavender with silver sheen), and *Aster Frikartii*, a sky-blue hybrid between *A. Amellus* and *A. Thomsonii*. He also showed several fine new varieties of *Aster Amellus*, which has large flowers, and does not usually exceed 2ft. in height. The best of these were "Bessie Chapman" (deep lavender-blue) and "Mrs. Gladys Forbes," which has pink flowers larger than those of "Sonia."

One of the best groups of mixed herbaceous plants came from Messrs. M. Prichard and Sons, who had seven different sorts of *Kniphofia*, or "red-hot poker," the most striking being the large self-red called *erecta*. Messrs. W. Wood and Son had a mass of that fine dwarf Michaelmas daisy "King George," and a new golden rod called "Goldstrahl," which received an award of merit. This is a very showy plant about 2½ft. high, with dense heads of yellow flowers. Lilies were a feature of the exhibit from Messrs. R. Wallace and Co., who had *E. auratum*, *L. tigrinum Fortunei*, *L. speciosum*, *L. sulphureum*, and *L. negalense*. Lilies were also shown by Mr. W. A. Constable, who had, among others, *L. philippinense formosanum*, and *L. Maximowiczii*, which resembles both *L. Leichtlinii* and *L. tigrinum*, but has a green stem rising erect from the bulb and no bulbils.

SUNFLOWERS AND DELPHINIUMS

Messrs. Barr and Sons had their fine Michaelmas daisy "Barr's Pink," a selection of the Earlham *Montbretia* hybrids, and the "Kaffir Lily" *Schizostylis coccinea*. The king of sunflowers, *Helianthus* "Monarch," and varieties of *Pyrethrum* were well shown by Messrs. Waterer, Sons, and Crisp. The rose-coloured spikes of *Liatris pycnostachya* and the golden-yellow flowers of *Senecio clivorum subcrenata* were the outstanding features of Messrs. Baker's group. Messrs. Hewitt had wonderful delphiniums for so late a date, Messrs. Fairbairn brought from Carlisle a collection of phloxes, and B. Ladhams, Limited, had a number of pink, carmine, and red *Lobelia* hybrids. In a mixed group of herbaceous and bulbous plants Mr. Amos Perry showed *Lilium Henryi*, the red *Lapeyrousia grandiflora*, and *Nerine Bowdeni*. Messrs. Allwood Brothers had a collection of pinks and perpetual-flowering border carnations, the Orpington Nursery Company showed gladioli, and Mr. W. Yandell had a comprehensive collection of violas. Varieties of *Scabious*, which are so useful for cutting, were shown by Messrs. Isaac House and Son. An award of merit was made to *Kniphofia Galpini*, a charming species with narrow grass-like leaves and slender stems, 2 to 3ft. high, with spikes of orange flowers. This was shown by Messrs. Gibson and Amos. An award was also made to a purple-flowered Chinese bulbous plant *Liriope graminifolia*, shown by Sir William Lawrence. A neatly-shorn lawn of perfect turf surrounding a rectangular lily pool was exhibited by Mr. James MacDonald.

In the Vincent-square hall there were several exhibits of alpine and rock-garden plants. Most of them included varieties of *Colchicum* and several had autumn-flowering crocuses. Other popular plants were *Gentiana Farreri*, *G. sino-ornata*, heathers, and species of *Sempervivum*. Messrs. Maxwell and Beale had the dainty *Astilbe simplicifolia*, and W. E. T. Ingwersen, Limited, showed the native *Parnassia palustris* and the Japanese *P. foliosa*, which has stem-clasping, kidney-shaped leaves and fimbriated petals. The latter received an award of merit.

SALE OF SHORTHORNS AT BIRMINGHAM

SHOW OF KENT RAMS

At the autumn exhibition and sale of Shorthorns at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, yesterday the 50 odd yearling bulls which came under the hammer were up to the average in quality, but there was little demand and prices were moderate. The highest price realized was 40 guineas, paid by Mr. J. Oakes, a Derbyshire breeder, for Gritland Masterpiece Second, which in a strong class of dairy bulls won second prize for Mr. L. H. James, of Grit Farm, Malvern. The winner in the class was Alveley Bryti Boy, shown by Mr. S. Williamson, of Bridgnorth, which did not reach his reserve price.

The first award in the class for dual purpose bulls went to Montford King Butterfly, shown by Mr. R. Hughes, of Montford, Salop, and sold for 31 guineas. Mr. Webster gave 30 guineas for the second prize winner, Mr. W. Fitzherbert's Somerville Mainstay, and a like amount for the bull placed third in the class, Messrs. Debenham and Tory's Anderson Dairy Prince.

The champion of the show was found in the class for beef bulls. It was Clipper King, the property of Mr. G. T. Williams, of Haverfordwest, which failed to reach reserve. The second prize in this class went to Mr. T. Garne, Cheltenham, for Roan Ben, which Mr. T. E. Williams, of Mold, bought for 34 guineas.

The thirty-fourth annual show of Kent rams, organized by the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, was held at Ashford yesterday. The entries were limited to 300, and a very representative lot of rams were exhibited by 25 registered flock owners. A very fair average of excellence was observable, but the animals sent by Mr. J. E. Quested, an almost continuous prize taker, were especially remarkable, and this flock produced the champion of the day. The other principal awards were:—

Yearling Ram, bred and owned by exhibitor.—1 and 4, Mr. J. E. Quested, Cheriton; 2 and 3, Mr. Ashley Stevens, Faversham; 5, Mr. W. Miller, Renville, Canterbury; 6, Mr. H. Batchelor, Higham, Rochester; 7, Mr. C. F. Wood, Teynham; 8, Mr. Roper Lumley Holland, Lynsted, Kent; r., Mr. W. Baker, Bekesbourne; h.c., Mr. H. B. Amos, Ashford.

Pen of five Yearling Rams, bred and owned by exhibitor.—1, Mr. J. E. Quested; 2, Mr. Ashley Stevens; 3, Mr. H. B. Amos; 4, Mr. Miller; 5, Mr. C. F. Wood; 6, Messrs. Chas. Petley, Staple, Canterbury; 7, Mr. Roper Lumley Holland; 8, Mr. H. Batchelor; r., Mr. W. F. Wood, Sittingbourne, and Mr. W. F. Crawford, Adisham.

Best Wooled Ram.—1, W. Miller; 2, C. F. Wood; 3, W. St. J. Brice, Rochester; 4, C. F. Wood; 5 and 8, H. B. Amos; 6, H. Batchelor; 7, Ashley Stevens; r., W. Baker; h.c., W. F. Wood; c., Samuel West.

The reserve championship was awarded to Mr. Ashley Stevens, of Faversham.

The Ashbourne Shire Horse show yesterday held its own with entries of horses, and the entries of cattle were a record. The Duke of Devonshire won with Legwyche Pearl, a noted four-year-old mare, which was reserve to the champion cup winner, the two-year-old filly Albany Queen, owned by T. Watson, of Blackpool. The King had two exhibits, and his two-year-old filly Snelston Sunbeam was second to Albany Queen. In the open class his Majesty's entire colt Appleton Premier was third to Mr. J. M. Belcher's Tubberton Harboro' Kind. A fine class of Shire geldings was headed by Mr. G. Worthington's bay Lincoln.

DANCING

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ALICE HALL SCHOOL, Principal Wendy Pearson. All Latest Dances. Four Private Lessons, £1 1s. Practice Classes.—7, Hanover-street, W.1. Mayfair 6319.

APPOINTMENTS UNNECESSARY at the "Buono de Mesquita" Studios, 95, New Bond-street. Large staff. Private lessons. Terms moderate. Saturday.

ALL DANCING TAUGHT, 10-10 daily, by Miss UNA FLORENCE, Hotel Grosvenor, Marble Arch. Welbeck 9141. Practice Dance TO-NIGHT, 8.30, 3s. 6d. Band.

ADELE COLLIER, 134, NEW BOND-STREET (6017 May.), TEACHES FOXTROT or any other Dance in THREE LESSONS for £1 1s. Hours 10.30-7 daily. THE NEW SEVEN STEP and MIDWAY RHYTHM.

A. CASANI'S SCHOOL of DANCING, 90, Regent-street, guarantees to teach you steps of any dance in three private lessons, £1 1s. Midway Rhythm, Foxtrot, Waltz, &c. 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Gerrard 4438-9.

BALLROOM DANCING, 10-10.—Miss Amy Greenwood, Finalist and Judge. Separate studio each pupil.—34, Bloomsbury-street. Museum 4066. Cars parked outside.

GEM MOUFLET (Miss) PERSONALLY PARTNERS, TEACHES PRIVATELY 10-10 six days. 429, STRAND. Temple Bar 7427. Courses transferred 29th September 11, ALBEMARLE-STREET, PICCADILLY. REGENT 4629.

HUMPHREY'S SCHOOL. Ball-room Dancing and Tap. Health Exercises. Children's Classical Dancing Class. Tea Dance, Thurs., 4.45.—41, New Bond-st. May. 5752.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
TOM WALLS and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Mat., Sat., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
WITH OWEN NARES and IRIS HOEY.
LAST 3 PERFORMANCES. (Temple Bar 1171.)

CAMBRIDGE. Off Shaftesbury-av., nr. Palace Theatre
EVGS., 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30. (Tem. Bar 6056.)
BEATRICE LILLIE in
CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE.
A Revue by Ronald Jeans and Rowland Leigh.

COMEDY. 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30. Ger. 8978.
THE SILENT WITNESS.
MARY CLARE. MALCOLM KEEN.
THE SUPREME MURDER TRIAL THRILLER.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) 8.30. Tues., Sat., at 2.30.
THE IRISH PLAYERS in
THE FAR-OFF HILLS.
A light Comedy by Lennox Robinson.

DALY'S. Gerrard 0201.
ELDORADO.
NIGHTLY, 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
ALL BRITISH CAST.
DESIREE ELLINGER. DONALD MATHER.
OSCAR ASHE. JERRY VERNO.
MAJ BACON. MARK DALY.
GEOFFREY DAVIES. ROBERT NAINBY.
MIMI CRAWFORD.
Hannen Swaffer says:—
"DESIREE ELLINGER SINGS CHARMINGLY AS THE HEROINE. THE MUSIC OF 'ELDORADO' IS WORTH SIX OF THESE ORDINARY MUSICAL COMEDIES."

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
NIGHTLY, 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. (Tem. 5122.) Evgs., 8.30.
In association with Wilbut, Ltd.,
Famous Players Guild, Ltd., presents
THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN.
By Walter Hackett.
MARION LORNE. C. AUBREY SMITH.
CATHLEEN NESBITT. NIGEL BRUCE.
N.B.—Transferring to—
WHITEHALL THEATRE
(between Nelson's Column and the Horse Guards)
on MONDAY NEXT, 29th September, at 8.30.
Prices, 3s. 6d. to 12s. Box-office 'Phone, Regent 3148.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE.

EVERYMAN. EVGS., at 8.15. Hamp. 7224.
THE HONEYMOON.
By Arnold Bennett. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991.) TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
Matinées, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"THE LOVE RACE."
STANLEY LUPINO. LADDIE CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. EVENINGS, at 8.40.

Imperial and Foreign News

THE FUTURE IN GERMANY

DANGERS OF NEW SITUATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, SEPT. 25

In all the confusion into which Germany has been thrown by the National-Socialist election victory and subsequent rumours and happenings one thing alone stands out with increasing clearness. This is that the future of Germany lies in the hands of the octogenarian President von Hindenburg.

That there is no immediate danger of a National-Socialist *Putsch* is now generally accepted. Indeed, an attempt to gain power by violence would be a tactical mistake at the moment. The relief, together with the Reichsbank's statement of the simple and automatic nature of its single consignment of gold to Paris—explained in the City Notes of *The Times* on Tuesday—had a calming effect on the Stock Exchange until to-day, when Herr Hitler's plain words at Leipzig caused renewed uneasiness, though not at the idea of trouble.

The slightly more distant political future, however, is as obscure as ever. It is clear that the Brüning Government will proceed calmly with its important budgetary and other tasks, and that it has no intention, to start with, of seeking National-Socialist support. But it cannot be taken for granted that a situation may not be reached before many months are past in which the Parliamentary cooperation of the Nazis might receive serious consideration.

The tendency in some influential, among them financial, quarters to minimize the risk has already been reported. It has been growing. Attention, for instance, has been called to an article on National-Socialist foreign policy in the Pan-German *Deutsche Zeitung* by Count Reventlow, who is supposed to be a leading Nazi expert on foreign affairs. The article is certainly moderate, because it leaves so much unsaid. Count Reventlow repudiates the allegation that the Nazis, if they obtained power, would pursue an unconsidered "catastrophe policy," by which is meant a policy designed to bring Germany to such a pass that relief would have to be granted her. But, like the Nazis' home programme, Count Reventlow's article gives only a vague idea of what they would do. Herr Hitler's declaration at the Leipzig trial to-day was more to the point.

"CRAWLING" TO FRANCE

Count Reventlow takes as his text a statement made by Herr Hitler before the elections, that the Nazis would not continue the policy of eternally wooing France's favour. They would keep their hands free. They would not make what the Count describes as the fateful mistake of the former Kaiser, but would banish sentiment, rule out every consideration of sympathy or antipathy, and be ready to go hand in hand with any country from whose cooperation Germany stood to gain. France would have the same chance as other countries of making herself agreeable to a National-Socialist Germany. The alleged hopelessness of a precipitate demand for revision of the Treaty of Versailles is the result, in the Count's view, of constant "crawling" to France. A France confronted with a determined Germany, pursuing an independent foreign policy and able to point to useful relations with other Powers, would behave in a very different way from a France dealing with the Germany of the Stresemann policy, with its worship of the idea of Franco-German friendship. The Nazi policy would be a "*non olet* policy," based on Mussolini's principle that there are no countries "with which one cannot have intercourse."

The constant repetition of the idea that Germany should make use of any country for her own ends recalls the allegation that Count Reventlow established relations between the National-Socialists and the Soviet at a meeting with Radek. Herr Hitler lately denied in emphatic terms that the National-Socialists have entered into any financial or other arrangements with the Bolshevists. He did not deny the alleged interview, but confined himself to stating that Count Reventlow was not a member of the party at the time in question, apparently 1923. The Count was, as a matter of fact, associated with another group which has since been swallowed up in the Nazi movement. From recent utterances it is to be gathered that Italy would also be regarded as a useful tool.

That the embarrassing election success will in the long run have a moderating influence on the movement is probable, especially if the movement has the benefit of education by enlightened and influential well-wishers. But it is absurd to imagine that the movement could undergo in a day, or a month, or several months, such a remarkable mental transformation as would permit it safely to be entrusted with the government of the country. The 6,000,000 voters may have been expressing general dissatisfaction rather than approval of the more fantastic Nazi ideas, but the executive they have elected is drawn from the old ranks. The studied moderation of Herr Hitler and his lieutenants after the elections helped the illusion, but the truth came out in Herr Hitler's evidence at the Leipzig trial to-day. His talk of heads falling and repudiation of treaties does not sound like a change of heart, and should give some of his would-be supporters food for reflection. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, the organ of the German People's Party, a section of which is still hankering after the experiment of a Government with the Nazis, considers the present too momentous a time for Germany to risk it.

LORD ROTHERMERE'S ARTICLE

Herr Hitler's frankness may, perhaps, be partly explained by the encouragement of Lord Rothermere, a long article by whom appears in a German translation in the *Volkischer Beobachter*, the official Nazi organ. Comment in other German newspapers on summaries of the English version of the article is cautious, and that of *Germania*, the mouthpiece of the Centre, is in places caustic. The possibility that foreign realization of the need for treaty revision will be hastened by such publicity is welcomed, although it is readily recognized that the principal motive is to be sought in British home politics. But the form of Lord Rothermere's support of Hungary is not thought to have proved exactly a blessing to that country. Moreover, some of his suggestions for revision are felt to require careful examination, and the elimination of Czechoslovakia from the map of Europe appears at first sight a trifle drastic. Above all, several responsible German commentators object to the suggestion that National-Socialism is to be regarded as a bulwark against Communism.

The Chancellor may succeed in scraping a majority together; the task is appalling, but he will certainly leave no stone unturned to accomplish it. If he did it would be surprising if the arrangement lasted very long. A shrewd Communist motion for the immediate stoppage of Reparation payments will probably place a heavy strain on the new Reichstag at the start. If the present Government failed, the Nazis might even be invited, for form's sake, to take part without receiving the key Ministries of Defence and the Interior, although after Herr Hitler's latest outburst this would hardly be comprehensible. What they would do with the Defence Ministry has been made clear at Leipzig. There is a term, "dry *Putsch*," in German, which denotes bloodless overthrow from within. Without those Ministries the Nazis would be foolish to accept office. Then a most dangerous deadlock would be reached. After renewed proof of the incapability of Parliament, the Nazis would come back with an increased majority if an election were held. It is conceivable that the only solution might be a further stretching of the elastic Constitution and government by decree without an immediate dissolution. But on this subject only pure speculation is possible.

LOYALTY OF THE REICHSWEHR

Whatever was done would depend solely on President von Hindenburg and the Reichswehr. The conflict of conscience within that force, especially among the younger officers, has been revealed in the Leipzig trial. It is impossible to doubt that a group of high officers with political ideas and ambitions have obtained controlling posts. That they may have no definite plans could, perhaps, be regarded, strictly speaking, as justifying the repeated denials. But, so far as it is humanly possible to be sure, the loyalty of the Reichswehr to Field-Marshal President von Hindenburg personally is the one certain factor in the whole situation.

In a recent article, confidently attributed to Major-General von Hammerstein, whose promotion over the heads of 18 senior generals to the highest active post in the Reichswehr has attracted attention, it was pointed out that hitherto the Reichswehr has been "the sole instrument which belongs to the Reich and with which it can carry out its policy in case of emergency."

In the time of the collapse and the revolution, the article declared, the German Corps of Officers learned to distinguish between the State and the form of State, and to serve the State in its "permanent identity," even when it was leaderless. In this article emphasis was laid on the symbolization of the State by the President. In a very earnest address during the recent manoeuvres, General Groener, the Defence Minister, who was associated with Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and President Ebert in the prompt and patriotic action which saved Germany from utter disaster in 1918, laid peculiar stress on the Army's duty to President von Hindenburg.

At a time like the present, hair splitting over the terms "the State," "this State," or "the form of State" is confusing and unprofitable. What matters is that all available information leads to the conclusion that so long as President von Hindenburg is there to give orders as Supreme Commander of the Reichswehr he will have a loyal instrument for the execution of his decisions. The only slight doubt that arises is whether the glaring publicity given to the Leipzig trial may not further among some young officers the very evil the arrests were designed to check.

SPREAD OF PLAGUE IN CHINA

WHOLE VILLAGES WIPED OUT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, SEPT. 25

North China is threatened with a serious outbreak of plague unless the Chinese authorities take prompt action to localize the epidemic, which, according to reports received from missionary sources, is now spreading rapidly throughout Northern Shensi.

Plague, in both the pneumonic and bubonic forms, is stated to have wiped out whole villages, and the panic-stricken people are fleeing from the affected region, leaving the dead unburied. The seriousness of the menace is increased by the circumstance that there is not a single modern hospital in North Shensi, and scarcely a doctor with modern training.

THE TIENTSIN CUSTOMS

SHANGHAI, Sept. 25.—According to the Mukden Correspondent of the *North China Daily News*, Chang Hsueh-liang has stated that he is determined to maintain the integrity of the Customs service, adding that he had telegraphed to the Inspector-General of Customs to take full control and to appoint his own commissioner and staff in Tientsin.—*Reuter.*

NANKING AND THE LEAGUE

NANKING, Sept. 25.—Pursuant to the special instructions of the State Council, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the Chinese delegation at Geneva, requesting it to submit a resolution to the Assembly recommending the reconsideration and revision of the various unilateral treaties between members of the League, in accordance with Article 19 of the Covenant.—*Reuter.*

THE HOMECOMING OF ANDREE

SVENSKSUND DELAYED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 25

Owing to stormy weather and fog the gunboat Svensksund, which is bringing the remains of Andrée and his companions to Stockholm, has been delayed at Stavanger. She is leaving to-day, and will arrive at Gothenburg on Saturday night. Plans have been made by Gothenburg to honour the explorer. In view of the likelihood of the bad weather continuing, and of further delay, the return of the remains to Stockholm has been postponed to October 5, when the original arrangements for their reception will be carried out.

At Stavanger every respect was paid to the explorers. Many wreaths were taken on board the Svensksund, including one from the civic authorities, others from local associations, and a wreath of roses from M. Johannesen, former engineer of ss. Express, which in 1897 laid down Andrée's depôt on Seven Islands. Captain Ström, of the Svensksund, states that he encountered very high seas, the ship sometimes listing as much as 40 degrees.

Andrée's relations have expressed a desire that Andrée should have a common grave with his companions in Stockholm.

THE SANTO DOMINGO HURRICANE

A correspondent writes from San Pedro de Macoris, in the Republic of Santo Domingo:—

The Hospital of San Antonio here is filled with sick, wounded, and dying, victims of the recent hurricane which wrecked the city of San Domingo. Dr. C. Th. Georg is in charge of the hospital and eight extra wards arranged outside. He has done excellent work and is being ably assisted by the Rev. A. H. Beer, British Vice-Consul. Fortunately the hospital is well equipped and is much in advance of others in the Republic.

From the air San Domingo looks as though some angry giant had given a kick to a collection of dolls' houses. Here in Macoris we suffered only a 60-miles-an-hour gale, although we are only a few miles from San Domingo.

CRICKET AND POLITICS

HINDUS' REFUSAL TO PLAY MOSLEMS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 25

A tense situation has arisen in Calcutta cricket circles owing to the refusal of Hindu clubs to give fixtures this season—India plays cricket in the cold weather and football in the hot—to the Mohamedan Sporting Club, one of the strongest clubs.

While the reason alleged for the refusal is that the Mohamedans applied for dates too late, Mr. Raschid, a representative of the Mohamedan Sporting Club, has publicly stated that the action is due to the refusal of the Mohamedans to abandon football when the grounds were picketed by women, and that the Hindu clubs are acting in concert.

At a meeting of representatives of the leading clubs, various English players appealed to the Hindus not to introduce politics into sport, but to "drop all hypocrisies and shams and play the game like sportsmen." Mr. R. B. Lagden asked that all that happened during the football season should be forgotten. That was old history. The Hindus, he declared, were leaving a rotten legacy for their sons by acting in this manner. He appealed to them to accommodate the Mohamedans. Whether there will be a favourable response is still uncertain.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' SCHEME

BID FOR UP-COUNTRY TRADE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, SEPT. 25

Reports from Ahmedabad show that eight mills are working double shifts, although there are heavy stocks on hand. The Bombay millowners are steadily developing a scheme by which local dealers are eliminated from participation in the up-country trade. Between 30 and 40 retail shops have been opened by individual mills or by selling agents in Bombay, and this policy is being pursued up-country in order to get in closer touch with the buying public. Some improvement has already resulted.

At Sholapur all the mills are working, and labour seems normal and anxious only to continue earning wages. There have been no *hartals* at Sholapur, crop prospects are good, and trade is comparatively good and may be said to be carrying on as in normal times.

The great Hindu festival at Gujarat, known as Diwali, occurs next month, and, although there will be nothing like the customary trade in cloth in connexion with the festival, there are already signs of improved demand.

At a meeting of Congress workers of Gujarat held at Ahmedabad it was resolved to carry on a no-tax campaign. It is expected that the proposed salt campaign will be abandoned in order that greater energy may be concentrated on this scheme.

Mr. H. P. Mody, chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, has been invited to attend the Round-Table Conference in London.

ASSAM EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The India Office announces that the King has approved the appointment of Mr. Abraham James Lainé, I.C.S., to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Assam in succession to Mr. Arthur William Botham, I.C.S., who will complete five years' tenure of the office on December 8.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE PRINCE OF PIEDMONT

TRIAL BEGUN IN BRUSSELS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 25

De Rosa, the Italian student who, on October 24, 1929, fired at the Prince of Piedmont while the Prince was laying flowers on the grave of the Unknown Soldier in Brussels, was brought up for trial this morning before the Brussels Assize Court. The Prince of Piedmont, it will be remembered, had come to Brussels in connexion with his impending marriage to Princess Marie José. De Rosa's shot went five yards to the Prince's left. A large crowd was present at the hearing to-day, and strict precautions were taken to prevent disorder.

Among the large number of witnesses he has called De Rosa has cited in his defence Signor Nitti, the former Italian Prime Minister, Signor Turati, a former leader of the Socialist party, and Signor Pietro Nenni, formerly director of the *Avanti*. After the President of the Court had briefly stated the facts De Rosa explained why he had committed the outrage. He wanted, he said, to draw attention to what he called the crimes of Fascism. He admitted that he had at first been a Monarchist and a Fascist, but added that the deprivation of freedom had caused him to become a Socialist. He affirmed that he had acted from patriotism and love of freedom. The Prince of Piedmont, he said, had taken part in the last elections, and had voted for the Fascists.

The President pointed out that the death of the Prince would not have caused any injury to Fascism. "I am of a different opinion," the accused replied. He declared that he had not committed a crime against the common law, but a crime inspired by moral motives. The first witness for the prosecution was then heard. He described how the crime was committed.

The afternoon was taken up with the hearing of police and other witnesses, most of whom said that the accused had taken aim at the Prince. Witnesses for the defence will be heard to-morrow.

RESIGNATION OF FATHER KOROSHETZ

SLOVENE CLERICALS AND THE DICTATORSHIP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, SEPT. 25

Father Koroshetz yesterday resigned his post in the Cabinet.

The resignation is a result of the present situation in Slovenia, where the Government is relying for the formation of its new party on two opposing parties—the Independent Democrats of M. Pribitchevitch and the Slovene Clericals, Father Koroshetz's party. The former supporters of M. Pribitchevitch have lately received great advantages over the Slovene Clericals, especially in the nominations to the Banat Councils. Father Koroshetz gives as the reason for his resignation the fact that he cannot work in a Cabinet whose present activities are in opposition to its declarations of policy, a statement which is understood to refer to the Cabinet's promise to treat every one equally.

LAST SLOVENE SCHOOL AT TRIESTE CLOSED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, SEPT. 25

Indignation has been aroused in Yugoslavia by the closing of St. Jacob's School, the only remaining Slovene school at Trieste. The closing comes quite unexpectedly on the eve of the beginning of the school year, when all the vacancies in the school were filled.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BUDGET

HEAVY INCREASE IN INCOME-TAX

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, SEPT. 25

Declaring that the Government was determined to take the necessary steps to protect the solvency and credit of South Australia, Mr. Hill, the Premier, in introducing the Budget this afternoon, outlined a programme of heavy taxation which, he said, would admittedly be burdensome and detrimental to industry and commerce.

There was no alternative, he added, if the community desired to avoid an infinitely worse position. The position was already so grave as to threaten the very foundations of the social structure. A disastrous collapse of commodity values, affecting the principal exports, was confronting Australia, and simultaneously oversea money markets had been closed. Australia would, therefore, be thrown on her own resources when the reduced prices and the widespread drought reduced the national income by at least £70,000,000 a year. To balance the State Budget, £820,000 must be raised by additional taxes on incomes, the personal exertion rate starting at 1s. 1d. in the £ instead of 5d. as at present, and the property tax at 1s. 8d. instead of 11d. In addition a tax would be imposed of £2 10s. on every taxable income, both personal and from property.

The taxation of life insurance companies would be at full instead of half rates, but that of other companies would not be altered. Shareholders' dividends would be taxed at 6d. in the £ and single persons would also be specially taxed.

The Premier stated that the total indebtedness of South Australia was £101,224,342, representing £174 10s. 6d. per head of the population. Nearly all loan works would cease immediately. Reductions in the salaries of public servants, totalling £200,000, would be made. All grants and subsidies had been substantially reduced. Railway services were being curtailed and the Government was introducing a Bill to control motor transport. At present about 45,000 people were wholly dependent on Government sustenance, which was costing £12,000 a week. Further dismissals from the Government service were pending owing to the stoppage of loan works. The harvest was officially estimated at 44,000,000 bushels.

FEDERAL CABINET AND FINANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, SEPT. 25

It is expected that the proposals of the Cabinet Sub-Committee for a legislative programme designed to balance the Federal Budget will be completed next week. A meeting of the full Cabinet has been tentatively convened for October 8, but it is not likely that a decision will be announced until Parliament meets, probably about the middle of November.

In a statement, Mr. Fenton, the acting Prime Minister, emphasized the difficulty of having to deal with the same taxpayers as the Treasurers of the six States. Referring to the Sub-Committee's intentions, he said: "All will be asked to share the burden." Meanwhile, the Cabinet's delay in taking action is depressing the investment market.

Sir Robert Gibson, chairman of the Commonwealth Bank, emphatically contradicts a report, emanating from Sydney, that there is likely to be an inflation of the Note issue by £25,000,000. No expansion other than for seasonal purposes, he says, has ever been contemplated.

SIR O. NIEMEYER LEAVES NEW ZEALAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, N.Z., SEPT. 25

Sir Otto Niemeyer concluded his visit to New Zealand to-day, and sailed for Australia.

In a statement he said he would probably not complete his report on banking currency and exchange questions, on which he was invited to advise the Government, until he had returned to England. He said the position of New Zealand was not comparable with that of Australia. New Zealand was more happily situated than most other countries, and he did not think there was any justification for despondency.

A DISCOVERY IN ROME

SUPPOSED REMAINS OF THE VIA CORNELIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, SEPT. 25

Excavations made on the Tiber embankment near the Victor Emanuel Bridge have brought to light portions of an old Roman road, which, in the opinion of some experts, may very well be the lost Via Cornelia, along which thousands of Christians, during one of the most famous of the Neronian persecutions, walked to the place of massacre in the gardens of the Empress Agrippina. The Via Cornelia, which, in the Middle Ages, came to be called on account of this incident the Carraria Sancta or the Carraria Martyrum, is known to have followed a track leading from the old Pons Neronianus in somewhat the same direction as the Roman road which has just been rediscovered.

The road starts near the now ruined Pons Neronianus, and is built of massive rocks surfaced with sand mingled with lumps of basaltic lava. The theory which identifies this road with the Via Cornelia is based on the existence upon the road of medieval ruins which are considered to prove that it was abandoned at about the same time as the bridge, upon which it depended, fell into decay.

PEKING MAN

PROFESSOR ELLIOT SMITH'S EXAMINATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, SEPT. 25

In a lecture delivered before the Chinese Geological Society here to-day Professor G. Elliot Smith, of London University, who is visiting Peking at the invitation of the Chinese Government for the purpose of studying the *Sinanthropus* remains discovered near Peking, described the fossils as "the most valuable and illuminating evidence of man's early history and associations yet revealed."

Professor Elliot Smith declared that the judgment he had previously formed, on the basis of written reports, was really an under-estimate of the vast importance of the discovery, the significance of which far transcended the most sanguine hopes he had entertained. He considers that, when the report of Dr. Davidson Black on the cast of the brain-case, now in course of preparation, is submitted, "a flood of light will be thrown upon the organ responsible for conferring upon man his human qualities of mind and skill."

ARGENTINE SITUATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 24

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army, General Justo, issued last night a notice saying:—"Throughout the Republic absolute calm prevails, the precursor of a new era of progress and democracy. The multiple activities of citizen life and national administration continue with accentuated optimism."

RIOTS IN PRAGUE

ANTI-GERMAN OUTBREAK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRAGUE, SEPT. 25

Disturbances of a markedly anti-German character broke out in the streets yesterday evening and lasted until midnight. This evening there were fresh disturbances, which, in addition to their anti-German character, were given a fresh turn by demonstrations against *Ceske Slovo*, the organ of the Czech National Socialist Party, to which Dr. Benesh, the Foreign Minister, belongs.

A mob is now moving through the streets, breaking windows here and there and singing national songs. Large forces of gendarmes are clearing the centre of the town at the point of the bayonet, pushing the demonstrators back into the suburbs. No casualties have been reported up to the present. It is difficult to ascertain the tendency of the movement, but it seems as if its object were to create difficulties for Dr. Benesh, as it is supposed to have been engineered by the so-called Fascists, who are his political opponents.

The disturbances last night began as demonstrations against the production of German "talkies," and spread in the course of the evening to the German theatre, the German Legation, some business premises, cafés, and an hotel, where windows were broken by a crowd singing the Czech and Slovak National Anthems. They are supposed to have been organized, and were caused by a few hundred boys and girls, reinforced by a crowd of onlookers. The police authorities to-day concentrated a large force in the centre of the town, where all buildings owned by or serving German interests were strongly guarded, including German newspaper offices. A warning to the public not to congregate was also issued. All the German films running in cinemas have been taken off the programme, and new ones will not be shown until further notice. The disturbances were the subject of a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, during which some German Deputies made strong protests and charged the police with laxity.

ELECTRIC SIGNALS FOR FRENCH RAILWAYS

NEW UNIFORM SYSTEM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 24

A uniform system of electric signalling is to be introduced on all the railways in France, in substitution for the present mechanized system, which varies in its application in different areas of the country. This divergence in signalling regulations caused much difficulty, particularly during the War, when engine drivers were called upon to run trains over systems to which they were not accustomed.

The railway companies were therefore invited by the Minister for Public Works to study the question of the unification and simplification of their signalling systems. A special Commission was appointed, and new devices for luminous signalling by day and night were recommended. The new signalling apparatus has been tested on the Est, the Etat, and the Orléans lines, while a new mechanical block system has been tried on the P.L.M. line. As a result of these experiments an identical electrical system for all the railways has been adopted. The installation, which will begin next year, will, it is expected, be completed in 1935. About 70,000 signals will be altered at an estimated cost of 60,000,000f. (approximately £480,000).

There will be important innovations in the colour of the lights. "Line free," which at present is indicated by a white light, will, in future, be signalled by the green light which has already been adopted in other countries. An orange-yellow colour will be employed instead of green as a warning to slacken speed. Violet will be substituted for yellow as a signal in shunting operations, and to indicate direction. The "slacken speed" signal will take the form of two yellow lights placed horizontally, followed by two yellow lights placed vertically. Red will remain as the danger signal.

POLICE TELEPHONE BOXES FOR PARIS

LONDON EXAMPLE FOLLOWED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 25

The feeling of insecurity which has been aroused in Paris by the frequency of armed robberies has been somewhat abated by the announcement that M. Chiappe, the Prefect of Police, has introduced an important measure for the protection of peaceful citizens and their property. He has persuaded the Municipal Council to authorize the erection of 600 police call-boxes in Paris.

They will be similar in construction to the fire alarm call-boxes, but painted in bronze instead of red. When the glass is broken the call will be received at the Central Police Station, and the region from which the call comes will be registered by an electric needle on a map of the city. The flying squad will be in readiness to proceed in motor-cars to the spot where help is needed.

If the flying squad is already engaged a telephone message will be sent to the nearest police station, and in either case prompt aid will be assured. A beginning has already been made with the installation of the apparatus, and it is expected that the work will be completed next July.

*** A ring of police telephone-boxes was installed round London last November with the object of checking the activities of motor bandits, burglars, and other law-breakers.

AIR MAIL FROM SHORE TO SHIP

NEW CANADIAN SERVICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, SEPT. 25

Mails were delivered to-day on board the outward-bound liner Empress of Australia by a seaplane in the Straits of Belle Isle (Nova Scotia), thus tentatively opening a mail service of less than five days between Canada and Great Britain.

This means a saving of 48 hours in the time of delivery in Great Britain of mails posted in Montreal. Hitherto air mails were delivered to outward-bound steamers at Father Point (Quebec). The mails delivered to-day included letters for the Canadian Ministers sailing in the Empress of Australia to attend the Imperial Conference, and also a letter of greeting from the Canadian to the British Postmaster-General.

DEATH OF CESARE OLLIER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, SEPT. 25

The death is announced here of Cesare Ollier, of Courmayeur.

Ollier, a famous Alpine guide, was well known to all Italian and foreign climbers of the Western Alps. In 1906 he accompanied the Duke of the Abruzzi in his expedition to the Ruwenzori and Kenya, and he distinguished himself in making the ascent of one of the three crests of Ruwenzori. Ollier was inspecting the other day the slopes of Mount Rochefort while making preparations for a hunt of the chamois, when he was buried under a sudden fall of rock from the top of the mountain. As the accident did not occur during the climb, and was not due to any fault of Ollier, his tomb will bear the proud inscription of the Alpine guide, "Il est mort, Il n'est pas tombé."

'AUSTRIAN CABINET'S RESIGNATION

PERSONAL DIFFERENCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, SEPT. 25

Dr. Schober, the Chancellor, this evening tendered the resignation of his Cabinet to President Miklas, who requested him to continue in office until a new Government has been formed. It is anticipated that Herr Vaugoin, the Vice-Chancellor, and chairman of the Christian Social Party, will be asked to form a new Government.

The crisis came to a head this afternoon when Herr Vaugoin informed the Chancellor that it was impossible further to cooperate with him. While it was generally known that Herr Vaugoin had been dissatisfied with Dr. Schober's methods of constitutional reform, and that the Heimwehr, of which Herr Vaugoin is the head, had degenerated since the Chancellor's efforts to disarm it, the differences between the two became more acute when Dr. Schober refused to appoint Dr. Strafella, Herr Vaugoin's nominee, as Director-General of the State Railways.

There is a general feeling, however, that this personal difference ought not to have led to a political crisis at a time when the country is suffering so severely from economic depression, and when so many important measures, which were to be financed by the foreign loan, are under consideration. Moreover, it is questionable whether the crisis is likely to advance the date of the General Elections, which are due to be held next April.

The smaller political parties—the Farmers' Union and the Pan-Germans—had hoped, by a reform of the electoral law, which the Chancellor had promised to carry through the House before the General Elections, to strengthen their position in Parliament so as to make them independent of the Christian Social Party, but they now fear that a Christian Social Government, with Herr Vaugoin at the head, will postpone the Electoral Reform Bill until after the elections.

THE STRIKES IN SPAIN

CLASH WITH POLICE AT SANTIAGO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, SEPT. 25

The general strike at Lugo ended last night, all parties apparently having become thoroughly tired of the situation.

The unrest has now extended to Santiago de Compostela, where a general strike was declared yesterday morning. In the course of some mild rioting stones were thrown at the police, who used their firearms and killed an apprentice, aged 19. To express their sympathy the workmen at Lugo did not return to work to-day, although they allowed shops to re-open and food to be distributed. The agitation is extending to Corunna. The Prime Minister stated to-day that he believed the unrest in Galicia was political rather than economic.

The Municipality of Madrid has decided to contribute 250,000 pesetas (about £5,500) to relieve unemployment in Madrid. This is a new departure in municipal policy in Spain, and the decision is being strongly criticized, as it is feared by the ratepayers of the capital that such unprecedented generosity may attract unemployed persons from other towns to Madrid.

Telegrams in Brief

Three persons, the pilot and two passengers, were killed yesterday when a Canadian mail aeroplane crashed between Moosejaw and CALGARY.

According to official reports, 9,000 miners in the RUHR were discharged during August. A number of collieries are to be closed, and in others working hours are to be curtailed.

Unemployment is increasing in BELGIUM. At the end of August there were 18,000 persons out of work and 55,000 working short time. The textile and glass industries are most affected.

It is officially announced in SANTIAGO DE CHILE that quiet reigns throughout the country, and that alarming reports which have been circulated abroad are without foundation.—*Reuter.*

Our League Correspondent says that it has been decided to entrust the remaining duties associated with the refugee problem to an international office under the chairmanship of Dr. MAX HUBER, a citizen of GENEVA.

A Museum of Electricity has been opened in BRUSSELS. It is divided into two sections—one, devoted to telephones and telegraphs, contains collections belonging to the State; the other illustrates the development of electricity.

Mr. Butler Wright, the United States Minister in BUDAPEST, has been transferred to Uruguay. Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt, Vice-Governor of the Philippines, has resigned that post, and has been appointed Minister to Hungary.

Major Burwash, Canadian Government surveyor, who recently reached King William Island in his search for relics of the Franklin expedition, arrived at WINNIPEG yesterday by aeroplane. He will go direct to Ottawa to present his report.

M. Jan Polianski, who is accused of being involved in the bomb attack on the Soviet Legation in WARSAW in April, is now in Warsaw under arrest. He was first arrested in Yugoslavia, but on claiming to be a Rumanian citizen, was sent to Rumania, where it became known that he had been naturalized in Poland, and whence he was extradited to Poland.

The number of fishermen drowned in the storm off the coast of BRITTANY during the week-end has now reached 37. About 130 of the fishing-boats have not yet returned to port, but the eight torpedo-boats and dispatch-boats sent in search of them report that 60 of the missing vessels have so far been seen afloat, though in damaged condition. The cruiser Mulhouse left Brest yesterday to help in the search.

TURKISH POLITICS

ISMET PASHA RESIGNS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

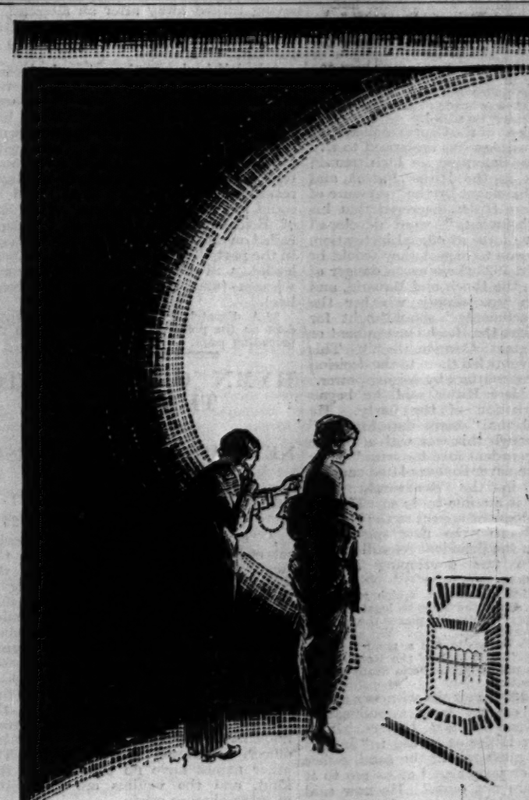
CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 25

As had been expected for the last few days, General Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, has resigned.

Few Opposition leaders have had their path made so easy for them as Fethy Bey, the former Ambassador in Paris, who is now leader of the new Liberal Republican Party in Turkey. Fethy Bey organized his party without being a member of the Grand National Assembly. On September 22 a seat became vacant at Gümüsh Khané, consequent on the appointment of the sitting member, Jemil Husni Bey, as Turkish Minister to Switzerland. Fethy Bey stood, and within 48 hours it was announced that 334 electors of Gümüsh Khané had supported him and that he was duly elected.

Such sudden success could not have been achieved if the Ghazi Pasha and the Prime Minister had not "advised" electors to vote for the Leader of the Opposition. The Ghazi Pasha and the Prime Minister are respectively General President and Acting President of the Popular Party, yet they were both apparently desirous of seeing the Liberal Republican Leader become a Deputy. The rank and file of the Popular Party may not altogether see eye to eye with its leaders in this matter, but it loyally followed their example and refrained from putting any difficulties in Fethy Bey's way. It is now asked whether Fethy Bey's parliamentary career will be as simple as his election, or whether the Popular Party will feel that the time has come to treat him as the leader of an Opposition which aspires to succeed the present Government.

Other Foreign News on following page



". . . . . 99 . . . . . 99 . . . . . " wish he'd hurry . . . . . yet it's very cosy here . . . lovely fire . . . so clean and bright . . . looks like the sun in the fireplace . . . . . no wonder doctors and hospitals use gas fires . . . best for health they say . . . radiant heat and no stuffiness . . . and they ought to know . . . . . must use gas fires myself . . . . . more comfort . . . . . less work and trouble . . . . . .

Order your gas fires now. Ask at your gas showrooms. The B.C.G.A., representing the British Gas Industry, is at your service for free information and advice on modern gas fires — the fires that ventilate.

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NAZI POLICY DECLARED

HERR HITLER'S BOAST

THE "CRIMINALS" OF 1918

A THREAT TO TREATIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, SEPT. 25

Herr Hitler, the National-Socialist leader, gave evidence at the Supreme Court at Leipzig to-day in the trial of the three artillery subalterns from Ulm charged with treasonable activities in the Nazi interest. In the course of his evidence he declared that when his party came to power heads would fall; that the National-Socialists would not recognize existing treaties; and that they would evade or break them by every possible means. Herr Hitler's evidence caused a heavy slump on the Berlin Bourse.

There was a great show of upraised arms, with shouts of "Hail!" and "Germany, Awake!" when Herr Hitler reached the Court this morning, but he entered it almost unobserved among a number of other witnesses. Several Reich and State authorities were represented, and Dr. Zweigert, the Secretary of State at the Ministry of the Interior, has been called by the Public Prosecutor to state the official view of the Nazis' activities in reply to the evidence of their leader, against whom a charge of high treason threatens from the Reichswehr Ministry on account of a special "Reichswehr Number" issued by the Nazi organ, the *Völkischer Beobachter*.

Herr Hitler's appearance as a witness was due to the inclusion of Dr. Frank, the legal adviser of his party, among the counsel defending the three subalterns. Dr. Frank had urged that the question whether the party disclaimed illegal methods was decisive in judging the officers, and that Herr Hitler, as supreme head of the Nazi movement, must be heard. The Public Prosecutor thought the point irrelevant, as the conduct of the officers, and not of the Nazis, was the issue before the Court, but Herr Hitler was nevertheless subpoenaed, and thus received an unparalleled opportunity of gaining advertisement for his party. His evidence, as the extracts given show, reveals that, whatever the means to be used by the Nazis, the ends have not changed, as had begun to be assumed from his last speech.

AFTER THE REVOLUTION

Herr Hitler began by saying he was a citizen of no State, having lost his Austrian nationality through service with the German Army.

As he lay in hospital during the 1918 revolution in Germany with gas poisoning, said Herr Hitler, he decided that "the terror" could not be countered by the old parties, but only by a new one built on the principles of "a fanatic Germanism, an autocratic leadership, and an unbreakable fighting spirit." In those days the new political movement demanded protection against those who ruled the streets, and that was the sole purpose of his "storm detachments." He had been too long a soldier to think that an illegal body could challenge police and army. The Hitler *Putsch* of 1923 was made "under a certain pressure of events," he added.

The President of the Court recalled that in 1924 the witness was sentenced to five years' fortress detention for high treason for his part in the Hitler *Putsch*, and asked what he meant by the "pressure of events." Herr Hitler answered that his "storm detachments" were developed into an active force at official instigation. They thus came to expect they would be called on. In 1923 there was a danger of war between the Reich and Bavaria, and the question was simply whether the "storm detachments" should fight for Bavaria against the Reich Government or under "a great German flag." This pressure of events led them to the decision to try to force matters by seizing power.

In 1925, Herr Hitler said, he began the reconstruction of the party. He demilitarized the "storm detachments," "difficult though this was with a people which has an ardent love for arms." Herr Hitler said he never contemplated causing disaffection in the Reichswehr, and would think it a crime to do so. He was making an eloquent appeal to the Reichswehr to absorb "the new spirit, our spirit," when the President remarked that his evidence was developing into a propagandist speech.

"Our political movement, which wishes to acquire the power of the State by legal means," said Herr Hitler, "naturally places the martial idea before everything. . . . We want the Reichswehr to become again a great German people's army." The task of the Reichswehr, however, was not to protect the State but to protect the nation.

The President drew the witness's attention to an extract from a publication called *National-Socialist Letters*, which quoted Herr Hitler as saying: "In this fight heads must roll in the sand, either ours or other people's. Let us see to it that they are not ours." He now said this could be taken as a reference to a desired revolution, and repeated his familiar explanation that "a spiritual revolution" was meant. He added: "When our party emerges victorious by legal means a new Supreme Court will replace this one, and the criminals of November, 1918, will find their reward. Then heads will roll! I say that openly."

THE THIRD REICH

From an article by another Nazi leader, Herr Gregor Strasser, the President quoted the words: "The solution is—a German revolution," and said there was no revolution without violence. Herr Hitler, in a long reply, suggested that the revolution indicated was a mental and spiritual process among the German people which "in two or three elections will place the Nazis in a Parliamentary majority." This must come, for it offered the German people their chance of life. Germany was battened down under the Peace Treaties. "But we do not regard these treaties as laws, but as impositions. We do not acknowledge Germany's War guilt."

"How do you propose to abolish existing treaties with other States?" asked the President.

"By diplomatic means," answered Herr Hitler, "and—I state this categorically here—if necessary, through the complete evasion of these treaties by legal or, if it must be, by illegal means."

"Then you say yourself that you use illegal means?"

"The world may think it illegal," answered Herr Hitler. "I only feel myself committed to the German people."

Herr Hitler formally denied any intention of accelerating the spiritual revolution by violence; the instrument for that was simply not existent. His party was preparing a gigantic spiritual exaltation of the nation. In the next election they would have 150 or 200 seats instead of 107; in 10 years, 35,000,000 of the 40,000,000 voters would be with them, and the Germany which now dragged them before courts of justice would be thankful that they existed.

Asked to give some idea of the "Third Reich," Herr Hitler said the old Germany was a State of great honour and of glorious events, but the conception of "the people" was not the central pillar of its structure. The second State had placed democracy and pacifism in the centre. They hoped for the Third Reich, which would have as its keystone the conception of the people and the national idea.

Herr Hitler compared the Nazi idea in Germany with the Fascist idea in Italy, and the President reminded him that Fascism had come to power by force. Did he offer that as an example for Germany? Herr Hitler said Signor Mussolini had not made a revolution in the sense of that in Germany in 1918; he had trodden strictly legal paths or he could not now be "His Italian Majesty's Prime Minister." The President said, "Come, come, force was used. You know the castor oil method," and Herr Hitler answered, "Yes, but it was not used against the State, only against the terror in the streets."

Finally, the President asked Herr Hitler if the sense of his evidence was that he had never attempted since 1923 forcibly to alter the Constitution, or instructed his subordinates to make such attempts, and Herr Hitler answered that this was the case.

Dr. Zweigert, the representative of the Ministry of the Interior, who was afterwards referred to by the Nazi counsel as "the paid representative of a dying system," said the view of the Ministry, based on documentary material, was that the Nazis pursued revolutionary aims. It could be shown that Herr Hitler had given his word of honour to the Bavarian authorities not to attempt a *Putsch*, but had nevertheless made such an attempt in 1923.

AN IDEAL FOR THE ARMY

At the close of yesterday's evidence the officer commanding the artillery regiment to which the accused officers belonged, Colonel Beck, was heard, and he made some instructive statements about conditions in the Reichswehr. He said he would have taken sharp action against Lieutenant Scheringer (one of the officers on trial) if he had known of his political activities or of the definitions of "the soldier's duty" which he gave his men.

Lieutenant Scheringer intervened to say that the Reichswehr was not only a police force for the maintenance of security and order. The war of liberation was its ultimate reason for existence. It could have nothing in common with pacifists, only for those members of the population who cherished the martial spirit and the idea of the war of liberation.

Colonel Beck said he must admit that the younger officers could hardly hold other ideas than these when they were continually told the Reichswehr was an army of leaders, the kernel of the future Army, that every man in it would be worth ten in the future, that a young officer was worth a general staff officer.

Defending counsel asked if old officers were not anxious because the troops lacked an "ideal." The Colonel said it was certainly regretted that in the present circumstances it was not possible "to give the Army the urgently necessary watchword. This question occupies us daily."

A picturesque witness was Captain (retired) "Osaf" von Pfeffer. The forename is formed from the initials of the resounding Nazi title he claimed for himself—Oberster Sturmabteilungsführer, or supreme leader of the "storm detachments"—though it was recently understood that Herr Hitler had assumed the supreme military command on account of internal dissensions. Captain von Pfeffer was led into Court in custody, having turned away after an altercation with a doorkeeper and having been fetched back by a Court official with a warrant.

Asked if he knew the accused officers, he turned and slowly gave them the Fascist salute, and, after a reprimand, told the Court that he knew them, but remembered no particular meeting with them, and had had no negotiations with them. In the lofty and contemptuous tone characteristic of this type of Right reactionary, Captain von Pfeffer said he could not remember any particular visit of Reichswehr officers, when so many called on him. "I am a leading personage in the party," he said, "an old Free Corps leader, und überhaupt ein altes Frontschwein (and, altogether, an old front-hog)."

** A dispatch from our Berlin Correspondent on the political outlook appears on the preceding page.

HYMN OF PRAISE TO THE OGPU

NEW ACT OF TERRORISM GLORIFIED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, SEPT. 25

A statement by Menzhinsky—who succeeded Dzerzhinsky as head of the Ogpu (Cheka)—was published by the Soviet Press this morning, giving a complete list of the 48 victims shot yesterday without trial as responsible for the breakdown of Soviet food supplies.

Besides mentioning the principal crime of attempting to starve the masses—which nobody believes—the list adds after many names other incriminating details about the social origin of the victim, such as that he was a former nobleman, captain, colonel, or other officer, landowner, or industrialist. The other names have no comment of this kind, and the victims are apparently of more obscure origin.

The Soviet newspapers describe the Ogpu's destruction of these men as a new triumph of the victorious revolution. Demian Biedny, the Soviet Poet Laureate, has composed a special hymn of praise to the Ogpu, in which he refers to the "short, sharp speech of proletarian rifles," the efficiency of which on this occasion is "worth the winning of a battle." The authorities in Moscow organized meetings at factories, and submitted resolutions, which were passed unanimously, expressing gratitude to the Ogpu. Some of the resolutions urged the Government to confer on the Ogpu the recently created "Lenin's Order of Merit," and others that the occasion should be commemorated by the building of a Red Zeppelin and naming it "Ogpu."

INVALIDS

Major-General Sir Edward Northey underwent a serious operation on Wednesday and, according to the latest reports, is going on satisfactorily.

Lord Brotherton of Wakefield, who is suffering from a severe chill, which is still confining him to his bed at Kirkham Abbey, Yorks, is reported to be slightly better.

The condition of Sir Richard Barnett was stated last night to be as satisfactory as could be expected, but it still caused great anxiety.

Sir Guy Stephenson was stated to be decidedly better last night.

Mr. C. A. McCurdy, K.C., was reported to be about the same.

WORLD COURT

ELECTION OF NEW JUDGES

LEAGUE APPROVAL OF REVISED STATUTE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, SEPT. 25

The chief business of the League to-day was the election of 15 Judges to sit on the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague as from January 1, 1931, when the term of office—nine years—of the present Judges expires. The method of nomination and election is elaborate, being designed so far as possible to eliminate even the appearance of dependence of candidates upon their national Governments. The voting takes place simultaneously in the Assembly and the Council, and both bodies had to sit twice to-day before the full panel of 15 Judges could be completed.

The successful candidates, and their nationality, were:—Mr. Adatchi (Japanese); Señor Altamira (Spaniard); Signor Anzilotti (Italian); Señor Bustamente (Cuban); M. van Eysinga (Dutch); M. Fromageot (French); Señor Guerrero (Salvadoran); Sir Cecil Hurst (British); Mr. Kellogg (American); M. Negulesco (Rumanian); Baron Rolin-Jaequemyns (Belgian); Count Rostworowski (Polish); Herr Schücking (German); Wang Chung-hui (Chinese); Señor Urrutia (Colombian). There were altogether 58 candidates, of whom 49 received votes.

Of those elected six are already members of the Court—Signor Anzilotti, who is president; Sir Cecil Hurst, Mr. Kellogg, M. Fromageot, Señores Altamira and Bustamente—and two, M. Negulesco and Wang Chung-hui, are Deputy Judges. M. Nyholm was the only sitting Judge who was a candidate and failed to secure re-election.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS

A difficulty that had to be surmounted before the election could be held was the non-ratification of the protocol for amending the Statute of the Court owing to the obstruction of the Cuban Government. The changes included the increase in the number of Judges from 11 to 15, and the obligation upon them to reside at The Hague, which has been made necessary by the growth of the business of the Court. The Court already had in practice to sit continuously except for the ordinary vacations. It was found possible to authorize and effect the required changes by the simple process of resolutions of the Assembly; and these were unanimously passed this morning, the representative of Cuba refraining from opposition. They were considered sufficient warrant because it had been laid down in the original Statute of the Court in 1920 that the number of Judges might be increased up to a maximum of 15, with six deputies. And the original Statute is held to contain no provision which would prevent the Court from enacting by an appropriate rule the system of permanent session. The substitution of resolutions of the Assembly for a protocol of revision ratified by all the States which signed the original Statute is, however, considered in some juridical quarters not to impose the same legal obligation upon Judges to reside at The Hague and abstain from any other employment than that of the Court.

THE U.S. RESERVATIONS

The protocol, which was drawn up by a committee of jurists in order to meet the reservations of the United States Senate and facilitate the adhesion of the United States to the International Court, is, of course, a separate instrument from the protocol of amendment which has failed up to the present to secure ratification. At the same time, it is recognized that the Statute to which the United States Government is contemplating adhesion is the new one and not the old.

Fourteen of the 15 Judges elected to-day were chosen at the first ballot by both the Assembly and the Council. The election of Señor Urrutia required no less than five ballots this morning and six in the afternoon. The new panel is believed to be fully qualified to maintain the high standard which has been attained by the Court during the first nine years of its existence.

After the election of judges the Assembly and Council proceeded to elect as deputy judges M. Erich (Finn), M. Novakovitch (Yugoslav), Herr Redlich (Austrian), and Senhor Da Matta (Portuguese). Several ballots were necessary, and the voting in the afternoon session, which began at 4 o'clock, was not over until 8 o'clock.

Before the election of the Judges the Assembly approved a report by Mr. Henderson on the general arrangements for sessions of the Assembly. The British Foreign Secretary expressed warm approval of the choice of the new hall this year instead of the Salle de la Réformation; and it was decided that in future the annual Assembly should meet on the second Monday in September, unless that fell on a date later than September 10, in which case the session would begin on the first Monday of the month. The date will thus be variable between September 4 and 10.

GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF FRANCE

M. MOREAU'S SUCCESSOR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 25

The resignation of M. Moreau as Governor of the Bank of France became effective to-day and has been officially announced. This afternoon he formally placed his resignation in the hands of the Government and took leave of the staff.

I understand that his successor will not be formally appointed until the Cabinet meets, the appointment being the prerogative of the head of the Government. It is understood, however, that M. Clément Moret has already been chosen for the post.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

The Prince of Wales arrived at Balmoral Castle yesterday, where he is expected to remain with the King and Queen for several days. He was met at Ballater station by Lord Claud Hamilton, Equerry in Waiting to the King.

LINCOLNSHIRE FARM WAGE CUT CONFIRMED

The Agricultural Wages Board, meeting in London yesterday, under the presidency of Lord Ullswater, made an order carrying into effect the decision of the Lincolnshire (Holland) Wages Committee to reduce the minimum rates for farm workers, which was reported in *The Times* last Monday.

The order, which comes into operation on October 26 and continues until October 31, 1931, reduces the minimum rates for male workers of 21 years of age and over from 35s. (the present rate) to 33s. 6d. for a week of 50 hours in summer and 48 in winter. Rates for male workers of 17 and under 21 are also reduced.

THE HOOVER REGIME

MR. STIMSON'S REVIEW

PROHIBITION ISSUE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 25

The speech made this afternoon by Mr. Stimson, the Secretary of State, before the New York State Convention of the Republican Party at Albany was a description of what the Hoover Administration sees in the mirror when it looks at itself. It was, however, most notable for its complete avoidance of the question which more than any other interests and divides the Party in New York, the question whether the "platform" to be drawn up by the Convention now assembled shall or shall not advocate the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

There is infinitely more at stake than the contest to come this year, in which the Democratic Party, sure to be headed again by the Governor, Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, will take what is called the "wet" side. If the Republicans declare themselves also "wet," advocate the repeal of the Amendment, and nominate for the governorship Mr. Charles Tuttle, the District Attorney, they would unquestionably improve their chances at the November election. But this would mean that in 1932 the Republican delegates of the State at the Great National Convention might have to insist that, not only for the New York elective offices, but for the supreme office of President, a "wet" candidate should be chosen—and there are no signs that President Hoover will be "wet" in 1932. Is the Republican Party in the great industrial States like New York to be split on the question of Prohibition? If it is, Mr. Hoover's position will be acutely embarrassing two years hence.

There is no present reason to doubt that the President would like to see his party obstinately "dry." He knows perfectly well that most of the pother about prohibition just now is a by-product of the business depression, that if and when the country recovers confidence in the business future it will die down. He has found and is duly impressed by the fact that the "business leaders" of the country still believe in the economic advantages of the "dry" law. Let the Republican Party hold fast then and all will be well—not immediately perhaps, but certainly before 1932.

This is very well for Mr. Hoover, but the politicians who do not like him and who will run for office in a little more than a month are not necessarily impressed. There are even some of them who look with complete equanimity on the possible sacrifice of Mr. Hoover in 1932, notwithstanding the imposing recital of the accomplishments of his Administration made by Mr. Stimson to-day. The country, they feel, does not at present share the conviction of the Secretary of State "that no President in recent years has so completely translated his campaign pledges into performance."

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. Stimson, nevertheless, did his loyal duty with dignity and persuasiveness. He spoke at length of Mr. Hoover's leadership in meeting the economic crisis. Its causes, he admitted, were "far beyond the control of Governmental action," but the President's action had "greatly palliated" what might otherwise have been a "disastrous situation." Of the Tariff he said that it was the fulfilment of the campaign pledge of the "ticket" which won by 6,000,000 votes, and critics of the result should quarrel with the electorate and not with the Administration. Moreover, there was a "flexible provision" by which "any inequalities in the present rates" could and would be corrected. He had a good word to say for farm relief, the development of the merchant marine, and the reorganization of some Government departments, but it was in the discussion of foreign affairs he was most at his ease—a field in which Mr. Hoover "by temperament, character, and previous experience is peculiarly interested."

Here the improvement in American relations with the sister republics of that hemisphere, and, notably, with Mexico, was justly insisted on, and a passing reference was made to the completion of the settlement of the Allied debts and the signing of the Protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which "awaits ratification by the Senate." It was, however, on American initiative in the invocation of the Kellogg-Briand Pact at the time of the Russo-Chinese disturbance and on the London Naval Conference that Mr. Stimson placed the most emphasis, and he was at pains to add that Mr. Hoover's policy "has carefully avoided entanglements in the affairs and policies of other nations." This policy he declared to be animated "by a positive quality of foresight and of courage in moving toward an increasing cordiality with all our neighbours in this hemisphere and towards the maintenance of the peace of the world at large."

This was what is called a "keynote" speech. It did everything but strike the keynote of the Convention before which it was delivered.

CAPTAIN MATTHEWS AT RANGOON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 25

Captain Matthews, who left Croydon on September 16, in a Puss Moth aeroplane, in an attempt to beat Mr. Hinkler's record flight to Australia, left Dum Dum aerodrome at 6 o'clock this morning, passing over Calcutta and heading for Akyab.

RANGOON, Sept. 25.—Captain Matthews arrived here from Calcutta at 5 o'clock this afternoon.—*Reuter.*

COLONEL OF SHERWOOD FORESTERS

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir William Marshall, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., as Colonel of The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), in succession to the late General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

A.D.C. GENERAL TO THE KING

The King has approved of the appointment of General Sir Robert Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, as Aide-de-Camp General to the King.

FRANCE AND ITALY

THE SUSPENSION OF NAVAL TALKS

PARIS COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 25

The news that the negotiations between France and Italy in Geneva have been suspended has been received here with expressions of polite regret; but without surprise. Some anxiety had been felt at the direction matters were taking, as it seemed as though the ingenious formula for parity in numbers of vessels but not in tonnage put forward by M. Massigli on behalf of France, might ultimately be found to involve a principle on which any concession was undesirable. Now that the offer has been refused by Italy in the claim for full parity, it is unlikely that it will be repeated.

What is more, it is insisted upon in all the comments made on these conversations that it would be possible at any time to find a basis of agreement but for Italy's demand, just as it would have been possible at the London Conference. On this point, however, it seems as hopeless as ever to talk of compromise or conciliation. The occasion merely affords a fresh opportunity for a restatement of the French case—namely, that in the present political conditions the French Navy is calculated to meet the "absolute" needs of France, and that there can be no comparison between the requirements of a vast colonial empire fronting three seas and those of a purely Mediterranean Power.

Public opinion in France has now fully realized that French naval power is the keystone of the whole question of naval disarmament, as the naval strength of Great Britain, and therewith that of the United States and Japan, is relative to that of Continental navies. The realization of this fact appears to stiffen the desire for some further guarantees of security.

Meanwhile the French Navy has behind it a growing force of public support, a phenomenon which must strike every one who follows the trend of popular feeling in France. This greatly strengthens the hands of the advocates of a strong Navy and facilitates the task of those whose business it is to secure credits for further armaments and new naval bases. As the organization of the French Navy progresses—and the progress has been very remarkable during recent years—so the policy becomes more settled and the problem of reduction becomes increasingly difficult.

Whether there is anything reasonable at all in the Italian demand for parity need not be discussed here. The ordinary French view is that it is based solely on nationalist vanity and an empty desire for prestige, and, as the relative factor in French policy must always include the Mediterranean, it can also never be attained.

In all discussion of the proposals emphasis is laid on the fact that the negotiations have not been abandoned, but only interrupted, and that the door is still open. Equally emphatic is the admission that the so-called "absolute" naval requirements of France could be relatively modified were some form of additional guarantee for French security forthcoming. While the differences persist between France and Italy in other domains, such guarantees can have little attraction; but it is thought in some quarters that if these other differences were composed a fresh beginning might be possible. Hence the suggestion that a return might perhaps be made to the other conversations broken off at an earlier stage. Evidently there is no hope of progress in offers of a compromise which would really amount to one of the parties making the other a free gift of the whole issue.

ITALIAN CALM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, SEPT. 25

The suspension of the Franco-Italian naval negotiations has been received here with remarkable calm. The newspapers content themselves for the most part with recapitulating the various efforts made by Italy to reach an amicable arrangement, and they avowedly seek in this way to demonstrate that any lack of good will is certainly not to be attributed to Italy. The references made to the last Italian proposal, and also to the French counter-proposal, are all extremely vague, and it is clear that the actual details have not been divulged.

Although these last negotiations between the experts have, it is admitted, definitely broken down, it is pointed out in certain authoritative quarters that other opportunities for a resumption of the discussions can easily be found in Geneva, or elsewhere, and it is not forgotten that the negotiations for the Young Plan never seemed more hopeless than just before an agreement was reached. It is, however, stipulated that France must radically change her attitude. The last French proposal, which would enable France up to 1936 to build in the ratio of three to two, is declared here to constitute a step backwards, and to be obviously intended to put France in a stronger position in 1936 if there should be another naval disarmament conference held in that year.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF INDUSTRY

A meeting of industrialists and commercial men was held at the Hudson Bay Company's Hall, Garlick-street, E.C., yesterday, to consider the proposal to establish a National Council of Industry and Commerce. Sir William Morris, who presided, moved two resolutions in favour of a recasting of the fiscal policy of this country and a drastic reduction of taxation. The resolutions were carried unanimously, and the chairman declared the National Council duly constituted.

A full report of the meeting will be found on page 14.

MAJOR KINGSFORD SMITH'S PROJECT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, SEPT. 25

Major Kingsford Smith, the Australian airman, who about a fortnight ago took over an Avro-Avian machine which has been built for him at Manchester and has since been testing it at the Woodford Aerodrome, may during the week-end begin a flight to Australia. It is stated that his doctor has lifted the ban on such an attempt, the airman's physical condition having sufficiently improved. Major Kingsford Smith's plan is to make the journey in a series of 1,000-mile hops, the first of which will be to Rome.

R 101 READY

POSSIBLE TRIAL NEXT WEEK

Work on the airship R 101 will probably be finished to-night and she will be taken over by the flying officers to-morrow morning. If the present weather forecasts hold good it should be possible to take the airship from the shed to the mooring mast during the week-end and to start her 24-hours' trial flight with very short delay. Provided that no serious defect is discovered during that flight, she will be ready to leave for India within 48 hours of its completion.

The forecast made yesterday gave the promise of fine weather for the week-end, with comparatively little wind. Under existing arrangements at Cardington the officials hesitate to take an airship from the shed in a wind of more than eight miles an hour. It is possible, given suitable conditions, that R 101 may be brought out to-morrow evening, in which case her trial might begin on Monday and she might be ready to sail on her long voyage before the end of the week. The removal of the lengthened airship from the shed is not expected to give any additional trouble. The proportion of the extra to the total length is so small that it will not change the process of handling and there will be no need of a bigger handling party.

At least as interesting as the lengthening of the hull by the insertion of an extra bay is the fitting of the new engines in the two forward cars. These, in addition to being reversible, embody other modifications as the result of experience, and they are each 156lb. lighter than the type originally supplied to the airship. Extra weight in the cars themselves, due to the provision of more piping, has reduced the saving in each to 25lb., but those additions would probably have had to be made in any case, and the large saving of weight in the heavy oil engines is of the utmost importance at a time when the question of applying the compression ignition engine to aircraft of all kinds is receiving so much attention.

PRICE OF BREAD

LOWEST SINCE 1915

The announcement is made that at a joint meeting of the Incorporated Society of Principal Wholesale and Retail Bakers, Limited, and the London Master Bakers and Confectioners' Protection Society a decision was taken that the price of bread should be reduced in London next Monday from 8d. to 7½d. per quartern loaf. So far as the price is determined by trade decisions this has not previously been less than 8d. at any time since 1915. The reduction is a reflection of the exceptionally weak market for wheat at the present time. London straight-run flour has been quoted this week at 29s. 6d., as compared with 45s. in July last year.

Before the War the average price of the quartern loaf was 5½d. or 6d. Military and naval operations did not interfere seriously with the provisioning of the civilian population of the country during the first two years of hostilities, but the cost of bread was raised, gradually at first, and then more sharply when towards the end of 1916 the food problem became pressing. In the summer of 1917 the price had advanced to 1s. for the quartern, and Lord Rhondda, who had been appointed Food Controller, took steps to standardize the price of flour in such a way as would enable bread to be sold at 9d. This was done by means of a State subsidy at an estimated cost of £40,000,000 a year. After decontrol the price fluctuated considerably, but there is now an understanding by which the bakers' charges are regulated fairly closely by the prevailing cost of the sack of flour. In the last four years the price has varied between 10d. and 8d. It stood at the latter figure for a few weeks in 1929, but the more general price was 8½d., and twice it was raised to 9d. This year's movements have been from 9d. to 8½d. in February, 8½d. to 8d. in March, 8d. to 8½d. in April, and 8½d. to 8d. in July.

While the price as fixed by the master bakers' organizations for the London area has not since the War been as low as 7½d., individual bakers in some districts may have sold below the recommended rate, which is understood to be the maximum. The general experience of the consumer, however, is that the price announced by the societies has been charged.

BRITISH POLICY IN EAST AFRICA

GENERAL HERTZOG'S ATTITUDE

The following communication from Lord Delamere has been issued by Reuter:—

The East African delegation had an interview on Wednesday with General Hertzog (Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa), at which Mr. Havenga (the South African Minister of Finance) was present.

Lord Delamere, on behalf of the delegation, outlined the objections in principle to the British Government's recent statements on policy in East Africa, more particularly in regard to the proposals to subject Imperial control in the Crown Colonies to international supervision, to subordinating white settlement to an extreme doctrine of native paramountcy, and to holding up the development of political institutions among the white colonists.

General Hertzog expressed his complete sympathy with the aspirations of the colonists in East Africa, and said that while the Union Government was reluctant to interfere in the affairs of other parts of the Empire, it felt very strongly that any question of international supervision of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates vitally affected South Africa, on account of the Protectorates within the borders of the Union, and it was also, of course, deeply interested in the trend of native policy and development generally in East Africa because of their inevitable repercussions in the South.

In the interest of harmonious inter-Imperial relations it was necessary that South Africa's views should be heard and given consideration, and he hoped to have an opportunity of discussing the matter with the Imperial Government.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street, S.W.1. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Dr. Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, Mr. Lansbury.

DEATH OF DR. LEWIS EVANS

We regret to announce that DR. LEWIS EVANS, who gave to Oxford University the great collection of scientific instruments which bears his name, died at Dawlish yesterday at the age of 77; also that DR. A. S. WAY, an indefatigable translator, mainly of classical poetry, died at Ventnor yesterday at the age of 83.

Memoirs appear on p. 14.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

CABINET MEETING

PROBABLE DURATION OF SITTINGS

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The Cabinet met again yesterday, and it is understood that the final arrangements for the Imperial Conference came under review. The opening session of the Conference will be held at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, October 1, in the Reception Room of the Foreign Office.

The official list of the respective delegations, issued from the Dominions Office last night, shows that the United Kingdom delegation will be composed of the Prime Minister, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, the Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Graham. It is understood that Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Thomas will be present, if possible, at all the meetings of the Conference, and take part in the discussions on all the questions raised. Lord Passfield will be present when questions affecting the Colonies come under review. The Lord Chancellor will, of course, take a prominent part in the discussions on constitutional matters, and Mr. Graham will be present when economic matters are before the Conference. In addition, Sir William Jowitt, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Pethick-Lawrence, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, will be present in an advisory capacity when required.

No detailed agenda has been issued, but the Dominions Office recall the fact that the general outline was announced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on July 30. Mr. MacDonald then said that the Conference would afford an opportunity for a general review and discussion on all matters, both in the political and economic spheres, of common interest to the members of the British Commonwealth under the heads of (1) inter-Imperial relations; (2) foreign policy and defence; (3) economic questions. He explained that the particular questions for consideration under the head of inter-Imperial relations would include the recommendations of the recent Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation and also other matters of a constitutional character cognate to and arising from those discussed in the Report of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of the 1926 Conference. As regarded foreign policy and defence, the agenda would cover the further development of a peace and arbitration policy. On the economic side many matters would be discussed.

Some of the members of the various delegations have already arrived in London. Before the Cabinet met yesterday morning, Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister of Australia, called on Mr. MacDonald at No. 10, Downing-street, and had a conversation with him, and also met the members of the Cabinet. This is Mr. Scullin's first visit to England, and until yesterday he had not seen Mr. MacDonald for 24 years. In the afternoon Mr. Scullin saw a number of Press representatives, and made a statement for publication. He afterwards met those members of the Australian cricket team who are still in this country. Sir Richard Squires, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, called on Mr. MacDonald yesterday afternoon. Mr. Forbes, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, reached London last night.

The Conference is expected to last from four to six weeks, and a full programme of engagements has been prepared for the delegates, many of whom, in addition, are anxious to visit places of interest and spots with which they have old associations. Mr. Scullin, for instance, intends to go to Scotland and also to Ireland. He is anxious also to come into contact with different sections of the community, and to discuss matters with the leaders of trade and commerce, the leaders of the trade unions, and financial experts. If he has time, he will visit places of literary interest.

** The full list of delegates, the Prime Minister's outline of the subjects for discussion, and statements by Mr. Scullin and Mr. Forbes, will be found on page 14.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Cambridge	CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE	8.15
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	THE FAR-OFF HILLS	8.30
Daly's	ELDORADO	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	THE HONEYMOON	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Golders Green	D'OYLY CARTE OPERA COMPANY	8
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
King's, Hammersmith	JEW SUSS	8
Kingsway	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
New	RICHARD III.	8
Palace	FREDERICA	8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Piccadilly	OPEN YOUR EYES	8.15
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	SEXTON BLAKE	8.15
Prince of Wales	DELILAH	8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE	8.30
The Old Vic	HENRY IV.	7.45
Victoria Palace	VICTORIA VANITIES	8.15
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	8.10
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

CONCERT

Queen's Hall	B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — 8

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	MURDER	1 to 11
Astoria	LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY	1 to 11
Capitol	YOUNG WOODLEY	12 to 11
Carlton	THE BIG POND	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	DAWN PATROL	2.30 & 8.30
Empire	THE BIG HOUSE	12 to 12
Kensington	THE ROGUE SONG	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	ESCAPE	2 to 11
New Gallery	COMMON CLAY	2 to 11
Plaza	YOUNG MAN OF MANHATTAN	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	PALESTINE	2.30, 5.45, & 8.15
Regal	MURDER	1 to 11
Rialto	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	12 to 11.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	SALLY	12 to 11.45
The World's News Theatre	ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES	12 to 11
Tivoli	RAFFLES	12.30 to 11

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate north-westerly to light variable winds ; fair ; cool at first, milder later in day, but cool again at night.

Week-end Forecast.—Mainly fair ; cool at night. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Work on the airship R 101 will probably be finished to-night, and she will be taken over by the flying officers to-morrow morning. If the weather forecasts hold good it may be possible to start her trial early next week. (p. 12)

The trial of Hilda Fearn, who is charged with neglecting 10 children in a manner likely to cause them unnecessary suffering or injury to their health, was continued at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. Mrs. Fearn gave evidence and was cross-examined. The trial was adjourned until to-day. (p. 9)

At a meeting of industrialists and commercial men held in London yesterday the National Council of Industry and Commerce was duly constituted. Resolutions favouring a revision of the country's fiscal policy and a drastic reduction in taxation were carried. (p. 14)

The report was issued yesterday of a sub-committee of the Police Council appointed by the Home Secretary to consider a scheme for the establishment of a Police College. The committee are satisfied of the need of some such institution in the service and make recommendations concerning the suggested course, the method of entry, and the administration of the college. (p. 9)

It has been announced that the price of bread will be reduced in London, on Monday next, from 8d. to 7½d. per quartern loaf. This is the lowest price (determined by trade decisions) since 1915. (p. 12)

At the opening meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce at Birmingham yesterday a resolution was adopted stating that the heavy burden of taxation was one of the most serious handicaps to trade, and urging the Government to set up a special economy committee. (p. 7)

A memorial bronze was unveiled yesterday afternoon, at Canterbury, to the Rev. Richard Barham, author of "The Ingoldsby Legends." (p. 17)

A barge, equipped as a floating school, has been presented by the Grand Union Canal Company to their canal workers. (p. 15)

Sir Burton Chadwick, M.P., presided at the fifth ordinary general meeting of the Honourable Company of Master Mariners, at Trinity House, yesterday. (p. 15)

Judge Leech, at Maldon County Court yesterday, dealing with a workman's compensation case, said : "No outside body, be it trade union or any other organization, has any power to obtain compensation or to make any binding agreement fixing a sum for compensation. It is only to the county courts that workmen can look and confidently look to protect their interests, and to no outside body." (p. 9)

Sir Arthur Eddington was yesterday given the freedom of Kendal, his birthplace. An appreciation by Sir Oliver Lodge, and a tribute from Sir J. J. Thomson were read. (p. 10)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Herr Hitler, giving evidence in the treason trial at Leipzig yesterday, said that when his party came to power heads would fall, that the National-Socialists would not recognize existing treaties, and that they would evade or break them by every possible means. (p. 12)

The Imperial Conference will be opened on October 1 in the Reception Room of the Foreign Office. It is expected that the Conference will last from four to six weeks. Both Mr. Scullin, the Australian Prime Minister, and Mr. Forbes, the New Zealand Prime Minister, made statements to the Press yesterday. (pp. 12 and 14)

Mr. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, in a speech at the New York State Convention of the Republican Party, reviewed the work of the Hoover Administration, but avoided the question of the repeal of prohibition, which more than any other divides the party in New York. (p. 12)

Dr. Schober, the Austrian Chancellor, yesterday tendered the resignation of his Cabinet to the President, who accepted it. It is expected that Herr Vaugoin, the Vice-Chancellor, will be asked to form a new Government. (p. 11)

According to a statement issued by Lord Delamere, General Hertzog, at an interview with the East African delegation, expressed his sympathy with the aspirations of the colonists, and said that South Africa's views on British policy in East Africa should be heard and given consideration. (p. 12)

In connexion with the shooting of 48 men by the Bolshevists the Soviet Poet Laureate has composed a hymn of praise to the Ogpu. The Government is urged to commemorate the executions by building a Red Zeppelin and naming it "Ogpu." (p. 12)

The 15 Judges provided for in the revised Statute of the World Court were elected at Geneva yesterday by the League, after the Assembly had authorized the required changes by resolution. (p. 12)

SPORT

Race Meetings were concluded yesterday at York, Gatwick, and Taunton. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—A Ceylon Loan ; Grosvenor House Preference Issue ; French Bondholders' Claims ; Argentine Navigation Sale ; Australian Merchants' Accounts ; British Columbia Power Progress ; and the Insurance of Cunard Liners. (p. 18)

Money and discount rates in Lombard-street showed little change. The Bank sold £283,000 in bar gold. The French exchange moved in favour of sterling, closing at 123.81f. On the other hand, the Belgian and Dutch rates were lower. There was a decline in the Shanghai exchange. Gold and silver were unaltered in price. (p. 19)

In the Stock Exchange yesterday fresh support was given to British Government securities, which established a general rise. A further recovery took place in Brazilian and Chinese bonds. Oil and Mining shares were weak. Industrials as a whole showed little movement. (p. 18)

HERR HITLER'S INDISCRETION

HERR HITLER and his Nazis have availed themselves of a unique opportunity for public advertisement. They have taken advantage of the trial of three subalterns on charges of treasonable activities before the Supreme Court of the Reich to deliver a series of speeches from the witness-box which are clearly addressed to other ears than those of the Presiding Judge and his colleagues. Their evidence for the defence has taken the form of a comprehensive counter-attack. They have delivered a series of onslaughts upon the Constitution of the Reich and upon the international agreements imposed upon and accepted by its representatives as consequences of a disastrous war, from the Treaty of Versailles to the Young Plan. HERR HITLER'S harangue yesterday was the culmination of this oratorical offensive. He had a good deal to say—about the evils of democracy, the infection of the German people by internationalism and pacifism, and the failure of the party system—which his German audiences have heard before and which does not particularly interest foreign opinion. But his references to the Peace Treaties can hardly be disregarded abroad. Granted that his party represents a multitude of discontents rather than a single constructive aim, and that its sudden access to strength is the product of temporary economic distress and juvenile impatience, the fact remains that it has just polled over 6,000,000 votes and is the second strongest party in the new Reichstag. To the German politicians who believed that the responsibilities of leadership of the strongest party in the Opposition, to say nothing of the hope of eventual participation in a Coalition Government, would impose some restraint upon HERR HITLER, his speech will be a sad disappointment. Wild talk of "heads rolling in the sand" and of the smashing and evasion of treaties does not encourage any such hope. The discovery that HERR HITLER stands where he did, dreaming of executions, revolutions and repudiations, may indeed prove to be salutary. Members of the parties of the Centre who have played with the idea of a Coalition with the Nazis will at least know to what such an alliance would commit them. They dislike the Treaties—that goes without saying—but they cannot fail to realize that the entry of these dangerous romantics into a German Government could have nothing but a disastrous effect upon the foreign relations and upon the finances of the Reich.

Much as these Hitlerite outbursts may disturb German Liberals and Socialists, who are probably chiefly impressed by the new threat to democratic institutions and Parliamentary government, what matters most in the long run is their influence upon the position of their own country in Europe. The recovery of Germany after the collapse of 1918 and the political and financial confusions of the next six years was impressively rapid and seemed to be complete. The patient efforts of HERR WALTER RATHENAU and HERR STRESEMANN, the calm good sense of PRESIDENT HINDENBURG, had achieved first financial and finally political stabilization. In 1923 Germany appeared to be on the brink of ruin. Her chief industrial region was in the hands of foreign troops, her currency had ceased to have a value, her international prestige had gone. Three years later she had restored her finances, had entered the League of Nations with a permanent seat on the Council, and had consolidated her relations with the Western nations by the Treaty of Locarno. She had regained a powerful position among the greatest nations, and every succeeding year seemed to confirm the successes won by patient endurance and by skilful diplomacy. But, as LORD D'ABERNON has shrewdly pointed out in the third volume of his diary, this remarkable recovery was due far less to any general movement of national opinion than to the courage and vision of the statesmen, British, French and German, who went in advance of popular feeling to their triumph at Locarno. The emergence from its former weakness and obscurity of a strong German party which threatens, if and when it attains power, to repudiate the political and financial obligations undertaken during the years of recovery must arouse grave doubts of the political sense, not indeed of German statesmen, but of a large section of the German electorate. Any further increase in its strength must prejudice the relations of the Reich with its neighbours, especially with France, and by so doing must rekindle fears and passions which seemed to have died down. The whole cause of European disarmament must be imperilled hopelessly by the victory of a fanatically chauvinist faction in Germany. If HERR HITLER'S latest speech represents his considered opinions, it is clear that a Nazi Government would not pay the slightest attention, for instance, to its obligations as a member of the League of Nations, even if it did not sever all connexion with so pacific and international a body.

For the present, however, HERR HITLER'S speech is likely to give rise to ridicule, and perhaps to a certain irritation, rather than to any real alarm outside Germany. There is no reason to believe that more than a few of the officers of the Reichswehr have been influenced by his propaganda. The PRESIDENT'S prestige and his commanding influence over the Army are not likely to be shaken by a few indisciplined young men. He has made it clear that he is as resolutely opposed to any interference of its officers in politics as he is hostile to any attempt to subvert the Constitution or to lead the German nation into dangerous foreign adventures. These considerations rule out the possibility of a successful "Putsch" on the part of the Nazis, whose armed gangs are chiefly formidable to their Communist rivals. Nor does it seem probable that the Government parties will be the more eager for a Nazi alliance after the Leipzig speeches. DR. BRUNING, it is understood, hopes to be able to effect an alliance between the Catholic Centre and the Socialists, and to secure enough support among the smaller Constitutional parties to obtain a working majority in the Reichstag. But it is doubtful whether such a coalition could be long-lived. There is still no evidence that the smaller parties, whose bickerings during the past year have driven many of their supporters into the Hitlerite camp, have learnt a lesson from their losses. The problem presented by the electoral successes of the National-Socialists may be merely deferred for a few weeks or months. If the next Coalition should break down, and a new General Election become necessary, there can be little doubt that these enemies of the present form of government will gain further support, especially from the parties of the Right—perhaps even from the extreme Left—and will re-enter the Reichstag in still greater strength. They may by then have learned a little moderation, but the Leipzig trial does not encourage the hope that they will yet be fit to be entrusted so soon even with a share in the responsibility for the government of their country. Fortunately for Germany—and for Europe—the last word still lies with PRESIDENT HINDENBURG and his civil and military advisers. They know far better than HERR HITLER and his militants that the economic prosperity and the international relations of the Reich depend, first and foremost, on the confidence of other nations.

Harnessing the Tides

It has long been the dream of the engineer to harness the tides of the sea and to direct for the use and convenience of man the enormous stores of power represented by their cosmic motions. On a small scale he succeeded centuries ago—as witness the tide mills of which remains are to be found at many points round our coasts ; but as yet he has made little progress towards wresting power from the sea in the quantities demanded by modern industrial conditions. The great difficulty which confronts him is that of obtaining continuity of supply. If he adopts the obvious method of making the sea fill a reservoir at high tide, and passing the impounded water through water wheels or turbines as the tide recedes, there is a period of some hours after high water during which the fall or head is not sufficient to work his turbines ; and his machinery is brought to a standstill, with consequent interruption of the supply of power. If this period of idleness occurred at the same time every day, then it is conceivable that in some cases industry might be able to arrange to suspend its operations during that time ; but unfortunately it moves forward by roughly an hour every day. A miller grinding his corn in his own little tidal mill might be content to wait until the tide served him at a convenient hour, but that modern manufactures should be carried on under such conditions is clearly out of the question.

The obvious solution is to store a portion of the power obtained during the active period and to release it during the idle period ; but the remedy is more easily suggested than applied. Many methods have been proposed—the favourite perhaps being that put forward in the original scheme for the Severn Barrage, that is, of using some of the power to pump water up into a high-level reservoir, whence it would be drawn to drive the turbines in the period during which no fall was available from the water held up by the Barrage ; but they all involved heavy additions to the capital costs, and therefore to the price at which the electricity generated could be sold. Now a new solution is being tried in a demonstration plant erected at Avonmouth Dock. It depends on storing energy in the form of heat. A portion of the power is passed through a water friction brake, and water heated in this to a high temperature is stored under pressure in a steam accumulator from which steam is withdrawn during the period for which the water turbine cannot work and is employed to drive an electrical generator. All the elements of the plant are well-known pieces of engineering apparatus, only their combination being novel, and of them the brake, employed in this case for conserving, not destroying, power, is particularly interesting as being the practical engineering form of the apparatus by which JOULE conducted his classical experiments for the determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat. If the calculations of the sponsors of this new method are correct, and if no unexpected difficulty arises in its operation on a large scale, it may prove to have an important bearing on the production of electric power from the tides, and indeed on other hydro-electric problems, not only by offering a means of bridging over the idle period, but also by so reducing the amount and cost of the machinery required as to bring within the ambit of commercial possibility schemes which otherwise would not be economically feasible.

A Police College

The idea of a Police College, which began to be discussed soon after the Royal Commission on Police Powers and Procedure made their report in the spring of last year, has assumed more practical form now that the Sub-Committee of the Police Council, who were appointed to consider it, have reported to the HOME SECRETARY. It may be said at once that the report does not contemplate a College, such as has been advocated in some quarters, open to others besides members of the police forces ; but its authors distinctly regard their scheme "as a factor, coupled with the "improved conditions of service, in mak-"ing the Police Service more attractive "to men of energy, intelligence and re-"source who might make it their profession "if it affords reasonable scope for their "abilities." It is not to be assumed that the recommendations are in any way final, but they have been carefully drawn to a certain scale within which they are fairly complete. The College, which for the present purpose is to serve only the police forces of England and Wales, is to be independent of existing police headquarter organizations and situated within easy reach of London. It is to receive some fifty entrants a year for a two years' course, and also to give facilities for instructing other members of the police forces. It is, moreover, to be a permanent centre for research. The men attending the full course will be under a discipline of their own during term time, but will revert to their duties during vacations. The cost of foundation is estimated at not more than £150,000, and that of maintenance at £30,000 or £40,000 a year, with additional charges in respect of the men's pay, allowances, and the like, amounting to about £35,000 a year. Such are the more important material provisions of the scheme, which would be subject to considerable alteration if it were extended so as to include the Scottish and the oversea police forces ; but into those possibilities the Sub-Committee have not entered. What they have done is to envisage a College, of a certain size, in as much detail as has been open to them.

Coming to the purpose of the College, the Sub-Committee state that they regard it as of primary importance that it should serve for the higher training of future officers in all the forces "as equally as may be" ; and its value, they insist, will depend very largely on the arrangements made for the selection of entrants, who should be chosen on the basis of merit—"per-"sonality and education as well as police work" —by a Central Selection Board. They should be of five years' service and have passed the examination for promotion from constable to sergeant, but there should be no rigid age limit. While the advantage of holding the College certificate—no passing-out list is proposed—is recognized, it is not contemplated that all, or a large proportion, of the ranks of inspector and sergeant will be filled by College men. The training given in the full course is to prepare men for their work as instructors, detectives, staff officers, and chief officers, and though it is not designed to create specialists it should be intensive enough to help on any form of pronounced aptitude. Apart from this, the College is to give special courses to senior police officers, and is in particular to serve as a much-needed centre of research in "police technique" and the "more "recondite subjects concerned with the detec-"tion of crime." There are, the Sub-Committee say, at present no adequate facilities for original work of this kind ; there is far too little "systematic attack" on such problems, and too little knowledge of what is being done elsewhere ; and they look to the College to remedy this shortcoming. It is not a question, as they say at the beginning of their report, of proving the case for a Police College, but rather for getting down to practical proposals for establishing one. There may be critics who will think that the report does not go far enough, in that this College (for England and Wales) is to receive only some fifty entrants yearly, whereas the many police forces, it may be urged, would be all the better served by a more ambitious institution. The present proposal, however, makes a good basis for the further consideration of a matter which cannot be postponed much longer without injury to the efficiency of the police forces.

Changing London

The Londoner is aware that for August, at least, he is supposed to be away from Town ; but he regards the story that London is then empty merely as a salve to the official conscience, a myth created expressly that workmen may the more easily pull up his streets and pull down his buildings. It is when the work of improvement and demolition is carried over from August, when he is supposed to be away, to September, when he is not, and when it is transferred from the larger streets, where he shops, to the smaller streets, where he dwells, that the hollowness of the pretence is exposed. But it is a salutary myth, a medicinal lie such as the magistrates even in the city of PLATO'S dreams would be encouraged to tell the people. For streets must be repaired some time, and buildings must be pulled down before the walls reach a state when they can no longer support the roof. By telling the citizen that he is away the authorities may persuade him that away he is ; and the foreigner, hearing the same story, may be induced to cross the sea and to radiate international amity in Bloomsbury. It is only when the Londoner is forced out of a well-established habit that he gets impatient ; as when he that travels from Kensal Rise to Hackney Wick by way of Charing Cross—a route that sounds as if it might have been taken by MR. CHESTERTON'S rolling English drunkard—is not allowed to go the regular way down Regent-street.

It cannot be denied that the road repairers and housebreakers have used their time well. A journey along the Thames is melancholy to a lover of the past—even of the recent past. Not its exact situation on the meridian of Greenwich, nor its memories of historic pageantry, have saved the Brunswick Hotel. At Blackfriars violent hands have been laid on the Lever building. Higher still the Hotel Cecil is quickly coming down, and would have come down quicker if they had not put out the fire which tried to help. Just in front there is a symbol of the eternal ; but CLEOPATRA'S Needle has itself known so much change (and very nearly, as certain marks on its base and its supporters remain to show, knew the most violent change of all) that it could not be surprised. Who knows but that before long it may see the transformation of Charing Cross or may hear from a Trafalgar-square laid out with shrubs and flowers the music of bands and the clatter of mugs ? Stranger things may yet be done. Some would convert London into a great airport by flattening the roofs of railway stations, or even by putting a roof over the Thames. In London there is bound to be change. One way in which Oxford and Cambridge preserve their connexion with the past is by refusing to let a single stone fall into disrepair ; London has effected a greater wonder in an effortless preservation of its identity from the days when Romans came to trade and stayed to rule. Further changes there are bound to be ; the hands that are now laid on Park-lane, on Chancery-lane, and on Long Acre will stop at nothing. There is one change only that will be resisted with every Londoner's might ; whatever the B.B.C. may say about it, the name of London shall never be pronounced as it is spelt.

DOCTORS' BILLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In reply to "A. B. C.," may I say that there would not only be a slight but a great deal of extra trouble involved in doctors submitting detailed accounts ? Even at present in a moderate-sized practice the bills take a week each quarter of one person's whole time. Again, if details were submitted doctors could not, when they find a bill rather large for the patient's circumstances, knock off a few pounds without hurting the patient's feelings. This is often done by not charging extra for night visits, &c. "A. B. C." might easily keep a record of visits, and if he finds it does not tally with the account he could ask for details, which no doctor would refuse ; or, better still, he might himself be businesslike and pay cash at each consultation, which would be much appreciated by his doctor.

I am sure he is mistaken in thinking that every one pays his doctor with resentment. If he harbours such feelings he certainly ought to change his doctor. I have not, after 45 years in practice, had any such experience, and certainly should not desire as a patient anyone who I thought imagined I was overcharging.

Yours faithfully,
G. F. GRANT.

194, Brixton-road, S.W.

TIME AND MONEY

A DEMAND FOR TAX ALREADY PAID

MISTAKES, BUT NO APOLOGY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On August 7 I received a demand note, undated and without address, for payment within seven days of income-tax on fees received by me as a director of a company. I asked the agents of the company to deal with the demand, as they usually did.

They drafted a reply stating that the payment had been made on July 25, and asked me to forward this reply as they did not know where to address it. No more did I. But on August 12 I received a letter from Glasgow to say that unless the payment was made in three days legal action would be taken.

What would be said of any person or firm who acted in this unbusinesslike and aggressive manner, and who when pointed out to be in the wrong offered no apology ?

I am yours obediently.
LAMINGTON.

Lamington, Scotland, Sept. 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The income-tax authorities necessarily raid our purses, but how much longer will the taxpayer submit to the unnecessary raiding of his patience and his time ? I do not refer here to the more usual annoyances and injustices to which we are all inured, but to a new form of persecution, the existence of which I feel should be made public.

Some months ago I was informed that the income-tax authorities assumed I should not object to my 1927 assessment being augmented by £120 since they understood that I had received this sum in the form of an underwriting commission in connexion with the flotation of a certain company. For my information it was added that such sources of revenue usually bore income-tax. I replied that I had no knowledge of the transaction. In reply the income-tax authorities stated that their information was contrary to my statement. On this I made inquiries in the City and discovered that the company in question was not registered until 1928. I then pointed out that I could hardly have underwritten an issue 12 months before it was made. For a time this argument resulted in silence.

Before long, however, I was notified that the underwriting commission in question was in connexion with the flotation of quite another company, and accordingly my 1927 assessment should be raised. To this I answered that it was true that the underwriting commission in this case was received, but at the same time I pointed out that the issue had been a failure, underwriters having to take up some 95 per cent., and that since the date of the issue the shares in question had been unsaleable. I also made clear that the transaction was to be looked upon as an isolated one and that I was not a professional underwriter, so that even had a profit been made it should have been treated as a casual profit and, as such, be exempt from inclusion in my annual income-tax return.

The matter, however, is not allowed to rest here. I am now requested to give further information concerning the value of the shares immediately after the issue, which information, if tendered by me, will certainly not be accepted without official confirmation from the Stock Exchange records, unless the information is favourable to the Inland Revenue. The Stock Exchange records will be consulted after my answer is received, but why not before it was asked for ?

Such methods cost the taxpayer time and money, and allow the taxgatherer to waste both at the former's expense.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP GRIBBLE.

Tacolneston Hall, Norwich.

ANOTHER "TEST OF TEMPERAMENT"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Seeing that the Post Office have made a profit of over £9,000,000 in one year, may I draw attention to how one of my family did their bit ? My younger daughter, when we were spending a holiday at Newquay, posted a card to a cousin in London on May 26, 1904. It was delivered on July 14, 1930, and surcharged 1d. because it was insufficiently stamped. Thus the G.P.O. makes us pay 1d. for their negligence in taking 26 years to deliver a post-card with the proper postage. The card is enclosed for perusal.

I am, &c.,
W. E. HURCOMB.

Piccadilly.

THE HITLER IDEAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one whose constituency has been assailed by the United Empire Party, I beg a little space to call attention to the most recent orientation of its policy. During the last few months my constituents have been deluged by pamphlets advising them to transfer their support to the United Empire Party, which is the only sound barrier against Socialist or semi-Socialist policies, and the only party which will preserve the unity of the Empire. Though the response has been poor, the new party's organizers are apparently hopeful, and they are now circulating an article by Lord Rothermere on Herr Hitler, who is described as a great exemplar of the ideals of the United Empire Party. Lord Rothermere states that "Under Herr Hitler's control the youth of Germany is effectively organized against the corruption of Communism. It was with some such purpose that I founded the United Empire Party in England, for it is clear that no strong anti-Socialist policy can be expected from a Conservative Party whose leaders are themselves tainted with semi-Socialist doctrines."

It is not for me to question the wisdom of Lord Rothermere's panegyric on Herr Hitler. But it is pertinent to inquire whether the kinship between the United Empire Party and the National-Socialists embraces the economic programme submitted by Herr Hitler to the German electorate. That programme includes the repudiation of reparation payments, the confiscation of War profits, the nationalization of the banks and trusts, an annual State levy upon the profits of big businesses, and the confiscation without compensation of land required for public purposes.

If the United Empire Party obeys its proprietor's injunction to model itself upon the National-Socialists' policy, it will require more than Lord Rothermere's able pen to persuade the public that a strong anti-Socialist policy will be forthcoming from Herr Hitler's English disciples.

In another part of Lord Rothermere's article, the Government is urged to return to Germany all those African Colonies, with the exception of German South-West Africa, which we took from her in the War. This is indeed a curious programme for the "United Empire" Party ; although in fairness to Lord Rothermere it must be said that it is consistent with his former plan for selling the West Indies to the highest bidder. Those who put their trust in the new party's resonant claim to give no quarter to Socialists or to any party or person who would give away the least of our rights or territories, must sorrowfully admit that the United Empire Party, despite its high-sounding name, is neither united nor a party, nor Imperial, but is, in fact, a rather miscellaneous pack employed in the man hunt upon which Lord Rothermere has been engaged ever since the formation of the Conservative Government of 1924.

I am your servant,

September 25. TORY.

ONE AMUSEMENT AFTER ANOTHER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Healthy children must do something, and unless sufficient work is provided they will want amusements. From tiny tots our boys have been taught to help in various ways in the house and garden. Such tasks quickly become habits, and children are thereby taught unselfishness. We recently returned from a six weeks' holiday on a farm in North Wales, where the boys were fully occupied the whole time, and nothing was heard about amusements. Rising at 6 a.m. to milk the cows was one of the greatest of pleasures. Teach children to work and provide old clothes for them to do it in. We shall then hear less of "one amusement after another."

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
E. E. RATCLIFFE.

Danefort, High View, Pinner, Sept. 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Are we not all missing a rather important point that underlay the facts told in "Alarmed's" letter—namely, this : Was it really idle amusement the children desired ?

They asked for money for games, golf and tennis. Are games regarded as light amusement any longer ? Are they not rather considered part of one's duty to character and health ? At the children's (admittedly expensive) schools no doubt it was continually and conscientiously suggested to them that they must either play games a lot or be the wrong sort of person. No wonder they "seemed to wilt and be puzzled" on finding another standard at home. I hold no brief for either side, but do let us in fairness recognize that games are now preached to the young as a rule of conduct and not called "amusement" any more.

I am, Sir, yours,
OBSERVANT.

EMPIRE TRADE

V.—IMPORT BOARDS IN PRACTICE

A DISASTROUS PLAN

The suspicion which attaches to food taxes in this country has led, naturally enough, to an attempt to devise other means of assisting the import into this country of agricultural products from the Dominions by means of preferential treatment. The most plausible scheme of this kind, which has found favour with the Labour Party, is the proposal to set up Import Boards for the bulk purchase of staple commodities such as wheat and wool—a subject which is included in the agenda of the Conference and will certainly raise a good deal of discussion. The object of these schemes, some of which incidentally bear an unmistakable ancestral resemblance to the foreign trade monopoly of the Soviet Republics, would appear to be threefold—(1) the protection of the home producer by means of the regulation of imports ; (2) the stabilization of prices by the elimination of short-term fluctuations ; (3) the securing of the bulk of the market of the United Kingdom for the Dominions by means of long-term contracts.

However ingenious a project of this kind may appear to be at first sight, closer examination shows it to be open to a number of fatal objections, quite apart from the general disadvantages attaching to State trading. As a method of protecting the home producer it would be both clumsy and expensive, and therefore less desirable than a direct subsidy. And even if it were possible by artificial restrictions to stabilize, for example, the price of wheat in this country, it might prove a very expensive business indeed during a period like the present, which for one reason or another shows a steady falling trend in the gold price-level. Finally, as a method of assisting the producer in the Dominions it would be largely ineffective when applied to those commodities of which the Oversea Empire produces any substantial surplus over the requirements of Great Britain.

THE WHEAT SURPLUS

The commodity to which its application has been most frequently suggested is wheat. At present under the system of free importation Great Britain imports annually rather over 100,000,000cwt. of wheat, of which just over one-half comes from countries in the Empire, the rest of the supply being drawn mainly from the U.S.A. and Argentina, of which the former supplies about 30,000,000cwt. and the latter 18,500,000cwt. The total wheat exports of Empire countries, on the other hand, show a very large surplus over the requirements of Great Britain, as may be seen from the following table :—

AVERAGE EXPORTS OF WHEAT IN MILLION CWT., 1926-1928

—	To the U.K.	Total Exports	% of Export to U.K. to Total Exports
Canada	36·3	158·0	23
Australia	11·4	34·9	31
India	3·0	4·0	75
Total ..	50·7	196·9	25

Consequently unless the British Import Board was prepared to buy at an average price higher than the world price—which may at once be dismissed as an unreasonable suggestion—the Empire producer could not receive any particular benefit. All that would have happened would be a change in the direction of the world trade in wheat which not only would be of no particular advantage either to the Empire producer or to Great Britain but would almost certainly, owing to the disturbance of normal channels of commerce, prove detrimental to the interests of both. In particular the interests of this country would be very greatly prejudiced. Any scheme which attempted to reserve the market of the United Kingdom for Empire-grown wheat would involve a virtual prohibition of the purchase of foreign wheat which would lead to serious international complications affecting our relations with Argentina and the U.S.A. The motives of such action would be widely misinterpreted abroad and would certainly lead to reprisals, which might entail very grave consequences to our trade, as these two countries between them absorb something like £75,000,000 a year of our exports. Indeed, even a very high tariff on foreign wheat would do infinitely less mischief, because it would involve no serious departure from international usage and would, therefore, be much more readily understood by foreign Powers.

The objections to a scheme of this kind appear even more fundamental when the consequences to the internal relations of the Empire countries are taken into account. If the Import Board were made a department of State—an experiment in Socialism which no one but a doctrinaire extremist would feel inclined to recommend—the Government of this country would be brought face to face with an impossible dilemma. It would have the responsibility for fixing the prices at which its contracts were made and would thus lay itself open to inevitable and relentless criticism on two sides. If world prices fell the British consumer would resent his loss, whereas if they rose the organized producers in the Empire countries would feel a direct grievance against the Government of the Mother Country. Moreover, the delicate task of adjusting the orders between the different countries in the Empire would be scarcely less invidious. In fact, it would be difficult to conceive of an arrangement which contains greater potentialities of friction or more fertile seeds of mistrust. Nor would it be possible for the British Government to avoid the responsibility even if the importing board were not a Government department but a syndicate of importing merchants. The syndicate, in order to be able to intervene effectively in the market, would have to be given statutory powers. Its bulk contracts would be liable to arouse quite as bitter criticism at home and in the Dominions, and in the last resort the Government would be forced inevitably to bear the blame. We have only to envisage the state of affairs which would have arisen if an Import Board making long-term contracts had been in existence during the past few years, which have seen the price of wheat fall by 50 per cent., to realize the disastrous effects upon the good feeling existing between the constituent portions of the Empire which an economic strain of this kind would have imposed.

EMPIRE AND QUOTA

Very similar reservations might be made to a quota system in so far as it sought to enforce a high percentage of Empire wheat upon the importers. Unless it aimed deliberately at raising prices to the consumer in this country a scheme of this nature would be of little benefit to the Dominions owing to their enormous wheat surplus. It would merely bring about a sort of "general post" in the world wheat trade which would benefit nobody, but by dislocating the normal channels of international trade introduce economic friction and international complications. From the point of view of assisting the Dominion wheat growers a preferential tariff would be infinitely simpler and more effective, though for the reasons given in a previous article it would scarcely prove of any great assistance.

Nor has the scheme anything to recommend it, even in those commodities where the Empire does not produce a surplus over British requirements, as, for instance, butter, bacon, cheese, and canned fruits. In order to be of service to the Dominion producers the Import Board or Bulk Purchasing Corporation would have to

guarantee a price averaging rather higher than the world price under free competitive conditions. The settlement of this price would be a cause of endless difficulties and discussions, and both from the point of view of the consumer and the producer a preferential tariff would be vastly simpler and more effective.

The whole analogy upon which so many of the supporters of bulk purchase, impressed by the use of this method during the War, base their case is really misleading. Bulk purchase was necessary during the War period as a means of securing the necessary supplies of food and raw material and controlling their distribution in an emergency period of scarcity during which the physical possession of the commodities in question was the first essential and all other economic considerations comparatively irrelevant.

There remains, however, a much less ambitious and spectacular method by which the Home Government could give some assistance to Dominion agriculture, and that is by allotting to the Empire Marketing Board the full appropriation of £1,000,000 a year which was originally promised on its foundation as a substitute for direct preference. The Board, with the limited resources at its disposal, has already accomplished a great deal of very useful work, in assisting research into a number of agricultural problems, in promoting the marketing of Empire produce, and in providing a great deal of useful market information. An extension of these services is particularly desirable from the point of view of encouraging agriculture in the Dominions. Not only is there need for stimulating and improving production and marketing, there is also room for rationalization, *i.e.*, a careful discrimination of what crops can be produced most profitably in each portion of the Empire, which can only be based upon an accurate knowledge of world markets. For the idea of self-suffiioiency in agriculture may prove as harmful to a Colony or a Dominion as the idea of industrial self-sufficiency. An extension of the economic services of the Empire Marketing Board would therefore serve a very useful purpose in bringing to the agricultural producer all over the Empire a knowledge of the relevant facts.

(To be concluded)

Previous articles in this series appeared in *The Times* of Monday and subsequent days.

CONTROL OF COTTON INDUSTRY

MASTER SPINNERS AND A CIRCULAR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, SEPT. 25

The Association of Cotton Mill Directors have to-day sent out a circular to every member of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations inviting replies on or before October 14 to a proposal that the Government should be approached with a statement in the following terms:—"We are in favour of the spinning section of the cotton trade obtaining control with the assistance of the Government with powers to compel compliance with regulations to be formulated by the members of the trade."

In a statement accompanying the proposal the association quotes a passage in the report of the Cotton Inquiry Committee expressing the opinion that if any section of the trade proves recalcitrant it would be the duty of the Government themselves to consider inviting Parliament to confer upon the trade the necessary powers. The association regards this as a command and also as a threat. They urge the trade to consider that it would be much better that they should exercise the control themselves than have it thrust upon them from above, which might be prejudicial to the industry. They therefore invite an expression of opinion in the terms of the circular quoted.

INSURANCE COMMITTEE FOR LONDON

PROCEDURE IN CHANGING A PANEL DOCTOR

A change of procedure governing the panel patient's choice of doctor was discussed by the Insurance Committee for London yesterday.

The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee recommended that representations be made to the National Association of Insurance Committees in favour of an amendment to the medical benefit regulations providing that an insured person should only be permitted to transfer to another insurance doctor in the same area at the end of the quarter and after at least 14 days' notice.

Mr. O. B. MEADMORE thought the proposal extremely dangerous in the interest of the insured person, whom it was their primary duty to protect. Apart from malingerers, there were a very large number of persons who were greatly dissatisfied with the service they received, as was evidenced by the large number of complaints.

DR. E. A. GRESO.—We don't receive a very large number of complaints considering the size of the service.

The recommendation was referred back.

UNPOPULARITY OF THE GOVERNMENT

LABOUR M.P.'S WARNING

A conference of the London and Southern Counties Divisional Council of the Independent Labour Party was held at the Memorial Hall last night to "consider the important issues to be raised at the Labour Party Conference at Llandudno."

Mr. A. FENNER BROCKWAY, M.P., said there was little doubt that unemployment would reach 2,500,000 before the end of the year, and they could see no end to that increasing volume. After 15 or 16 months of Labour Government the rule of capitalism was more powerful, and that of the working class more powerless, than it had been for many years. There was nothing to prevent the Labour Government from suffering an overwhelming defeat at the next election. They might try to hide the truth, but they could not disregard the feelings in the constituencies without suffering as they had never suffered before at the next election. There was nothing in the Government's unemployed policy which promised any hope of substantial reduction.

Mr. JAMES MAXTON, M.P., said that if the Government was going to be merely a party of capitalist amelioration it would be impossible for people who called themselves Socialists to continue in association with it.

THE LATE MR. C. G. COLEBROOK

The following tribute to Mr. C. G. Colebrook, signed "T. S. S.," appears in *Airways* for October:—

As the Aeronautical Correspondent of *The Times* Mr. Colebrook's work was known to many thousands of people, and his death has deprived aviation of one of its ablest historians, and the air world of an invaluable ally and a much-loved figure. The post of Aeronautical Correspondent to a newspaper of such national standing as *The Times* is a highly responsible one. Its holder must be a man of vision, yet with his vision tempered by a sound knowledge of technical and scientific limitations; he must possess the rare gift of sifting the wheat from the chaff where progress or history is to be recorded; he must ever strive to maintain a proper perspective of men and happenings, unbiased by personal opinions or friendships. And above all, he must be a man of unquestionable integrity.

All these attributes, it may truly be said, were to be found in C. G. Colebrook, who earned the trust and great respect of every one with whom his work brought him into contact, from successive Secretaries of State for Air to his *confrères* in aeronautical journalism. That he proved worthy of this trust, and that by his untiring and painstaking work he contributed to the cause which he had always at heart, would be the verdict that "Colebrook of *The Times*" would most appreciate. And no man was ever more worthy of such an epitaph.

Mr. William Little, of Hutton Hall, Penrith, estate agent to the Earls of Lonsdale for 55 years, died yesterday at Penrith at the age of 97. He retired only in June last. He was believed to be the oldest Freemason in England, having been initiated 75 years ago.

THE PROBLEMS OF AUSTRALIA

MR. SCULLIN ON HIS TASK

CONFIDENT STATEMENT

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister of Australia, accompanied by Mr. Parker J. Moloney, the Australian Minister for Markets and Transport, as members of the Australian Delegation to the Imperial Conference, received a number of Press representatives at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. Mr. Scullin made the following statement:—

I naturally feel honoured that the occasion of my first visit to Great Britain is to attend the Imperial Conference. One may read of the record and problems of a country for years, but, after all, nothing can replace the benefits of personal contact. This personal contact is essential for a thorough understanding of the many problems that confront the British Commonwealth of Nations. When private families scatter to the four corners of the earth the members of the family may correspond with one another for years and years, but unless there is personal reunion from time to time there is bound to be a loss of understanding and sympathy as the years pass.

So it is, I feel, with the family of the British Commonwealth. We in Australia are very far away from you. We endeavour to keep in touch by official correspondence, and you send to us a great deal of valuable information on all matters of common interest. But it is most necessary for the representatives of the British people oversea to meet periodically and thrash out their various problems. Only in this way can these problems be dealt with satisfactorily and expeditiously.

Because of the importance of the matters that are listed for discussion at the Imperial Conference I have left Australia at a most inopportune time. In common with other countries Australia is suffering from the world-wide economic depression. The effects in Australia have been especially severe because of the decline in the prices of wool, wheat, and metals. These factors alone would have been sufficient to cause difficulty to us. Another factor in our present financial position has been the cessation of new loan moneys previously available overseas. In the long run this may be a very good thing for us, but the suddenness of the stoppage has caused us great inconvenience.

OVERSEA EXCHANGE

Our chief problem in the past few months has been to rectify the adverse oversea exchange position. This problem we have been tackling by reducing imports so far as possible, and at the same time giving every encouragement to the stimulation of exports. Drastic measures in the direction of prohibition or rationing of imports have been necessary. Measures of this kind are, of course, liable to create misunderstandings in other countries where people who may not be fully informed of the position are quick to believe that the tariff prohibitions are aimed especially against their own goods. I am confident, however, that in London, at any rate, our position is better understood, and we have, indeed, been commended by many responsible observers for the firm manner in which we have tackled the problem. The drastic reduction in the volume of our imports necessarily has had very serious repercussions on our Customs revenue. We have, therefore, in addition had the serious internal problem of balancing our Budget in the face of great disadvantages.

Not only have we been faced with the necessity of redressing the trade balance, but also of finding sufficient moneys in London to meet our regularly recurring interest and other charges amounting to more than £30,000,000 annually. There has been no question of our ability to pay this money, although payment under the new conditions of lowered world prices will impose heavy burdens upon us for the time being. It is a matter of our ability to transfer the money abroad. During the year ended June 30 last we shipped £26,500,000 worth of gold to London to ease the situation. The position was undoubtedly serious, but we have now made sure of having enough money oversea to meet all our obligations for interest, in that an exchange pool has been formed and payment of interest on loans is now virtually a first charge on exports from Australia.

I sincerely hope that no more will be heard of the suggestions that we might not meet our obligations. There never was any doubt about this matter. Holders of Commonwealth Bonds may rest assured that we are a solvent nation, and they need have no fear about our honouring our commitments. I also suggest that they should take no serious notice of irresponsible talk about repudiation. These suggestions have been given far too much prominence in the English Press recently, but I assure the people of England that they represent the view of so small a minority of Australians as to be utterly negligible. They carry no weight whatever in responsible quarters. The overwhelming majority of Australians regard the National Debt as their personal debt, and they are as jealous of the national honour as are the people of any other nation.

So far as the Imperial Conference is concerned, the agenda is as usual very lengthy, but I think that the importance of the work to be accomplished will lie largely in the economic and constitutional spheres. To-day full equality of status as between the Dominions and Great Britain is explicitly and definitely recognized; but as the report of the Committee on Inter-Imperial Relations pointed out, the existing forms of government within the Commonwealth are not wholly in accord with this status of equality.

Our task will be to clear away the dead wood of archaic legal forms and ensure that constitutional theory is brought into harmony with constitutional practice. We must, however, examine with care the implications of every step that we take. The people of Australia desire to maintain the strength of the ties of friendship that bind together the great family of the British Commonwealth of Nations and at the same time to ensure their elasticity.

IMPORTANCE OF TRADE

Of immediate and practical importance are the questions of production, development, and trade. Trade is the cement that binds more closely the whole fabric of kinship in our British family. We are a young nation with a great future. In common with other Dominions we have an imperative need of markets for our primary and other products. Great Britain, too, is in urgent need of expansion of her export trade. We are hoping that as a result of our discussions trade arrangements of mutual advantage will be entered into having a lasting effect on the whole future of the British Commonwealth.

I have been greatly encouraged to expect a successful issue to the economic work of the Imperial Conference through the evidence which has been apparent of the intense interest which non-political bodies, representative of industry, commerce, shipping, and finance, have shown in the subject, and I have been particularly interested to see the way in which the Trade Union Council has addressed its mind to problems of inter-Imperial trade. The insistence of all these bodies upon the urgent need for economic cooperation between the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations will be strongly supported by Australian opinion.

The joint memorandum which was addressed to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald by the Trade Union Council and the Federation of British Industries, and which was published in this morning's papers, raises a question of great interest to which the Imperial Conference will undoubtedly give the closest attention. I hope, however, that the policies which we shall be able to approve at the Imperial Conference will go far beyond the creation of economic consultative machinery, and will lead to the direct stimulation of the development of our joint resources and of our trade.

I attach the greatest possible importance to these economic matters, but, naturally, I must reserve what I have to say in regard to them in detail until the Imperial Conference meets. Having regard to the Empire as a whole, however, I think it should surely be possible for us now meeting in London to devise methods so as to increase the prosperity of the British peoples as a whole.

In reply to questions, Mr. SCULLIN said he believed that it was possible to build up Australian industry and still leave a large field for cooperation with the United Kingdom in regard to imports which were now coming into Australia from countries outside the Empire. Such a plan was capable of development. Their preference, in Australia, was for goods from within the Empire. As to emigration from the British Isles, when they were able in Australia to absorb people from Great Britain they would be very glad to welcome them to their shores. The feeling at present was that it was not a sound policy artificially to stimulate emigration at a time when they had a very serious unemployment problem in Australia. They had now about 180,000 out of work there.

Asked as to the financial position, Mr. SCULLIN said he hoped that Australia would balance her Budget and meet her obligations without having to resort to a reduction in the basic wage, on which was based mainly their standard of living. The people of Australia looked upon their present difficulties only as temporary. He could not say when the restrictions on imports would be removed, but there was no question that when the need for them ceased they would be withdrawn.

As to the question of secession, Mr. Scullin said that if he was asked whether they would declare at the Conference their right to secede his answer was "No," because they did not regard that right as being challenged. Secondly, they were not desirous of exercising that right, therefore they were not making any declaration about it. They believed that equality of status meant the right to secede, but they wanted to keep the connexion with the British Commonwealth.

NEW ZEALAND HOPES

STATEMENT BY MR. FORBES

Mr. Forbes, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, who arrived in London last night, made a statement to the Press on landing at Southampton from the Majestic. He said:—

The people of New Zealand attach the utmost importance to the Imperial Conference, which they regard as the most effective means of exchanging views and co-ordinating the policies of the various Governments of the British Commonwealth of Nations. As evidence of this, all political parties in New Zealand entered into an arrangement by which the Opposition parties in Parliament, which is at present sitting, agreed, in order to ensure the representation of New Zealand at the Conference, to take no action which would embarrass the Government during my absence.

We attend this Conference in the most helpful spirit. The people of New Zealand yield to none in their attachment to the British Empire and to the principles of justice and fair dealing for which the Empire stands. We regard this Conference as a more than usually important one in view of the nature of the constitutional and economic questions which are to be discussed. New Zealand has never pressed for any material alteration in its constitutional relations with the Mother Country, but we recognize that these questions are of deeper concern to other portions of the Empire, and it is not our purpose to throw any obstacle in the way of a solution that is acceptable to all. We shall follow the discussions on this subject with great interest, and we shall endeavour, so far as lies in our power, to do everything possible to promote the unity of the Commonwealth.

The present severe and worldwide economic depression has had its effect not only on the United Kingdom, but on all portions of the Commonwealth, and it will be an important function of this Conference to consider how best these conditions may be surmounted and our material prosperity increased. I think that this Conference is generally expected to take some definite step towards closer economic relations and that unless we find ourselves able to arrive at some agreed and effective policy we shall not have justified the high expectations that are entertained.

We in New Zealand feel strongly the importance of increasing inter-Imperial trade in every possible way. It is a fact that the great bulk of New Zealand's export produce finds its market in the United Kingdom, and that on the other hand we are proud of our position as the biggest customer of this country's products in proportion to our population. We are, however, anxious to increase this trade to the utmost extent and also to draw still closer our economic relations with every portion of the Empire. Apart from the purely commercial aspect, we are convinced that the closer the trading relations and contacts among ourselves, the greater will be our mutual sympathy and understanding, upon which our association together so largely depends.

DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE

OUTLINE OF AGENDA

The following official statement was issued from the Dominions Office last night:—

The opening meeting of the Imperial Conference will be held on Wednesday, October 1, at 10 a.m., in the Reception Room at the Foreign Office.

The following is a list of the respective delegates:—

UNITED KINGDOM

Mr. MacDonald, Prime Minister; Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Thomas, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs; Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Lord Sankey, Lord Chancellor; Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade; Sir William Jowitt, Attorney-General; Mr. Pethick Lawrence, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

CANADA

Mr. Bennett, Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and of Finance; Mr. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Mr. Guthrie, Minister of Justice; Mr. Dupré, Solicitor-General.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Mr. Scullin, Prime Minister; Mr. Brennan, Attorney-General; and Mr. Parker Moloney, Minister for Markets and Transport.

NEW ZEALAND

Mr. Forbes, Prime Minister; and Sir Thomas Sidey, Attorney-General.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

General Hertzog, Prime Minister; Mr. Havenga, Minister of Finance; and Mr. Fourie, Minister of Mines and Industries.

IRISH FREE STATE

Mr. McGilligan, Minister for External Affairs; Mr. Fitzgerald, Minister for Defence; Mr. Hogan, Minister for Agriculture; Mr. Costello, Attorney-General; and Mr. Smiddy, High Commissioner for the Irish Free State in London.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister.

INDIA

Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India; the Maharajah of Bikaner; Sir Muhammad Shafi; Sir G. L. Corbett; and Sir Padamji Pestonji Ginwala.

THE AGENDA

The general outline of the agenda for the Conference was announced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on July 30 in the following terms:—

The Imperial Conference will afford an opportunity for a general review and discussion of all matters, both in the political and economic spheres, of common interest to the members of the British Commonwealth under the following heads:—(1) Inter-Imperial relations; (2) foreign policy and defence; (3) economic questions.

As regards inter-Imperial relations, particular questions for consideration will be the recommendations of the recent Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation, including certain matters expressly mentioned in the report of that conference, as requiring further examination—namely, nationality and the suggested tribunal for the determination of inter-Imperial disputes; also other matters of a constitutional character cognate to and arising from those discussed in the report of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of the Conference of 1926. Under the head of nationality the special question of the position of married women will be included.

As regards foreign policy and defence, the agenda will provide for the further development of a peace and arbitration policy. This heading will include the question of the reduction and limitation of armaments, together with any specific subjects connected with foreign policy which may require examination, and various aspects of defence.

On the economic side the following will be the main headings:—

(*a*) General question of the trade of the Empire, including capital investments and establishment of branch industries, the effect of successive tariff changes, and the extent and effect of inter-Imperial tariff preferences, and also of other factors, such as cartels, &c.; (*b*) bulk purchase and price stabilization; (*c*) development of inter-Imperial trade by trade commissioner services, exhibition, and general publicity; (*d*) oversea settlement; (*e*) the past and future work of the Imperial Economic Committee, the Empire Marketing Board, and the Imperial Institute; (*f*) questions of cooperation in agricultural research (including cotton growing), forestry, and minerals; (*g*) special meetings of experts on industrial research and standardization; (*h*) transport and communications, including review of the work of the Imperial Shipping Committee and the Oversea Mechanical Transport Council, survey of steamship services, development of civil aviation, cable, radio, broadcasting, postal, and news services. Under this heading would come also the question of the proposed agreements relating to merchant shipping legislation recommended in the Report of the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation.

COUNCIL OF INDUSTRY

SIR W. MORRIS ON ITS AIMS

TARIFFS AND TAXATION

A meeting was held at Hudson's Bay Company's Hall, Garlick-hill, E.C., yesterday afternoon to consider the establishment of a National Council of Industry and Commerce. Sir William Morris was in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that it was astounding that a country such as ours, with such brains and workmen, should have continued its suicidal policy so long as it has. During the past 25 to 30 years—since the days of Joseph Chamberlain—we had been financing the whole world with our suicidal policy. (Cheers.) This country was the dumping ground of the world; and it was quite time we did away with that dumping ground. (Cheers.) They were told that without free trade this country must come to an end, but could an article produced by a foreign country employ British labour? (Cries of "No.") They were dealing not with theory but with facts. This country had always made a point of taxing practically everything it could not produce. On the other hand, if we could produce anything we then said to the foreigner, "Send it in free, we like it." (Laughter and cheers.)

No manufacturers could continue under the taxation imposed on British manufacturers and produce goods which would sell all over the world at a price to compete with our competitors. The National Council wanted to see this altered, and also to see that our industries were protected. (Cheers.) The crux of the whole matter was the need of a strong Government (cheers) (A voice.—"A strong man"), a Government of men who knew what they were talking about (cheers), a Government of men who understood business. (Cheers.) The workmen of this country were neither Bolshevist nor Socialistic (cheers), but what they were wanting was a real leader (cheers), and, given a real leader, our workmen would follow him, as he (Sir W. Morris) would. The National Council of Industry and Commerce did not end at the manufacturer. They were going out to try to get the workmen to associate themselves with the movement.

THE RESOLUTIONS

Sir W. Morris concluded by moving the following resolutions:—

That this meeting of business men engaged in the industry and commerce of Great Britain, being called together to discuss the grave condition into which the trade and employment of the nation have fallen, records its opinion:—

(1) That while the universal adoption of the policy of free trade may be as desirable to-day as when first promulgated by Cobden, it is unattainable and our adherence to it as against the tariff systems of other nations of the world is injuring our trade and destroying our employment.

(2) That the extended scale of modern manufacture, the greatly enhanced cost of government and other recent developments constitute new factors in the industrial situation which make it increasingly true that free trade cannot profitably be practised by any nation alone. It must be widespread in its operation to be beneficial to the countries that practise it.

(3) That the open door policy practised by Great Britain makes her markets the dumping ground of the world's surplus stocks to the destruction of her own agricultural, industrial, and commercial prosperity.

(4) That the recasting of our fiscal arrangements has become a matter of vital moment since our former customers in many countries have successfully established themselves as producers and competitors in similar lines of manufacture. Simultaneously, the development of the Dominions and Colonies has completely changed the situation by giving us vast possibilities of inter-Empire trade.

(5) That the action taken by other nations to protect and extend their own business demands that we too shall adequately defend our industries, our workers, and our interests generally.

(6) That Great Britain has in her own resources, in her population, in her capacity for work, in the unrivalled excellence of her labour, and in the vastness and richness of the Dominions and Colonies, all the factors for achieving prosperity.

(7) That such prosperity can be greatly facilitated by bringing the component parts of the British Empire into the closest possible economic relationship.

And therefore resolves:—That the time has now arrived when it is essential that Great Britain should adopt a fiscal policy capable of meeting the crying needs of the times, and especially of opening and preserving Empire markets for Empire products. That immediate steps should be taken to protect home industries by the imposition of appropriate tariffs against imports from foreign nations which injuriously affect our trade and employment or limit the development of our Imperial resources or hinder the cooperation of the component parts of the Empire. That the earliest possible action should be taken in consultation with our Dominions to design a fiscal system for the mutual advantage of the nations of the British Commonwealth. And that a National Council of Industry and Commerce be, and hereby is, formed to promote in every way the aforesaid objects irrespective of party politics.

And that this meeting further resolves:—That whatever party may be in office for the time, our Government must keep its expenditure within the capacity of the country to pay and that a drastic reduction of taxation is urgently necessary if prosperity is to be restored to agriculture and industry.

SIR HUGO CUNLIFFE OWEN, in seconding the resolutions, said that free trade had reduced the country to a condition verging on insolvency, where our revenues were declining and our expenditure was increasing, and the possibility of further revenue by increased taxation was non-existent. With a developed policy of Empire protection we could secure employment for our people.

SIR ROBERT HORNE supported the resolutions, stating that he attended the meeting not as a party politician but as one actively engaged in industry and commerce.

SIR ERNEST W. PETTER also supported the resolutions.

CAPTAIN E. T. MORRIS, president of the National Farmers' Union, stated that he was very pleased to support a non-party movement, and remarked that he would prefer the first resolution to be adopted in the following terms:—"That the time has now arrived when it is essential Great Britain should adopt a fiscal policy capable of meeting the crying needs of the times, and especially of placing home agriculture on a sound economic basis and preserving the Empire markets for Empire products."

Mr. GIBSON JARVIE, in the course of a statement of how, in a general way, the National Council hoped to achieve its object, said that while they were non-party, the achievement of their economic aims must necessarily be by political means. It was therefore proposed to give vigorous support to parliamentary candidates who adhered wholeheartedly to the National Council's policy. A *questionnaire* would be submitted to all candidates at any election and on the answers would depend their line of action. While it was not their wish to put candidates of their own into the field, it was intended to do so where there was no candidate whom they could support; it was proposed to take steps to ensure, if possible, that a candidate, wholeheartedly for the National Council's policy, should contest every seat. A substantial fund to be used in advancing the cause would be established.

The resolutions were carried unanimously, and the CHAIRMAN declared the National Council of Industry and Commerce duly constituted. The meeting approved of the continuance of the interim committee as the executive committee of the National Council, and appointed Mr. J. Gibson Jarvie as honorary secretary and Mr. W. K. Whigham as honorary treasurer.

Among those present were the following:—Sir Francis Agar, Mr. W. Alexander, Mr. G. S. Abbott, Sir Montague Barlow, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Mr. R. H. Binder, Mr. H. C. Bond, Mr. H. Boot, Lord Brabourne, Sir George McLaren Brown, Sir Woolman Burbidge, Mr. R. J. Burnand, Mr. E. S. Byng, Mr. W. L. Chance, Sir Robert Waley Cohen, Mr. A. R. Cook, Sir Huxo Cunliffe-Owen, Dr. Henri Dreyfus, Mr. A. V. Drummond, Lord Ebbisham, Mr. L. W. Farrow, Mr. W. J. Firth, Mr. E. Garcke, Sir Richard Garton, Mr. E. C. Lycett Green, Captain J. Gilliat, Mr. A. Goodwin, Mr. R. S. Guinness, Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Higgs, Sir Hugo Hirst, Mr. H. N. Hoffnung, Mr. R. M. Holland-Martin, Sir Robert Horne, Sir Edward Iliffe, Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Ionides, Mr. J. G. Jarvie, Mr. P. N. Kemp-Gee, Sir Walter G. Kent, Mr. F. L. Kerran, Sir William Larke, Mr. L. B. Lee, Sir James Leigh-Wood, Major John Leslie, Mr. O. Lucas, Sir Leonard Lyle, Captain O. Lyttelton, Mr. M. Harold Macmillan, Sir Edward Manville, Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. M. Mason, M.P., Captain C. T. Morris, Sir Edward Mountain, Sir Joseph Nall, Sir Ernest Palmer, Mr. C. E. Palmer, Sir George Paton, Sir Ernest Petter, Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Portal, Sir John Prestige, Sir Frederick Preston, Mr. E. C. Ransome, Sir William Ray, Sir Frederick Richmond, Mr. E. Robson, Mr. G. E. Rowland, Major Isidore Salmon, Sir Sydney Skinner, Sir Harold Snagge, Sir Harris Spencer, Mr. G. A. Spencer, Mr. F. M. Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Summers, Mr. H. H. Summers, Sir Albert Spicer, Mr. M. Sharpe Smith, Mr. T. G. Scott, Mr. B. Talbot, Mr. B. R. E. Tangye, Sir John Thorneycroft, Sir Lincoln Tangye, Mr. K. Gilbert, Mr. G. Usher, Sir Charles Wright, and Mr. W. K. Whigham.

Obituary

DR. LEWIS EVANS

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AT OXFORD

Dr. Lewis Evans, F.S.A., the founder of the Lewis Evans Collection at Oxford, died at his home at Dawlish yesterday, after many months of bad health, at the age of 77.

He was born in 1853 at Nash Mills, Herts, the second son of Sir John Evans, F.R.S., and he inherited a large share of his scientific taste and love of instruments, as well as his name, from his great-grandfather, the Rev. Lewis Evans, F.R.S., formerly instructor in mathematics at the Royal Academy at Woolwich. He went to Harrow in 1867, and was in Mr. Rendall's house. On leaving school in 1871 he entered his father's business as a paper-maker, in the management of which he afterwards took an important part. His firm, John Dickinson and Co., had had an honourable past, and among their former achievements may be noted the paper from which the first Mulready envelopes were made. Dr. Evans's mathematical mind facilitated the work by the adapting of slide rules for the use of paper-makers, and by the utilization of delicate measuring instruments for gauging the thickness of paper.

As has often been remarked, the formation of collections is hereditary in the Evans family, and to the coins, prehistoric gold ornaments, and barbaric stone implements accumulated by his father, and to the antiquities of Greece and Crete excavated by his brother, Sir Arthur Evans, Lewis added the rare and priceless records of the beginnings of European science, instruments of precision for the accurate measuring of space and time which are the keystones of modern civilization. In the selection of examples for his collection he was principally guided by the desire of forming a historic series to show the delicacy of bygone craftsmanship, and by the necessity of preserving specimens that are authenticated by date, name of maker, and sometimes by a record of the circumstances in which they were made. It is this quality that gives his collection its international importance. Although including microscopes, balances, and mathematical instruments, the collection is especially rich in portable dials and astrolabes, designed for finding latitude and time by day or night, upon which Evans was for long the leading authority, and his critical and learned judgment was often sought by others. Two of the instruments, a fine Moorish and a Persian astrolabe of A.D. 984, the latter the oldest dated portable scientific instrument known, he lent for exhibition with the early scientific instruments shown in Oxford in May, 1919, and in 1922 he most generously offered his entire collection to the University on the condition that accommodation meeting with his approval was found for it. During the next two years several plans were considered, and Dr. Evans deliberately rejected the suggestion that his scientific collections should be housed in the Ashmolean Museum as an appendage to the archaeological and artistic objects there, but finally the University was able to satisfy his condition by the offer of one-third of the Old Ashmolean building. The scheme and the installation were greatly helped by the Chancellor, Lord Curzon, the Goldsmiths' Company, the late Sir John Findlay, and other benefactors.

Dr. Evans was Hon. D.Sc. of Oxford and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Royal Astronomical Society. He had been a member of the Tariff Commission and of the Royal Commission on Paper, and was High Sheriff for Hertfordshire at the outbreak of the War in 1914, for all of which duties his excellent sense of humour and a power of lucid exposition served him well. When he retired from an active life he moved from Russells, his Hertfordshire home, to Sidmouth, and then to Dawlish. As a devoted Freemason, a member of the Lodge of Antiquity, he was well beloved, and as Provincial Grand Treasurer he was energetic in finding out as well as in relieving cases of distress. He was twice married, and by his second wife, Eva, daughter of Captain G. N. J. Bradford, he leaves a son and four daughters. He will always be remembered as the founder of that great collection for the illustration of the history of science and of the craft of the scientific instrument maker, and incidentally for thus helping forward the restoration of the Old Ashmolean as a scientific museum in Oxford. An armorial window to commemorate his gift to the University was unveiled by Lord Birkenhead in that building in May of last year.

DR. A. S. WAY

A VERSATILE TRANSLATOR

The death occurred at Ventnor yesterday, at the age of 83, of Dr. Arthur S. Way, who has long been known to a wide public of readers as an indefatigable verse translator, mainly of classical poetry. It is difficult to think of any translator who approaches Dr. Way in fertility, and, it may be added, in versatility, in view of the wide difference between the authors whose works he rendered. But epic, lyric, and dramatic—all were congenial to him.

His last volume was his fourth and final instalment of the "Aeneid"; this came out a few months ago, and was printed, as was the rest of his Virgil, with the Latin text alongside. This year also saw his spirited version of Bacchylides, whose superior rival, Pindar, he had translated already. He had done all the chief Greek poets—Homer, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and a part of Aristophanes, and also Apollonius Rhodius, Quintus Smyrnaeus, Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus. Nor is this by any means the whole list of his translations, for there must be added a large part of Horace, the remains of Sappho, the Nibelung Lay, and the Song of Roland. Not long ago he turned the Psalms into verse. This vast quantity of translation bespoke an intense devotion to much of the finest poetry in the world; and if at times the result was rather facile, no difficulties were shirked, the meaning was accurately rendered, and the version never lacked a certain native vigour.

Dr. Way was born at Dorking on February 13, 1847, the son of the Rev. William Way, and was educated at Kingswood School, Bath. From 1870 to 1876 he was classical lecturer at Queen's College, Taunton, and from 1876 to 1881 vice-master at Kingswood. For 10 years, from 1882 to 1892, he was headmaster of Wesley College, Melbourne, and in 1913 he was acting headmaster at Mill Hill. Besides his verse translations he published renderings of St. Paul's Epistles and a piece of fiction entitled "Sons of the Violet-Crowned."

M. SIRPEILLE

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs:—

M. Maxime Sirpeille, one of the oldest journalists in Paris, a member of the staff of *L'Oeuvre* and Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, died in a nursing home in Paris on Wednesday at the age of 72. He entered journalism at the age of 18, contributing to *L'Evenement* and *Le Gaulois*. In 1887 he joined the staff of *Le Petit Journal*, and with M. Pierre Giffard took an active part in the movement to encourage sport in France, particularly cycling and motor racing. He was an original member of the Automobile Club of France, and founded the journal *Le Vélo*. He also started the review *La Presse Internationale*, and to the last he was one of the principal writers on the staff of *L'Oeuvre*.

Mary, widow of seventh Viscount Guillamore, died at Saltash, Cornwall, on Tuesday. She was the daughter of Mr. Vere Hunt, of High Park, Tipperary, and she was married in 1890. Lord Guillamore died on June 13 last, leaving no issue.

THE WEATHER

MAINLY FAIR

Meteorological Office, Sept. 25

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A ridge of high pressure advancing from the West will cause fair weather generally.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, S.E.—Moderate north-westerly to light variable winds; fair; cool at first, milder later in day, but cool again at night.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Mainly fair.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR EAST AND SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND.—Mainly fair; cool at night.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL (crossings from Southampton, Newhaven, and Weymouth). IRISH SEA.—Moderate north-westerly to light variable winds; fair; sea moderate to slight.

STRAITS OF DOVER, SOUTHERN NORTH SEA (crossings from Harwich and Thames Estuary).—Fresh north-westerly winds, moderating; fair; sea rather rough, moderating.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds between west and north-west, 10-20 m.p.h. at the surface, 20-30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft.; gusty. Variable cloud amount, showers. Visibility, 10-15 miles.

Sun rises, 6.53 a.m.; sets, 6.49 p.m.
Moon rises, 12.15 p.m.; sets, 8.15 p.m.
First Quarter, Monday.
Lighting-up time, 7.49 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 5.13 a.m. and 5.25 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, SEPT. 25, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1013.1mb. (29.92in.), steady; temp., 56.5deg.; humidity, 69 per cent.; wind, W., light; weather, fine.

Wednesday, 7 p.m., to Thursday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 51deg.; rainfall, nil.

Thursday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 64deg.; rainfall, 1.7mm.

Sunshine at Kew, 7.9hrs.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 9½; Lowestoft, 7; Margate, 4; St. Andrews, 1½; Torquay, 3½; Ventnor, 4½.

A RAMSGATE MYSTERY

AGED SHOPKEEPER'S DEATH FROM INJURIES

Miss Margery Wren, aged 82, the shopkeeper of Church-road, Ramsgate, who on Saturday evening was found in her shop suffering from severe head injuries, died in hospital yesterday. Her little general store was the official "tuckshop" of St. George's Schools. How she came to be injured is a mystery which the Ramsgate police have asked Scotland Yard to help them to solve, and Chief Inspector Hambrook and Detective-sergeant Carson left London on Wednesday night for Ramsgate.

It is stated that Miss Wren had spoken to neighbours of having saved up several hundreds of pounds, and of owning some property. The police have removed from the shop a pair of metal fire-tongs to which hair and blood were attached. They also found a sum of money on the premises. It was revealed yesterday that a man who is an entire stranger to the district was seen to enter the shop on Saturday afternoon, and it is believed that he stayed inside about half an hour. The police are anxious to get in touch with this man.

Another fact which came to light yesterday is that 18 months ago Miss Wren sold some houses in London belonging to her. These were reported to have yielded several thousands of pounds. When Miss Wren recovered consciousness on Sunday, it is understood, her first remark was, "He tried to borrow £10," and mentioned a man who lives in another part of Kent. Only a few pounds were found in tobacco boxes hidden in the oven and other places on the premises. The police do not know how much money was kept in the shop.

A *post-mortem* examination is to be made to-day, and it is likely that Sir Bernard Spilsbury will be sent down by Scotland Yard. The inquest will be opened this afternoon.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
EAST					
B'wick-on-T.	5·2	—	52	59	Fair.
Scarborough	5·3	4	51	62	Fair, rain.
Bridlington	4·9	14	49	61	Bright periods.
Cleethorpes	7·8	1	50	62	Fine, rain.
Mablethorpe	7·8	—	49	63	Fair.
Skegness	8·0	1	49	65	Fine, rain.
Hunstanton	8·1	—	51	61	Fine.
Cromer	9·4	—	49	63	Bright.
Yarmouth	10·0	—	49	64	Bright.
Lowestoft	10·2	—	49

'BLUE & GOLD TOURS' TO SOUTH AFRICA

The South African Railways, in association with the leading Shipping Lines on the African routes, have organized an attractive programme of sunshine tours to South Africa for the coming Winter.

Sailings from British and Continental ports will be made at frequent intervals between 8th November, 1930, and 30th January, 1931. The steamer fares, on a liberal concessionary basis for the return voyage of 12,000 miles, are unique in travel values.

A comprehensive series of rail tours in South Africa has been arranged in conjunction with the steamship sailings, and the inclusive costs of the combined sea and land tours range, according to duration, class of accommodation, etc., from £70 to £205.

The full descriptive programme 'Blue and Gold Tours' will be sent, post free, on request. Apply:—

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73, Strand,
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Say a whisky and
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ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

THE CITY CHURCHES

On Friday, October 10, at 12.45, the inaugural service of the Guild of Churchwardens of the City of London will be held in the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs will attend in State. The Rev. W. P. Besley will preach.

After extensive renovation the Church of St. Andrew, Holborn-circus, will be reopened on Sunday, October 5. There will be a short Thanksgiving service, with music, on Wednesday, October 8, at 1.10.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Archbishop of Wales has appointed the Rev. J. R. EVANS, vicar of Southsea, Wrexham, to the incumbency of Rhydymwyn, Flint, in succession to the Rev. L. E. Davies, retired.

The REV. HANDEL THOMAS, of St. David's Cathedral, has accepted an offer of the St. David's Diocesan Patronage Board of the incumbency of St. Mary's, Pembroke.

The REV. J. D. PEARSON, vicar of St. Paul's, Portwood, Stockport, has accepted the offer of the incumbency of Ince, Cheshire.

NOTES

A Diocesan Synod will be held at Liverpool Cathedral on September 30 from 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Bishop of Victoria, Hong-kong, writes:—"In your account of my address at the C.M.S. Farewell to Missionaries in *The Times*, I am reported to have said, in connexion with the progress of Christianity in China—'there were difficulties of the civil wars, Bolshevism, and nationalism.' I actually referred not to nationalism, but to rationalism. I do not regard nationalism as essentially a difficulty, but rationalism undoubtedly is one."

Court Circular

BALMORAL CASTLE, SEPT. 25

The Prince of Wales has arrived at the Castle.

Captain the Lord Claud Hamilton (Equerry in Waiting to The King) was in attendance at Ballater Railway Station upon the arrival of His Royal Highness.

Sir Robert Williams, Bt., and Sir William Gowers had the honour of Dining with The King and Queen this evening.

The King of Denmark is 60 to-day.

The Italian Ambassador expects to return to London on October 5 from the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have arrived at 2, Carlton House-terrace from Floors Castle.

The Danish Minister expects to return to London the second week in October from Denmark.

The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres left 7, Audley-square yesterday for Scotland.

Viscount and Viscountess Churchill will return to 7, Talbot-square on October 2 from Langlee House, Galashiels.

Lord Marshall will leave 23, Albemarle-street to-day with the Hon. Gwendolyn Marshall, who has returned from Scotland, for Shabden Park, Chipstead, Surrey.

Lord and Lady Melchett will return to 35, Lowndes-square next week from Melchet Court, near Romsey.

Evelyn Lady Alington, who returned to 41, Portland-place this week, is laid up with severe bronchitis and unable to answer letters.

The Dowager Lady Swaythling has returned to London from Ireland, where she has been paying visits, and has been joined by the Hon. Joyce Montagu, who is just back from California.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin expect to return to 10, Upper Brook-street on Sunday from Paris.

The Hon. Mrs. Fitzalan-Howard will return to 18, Hans-place the first week in October from Ireland.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Piers Legh returned to 43, Norfolk-square yesterday from Scotland.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Archibald and Lady Weigall returned to 39, Hill-street yesterday from the Continent.

Mary Lady Lowe and Wing Commander J. C. M. Lowe have now taken up their residence at 140, Ashley-gardens, S.W.1, which will be their permanent address. (Telephone, Victoria 9191.)

Sir William and Lady Max-Muller will return to 77, Gloucester-place to-day from Scotland.

Sir Walter Fletcher will leave Southampton to-morrow in the Berengaria for New York. He will be away for three weeks.

Mme. del Rio, wife of the Second Secretary to the Chilean Embassy, will return to London on October 1 from Mexico.

Major Edward Christie-Miller, who has moved to his new address, 72, Brook-street, W.1 (telephone, Mayfair 7186), is sailing to-day for New York.

Major and Mrs. Patrick Anderson are sailing for South America in the Asturias to-day, and will be away from London for some time.

Mr. Jack Salisbury, who was seriously injured last January in Canada, is still in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Prince George will preside at the festival dinner to be held at the Mansion House on Thursday, November 6, in connexion with the work of University College Hospital. Princess Marie Louise has also promised to be present. His Royal Highness will be supported by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs of the City of London, Sir Herbert Samuelson (chairman of the hospital), Sir Harold Wernher (chairman of the House and Finance Committee), and Sir Walter Lawrence (chairman of the Dinner Committee).

The Roehampton and Allied Associations Dance and Bridge Tournament (organized by former pupils of the Sacred Heart Convents) will take place at the May Fair Hotel on Friday, December 12, from 10 to 3. Tickets, one guinea each, may be had from the organizing secretary, Mrs. Leslie Rowell, 10, Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1.

The funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel William Alastair Malcolm, late The Highland Light Infantry, whose death occurred at Bartletts, Holyport, Maidenhead, on Wednesday, will be at St. Mary's Church, Maidenhead, at 12.15 to-day. A train leaves Paddington at 11.20 a.m.

The funeral of the late John Walworth Scranton will take place at the Brompton Cemetery to-day at 12.30.

SCOTTISH BALLS

ST. ANDREWS

The Duke of York attended the annual ball of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club in the Younger Graduation Hall, St. Andrews, last night.

Meredith Kay's orchestra played, and among the guests, many of whom brought parties, were:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Skene, Miss Skene, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. D. Skene, Sir Ralph Anstruther and Lady Anstruther, Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin, Sir David Erskine, Mr. Leslie M. Balfour-Melville, Miss Kinross, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Bethune, Dr. and Mrs. James Younger, Sir John and Lady Gilmour and Miss Gilmour, Sir John Forbes, Rear-Admiral Brooke, Mr. James and Lady Irvine, and Miss Veronica Irvine, Miss Elspeth Thomson Walker, Mr. Richard Shuttleworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nock, Colonel and Mrs. W. L. Stewart Meiklejohn, Mr. and Mrs. David Russell, Major and Mrs. George Russell, Major and Mrs. Christie, Mr. Colin Christie, Miss Mary Fortune, Mr. H. Hall Blyth, Miss J. E. M. Blyth, Miss Renee Bastaux, Captain Louis Christie, Miss De Mare, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fairlie, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. A. Macdonald, Colonel and Mrs. Hon. Hugh Bowes-Lyon, Captain and Mrs. I. C. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Lumsden, Miss Tullis, Dr. G. Matthew Fyfe, Mr. J. F. Jopp, Miss M. Thompson, Mr. A. O. Hutchison, Mr. H. Warrington, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald M. Guild, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Guild, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hay Newsc, Miss Lydia Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Tullis, Mr. and Mrs. Carver, Mr. Douglas Rumgay, the Misses Pilkington, Mr. K. P. Pilkington, Mr. W. Pilkington, Miss M. W. Stuart, Mr. H. C. Stuart, Mr. C. Lofton, Miss M. Valentine, Mr. G. Malcolm, Colonel Fanu, Mr. James E. Prain, Mr. J. Murray Prain, Macleay, Captain and Mrs. A. Hayton Cowan, Mrs. Charles Cairns, Miss Margot Cairns, Miss Isobel Andrew, Mr. A. G. Cairns, Flight Lieutenant G. H. Brill, Mr. Hugh N. Price, the Misses Crawford.

Lieutenant J. Jagger, Lieutenant Anderson, Mr. H. C. Benson, Colonel S. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Myres, Captain W. E. E. Baxter, Colonel Boyd, Miss Anderson, Captain Wright, Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Lee, Dr. H. Gardiner Hill, Professor R. A. Williams, Miss Ethel Williams, Dr. and Mrs. W. Crosby Johnson, the Misses Johnson, Mrs. J. H. Mason, Miss E. Mason, Mr. G. Rakes, Mr. T. Barker, Mr. E. T. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Maxwell, Miss Blackwell, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Mackie, Mrs. G. MacEwen, Miss J. MacEwen, Miss R. Mellor, Mr. W. Hutton, Lieutenant T. Code, Mr. W. S. Wynne, Miss Lily J. Morrison, Mr. Richard Innes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gordon Black, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Everard, Miss Burzard, Mr. H. F. B. Hart, Mr. J. A. McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald M. Pilkington, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. R. E. MacLellan, Miss Crosbie, Mr. Neil Macnicholas, Mr. Michael G. Black, Mr. Charles Turcan, Mr. H. H. Turcan, Mrs. Maclay, Miss J. K. Stewart, Miss D'Arcy Thomson, Mr. H. and Miss Moncrieff, Mr. J. Littlejohn, Miss Margaret Moir, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. O. Hutchison, Dr. and Mrs. McKerrow, Dr. Norman McLeod.

PERTH HUNT

The Perth Hunt races concluded yesterday and were followed by the second hunt ball in the County Buildings last night. The attendances at the races and at the ball included:—

The Earl and Countess of Mansfield, Lord and Lady Scone, the Hon. Diana Stuart-Menteth, the Earl and Countess of Airlie, Lady Fiona Pratt, Sir Donald and Lady Munro, Miss Pamela Bowes-Lyon, Sir Malcolm and Lady Macgregor, Lord and Lady Sempill, the Hon. Margaret Forbes Sempill, Lady Mary Crichton-Stuart, Mrs. Lindesay Macgregor, Mrs. and the Misses Heriot Maitland, Sir Robert and Lady Moncrieffe, Sir James and Lady Baird, Lord Kinnaird.

The Duke and Duchess of Atholl, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. G. Murray, Lord and Lady James Stewart-Murray, Mr. Donald Cameron, jun., of Lochiel, Lady Janet Montgomerie, Mr. Neil Ramsay, jun., of Bass, Miss Ursula Worley Fletcher, Viscount Fincastle, the Hon. Kenneth Younger, Mr. and Mrs. Alasdair Macgregor, Sir James and Lady Wilson, Colonel and Mrs. Burn-Clerk-Rattray, Mrs. and the Misses Gray-Cheape, the Hon. Greville Baird, Mr. Archibald Murray, Mrs. Murray, and the Misses Stewart Sandeman, Lord George Douglas-Hamilton, the Hon. Elizabeth Elphinstone, the Hon. Mrs. and the Misses Stirling-Home-Drummond-Moray, the Hon. Brown Scott-Ellis, Lord Wakefield, Sir Keith Dick-Cunningham, Lady Norah Jellicoe, Lady Mary Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Seymour-Wedderburn.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

THE RIGHT REV. L. B. RADFORD AND MISS E. M. H. WHITE

The engagement is announced between the Right Rev. Lewis B. Radford, D.D., Bishop of Goulburn, N.S.W., and Enid Mary Haselden, younger daughter of the late Rev. Walter Montagu White and Mrs. White, formerly of Queanbeyan, N.S.W., and granddaughter of George Harden, C.E.

THE HON. JOHN SCOTT MACLAY AND MISS BETTY ASTLEY

The marriage arranged between the Hon. John Scott Maclay and Miss Betty Astley will take place at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, on Thursday, October 16, at 2.15 o'clock.

CAPTAIN R. M. DOYLE AND MISS PINE

The engagement is announced between Captain Russell Marjoribanks Doyle, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Doyle, of Woodford Green, Essex, and Constance Mary, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Reginald Pine, of Surbiton, Surrey.

DR. W. W. GRAVE AND MISS MACPHERSON

The engagement is announced of Walter Wyatt Grave, Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Grave, of King's Lynn, to Kathleen Margaret Macpherson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Macpherson, of The Bay House, Gerrards Cross.

MR. A. BOXALL AND MISS M. E. H. WEDGWOOD

An engagement is announced between Mr. Arthur Boxall, A.M.I.C.E., of H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway, Secunderabad, India, son of the late John Boxall and Mrs. Boxall, of Manchester, and Miss Margaret Eyre Hope (Pixie) Wedgwood, daughter of Mrs. Wedgwood, 5, Abbey Road-mansions, N.W.8.

MR. R. T. PEEL AND MISS THOMAS

The engagement is announced between Roland Tennyson Peel, fourth son of the late Mr. E. L. Peel and Mrs. Peel, of 51, Mount-avenue, W.5, and Marjorie Lilian, elder daughter of the late Mr. L. G. Thomas and Mrs. Thomas, of The Saughs, Gullane.

MR. C. J. S. NEWMAN AND MISS GOODRICH

The engagement is announced between Christopher James Stobart Newman, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Newman, of High Hurstwood, Uckfield, and Celia, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. J. Goodrich, of Boulter's Cottage, Maidenhead.

MR. G. M. SMITH AND MISS N. L. B. COLBOURNE

The engagement is announced between Gerald Mervyn Smith, headmaster of Clare House School, Beckenham, and Nora Louie Brehmer, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Colbourne, of Beckenham and Buenos Aires.

MR. G. H. HEYWOOD AND MLLE. M. HERPIN

The engagement is announced between Geoffrey Henry, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Heywood, of Christleton Lodge, Chester, and Magdeleine, younger daughter of M. Jean and the late Mme. Herpin, of 66, Avenue de Versailles, Paris.

MR. F. BUCKLEY AND MISS M. K. WAINWRIGHT

The engagement is announced between Frank Buckley, second son of the late Samuel Buckley, J.P., and Mrs. Buckley, of Bankfield House, Woodley, Cheshire, and Mary Kathleen, younger daughter of the late Colonel Wainwright, D.L., J.P., and Mrs. Wainwright, of Craig Royston, Marple, Cheshire.

MR. W. D. C. KNOX AND MRS. YOUNGSON

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between William Douglas Carnegy Knox, of Upper Baynton, Edington, Wiltshire, son of the late William Worsley Knox, barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, London, and Mary Stuart Youngson, of 36, Coates-gardens, Edinburgh, widow of Major T. W. Youngson, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

MR. M. R. KITTERMASTER AND MISS BAINBRIDGE

The engagement is announced between Maurice Radcliffe, third son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Kittermaster, of The Limes, Rugby, and Joan, only daughter of the late Professor and Mrs. F. A. Bainbridge.

MR. T. F. BRAMLEY AND MISS SALMON

The engagement is announced between Tony F. Bramley and Doria Mary, elder daughter of the late Mr. Charles E. Salmon and Mrs. Salmon, of Ridgefoot, Reigate.

MR. T. G. BROOKE-HITCHING AND MISS VON DER PORTEN

The engagement is announced between Gilbert Brooke-Hitching, elder son of Lieutenant-Colonel P. M. and Mrs. Brooke-Hitching, of 11, Stanhope-street, London, and Phyllis, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. von der Porten, of New York.

The marriage arranged between Mr. S. Loraine-Grews and Miss A. V. Wilder will not take place.

QUEEN KATHARINE OF ARAGON

STANDARD HUNG IN CATHEDRAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PETERBOROUGH, SEPT. 25

Lord Exeter, Lord Paramount of the Liberty of Peterborough, represented the Queen at a ceremony in Peterborough Cathedral this afternoon, when he handed over to the Dean and Chapter the standard of Katharine of Aragon given by the Queen to be hung over the tomb of Queen Katharine in the north aisle of the chancel. The standard of Castile and Aragon given by Mr. R. H. Edleston, of Buckden-place, was also hung at the same time.

The Mayor and Corporation, who attended in state, together with the Dean and Chapter, received Lord Exeter at the great west door and the procession passed down the nave to the strains of the National Anthem. The DEAN presided over a gathering in the north transept, where Professor Hamilton Thompson delivered an address.

PROFESSOR THOMPSON said that Katharine was merely a piece in a dynastic game played by two crafty Sovereigns, and the best that could be said of it was that her case was not unique. During the years which she spent in England she was a sojourner in a strange land. The personality of Henry VIII.'s foreign consort was eclipsed by that of her strong and masterful husband. They need not inquire too closely into the motives which prompted him, after many years of uneventful married life, to seek the annulment of the union. His defenders had found no fault in the character of Katharine to strengthen their case. On the other hand, the blamelessness of Katharine had been taken for granted by those who had exhausted the vocabulary of abuse against Henry. Both sides regarded her as a pathetic figure, wronged, patient, and dignified, but without the commanding gifts that gave such a figure heroic or saintly prominence.

Katharine was the cause of the breach with Rome, but her misfortunes were soon forgotten in the midst of the drastic changes that followed. The importance of the general question, the repudiation of the Papal supremacy, could not be overrated. But while it was a startling innovation on the one hand, on the other it was the logical and honest solution of a problem which for more than two centuries had accompanied the development of the European national kingdoms. In France, in Spain, in England, the power of the Crown, repressing feudal authority and welding together the elements of national life in its service, had continually found itself in conflict with the claims of a Church which took no account of nationality and made no scruple of trespassing across that thin and ill-defined line which divided the temporal from the spiritual side of life. . . .

"DEAD WEIGHT" OF PAPACY

The measures by which the Royal supremacy was established were as ruthless as they were prompt. But the fact remained that Henry's success was due to something more than the forced obedience of a cowed nation to a merciless tyrant. Even amid cross-currents of feeling it was impossible not to recognize that the old state of things was an anomaly. The medieval Church in England had to serve two masters, on the one hand the increasing power of the Crown, on the other the dead weight of the Papacy, still lively enough, however, to compel awe by its command of spiritual menaces. Henry VIII. simplified the situation. He did not substitute a new master for an old, but he substituted a single for a dual control. Whatever his personal motives and methods, he opened the way for the development of a national Church on lines that followed the tendencies of the age.

Lord Exeter handed over the Queen's standard, and Mr. J. W. Bodger acted as deputy for Mr. Edleston. The proceedings concluded with the National Anthem.

MARRIAGES

MR. JOHN FOLLETT AND LADY CARMICHAEL-ANSTRUTHER

The marriage took place very quietly yesterday morning at the parish church, Stanmore, of Mr. John Follett, son of Lady Mildred Fitzgerald, and Lady Carmichael-Anstruther, widow of Sir Frederick Carmichael-Anstruther.

Sir Gordon Cunard, her uncle, gave away the bride, and there were also present Mrs. Victor Cochrane-Baillie, Sir John and Lady Mildred Fitzgerald, Lady Lawley, Mrs. Athole Hay, Lord and Lady Dunmore, the Dowager Lady Dunmore, and Mrs. Ernest Cunard.

COMMANDER G. A. BARRATT, R.N., AND MISS DE LABALMONDIÈRE

The marriage took place at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, yesterday of Commander Gilbert A. Barratt, Royal Navy, younger son of the late Mr. W. E. Barratt and of Lady Startin, of Linley Hall, Bishop's Castle, Shropshire, and Miss Margaret Reine de Labalmondière, only daughter of the late Colonel J. A. de Labalmondière, Royal Artillery, and of Mrs. de Labalmondière, Downland House, Uckfield, Sussex. The Ven. W. Farrer officiated, assisted by the Ven. H. C. Loasby.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Lieutenant-Commander A. V. de Labalmondière, R.N., wore a gown of mother-of-pearl satin with a train of the same material, draped with old family lace, and a veil of tulle and old lace. She carried a bouquet of carnations and pale pink roses and myrtle and wore a sapphire and diamond brooch. The train was carried by Miss Angela and Master David Barratt. They were both dressed in mother-of-pearl satin. The bride was also attended by three other little girls—Miss Winifred and Miss Edna Pendarves and Miss Diane Verpilleux. They wore frocks of flesh-pink satin and Juliet caps. The grown-up bridesmaids were Miss Averil Watts, Miss Frances Aitken, and Miss Frances Whitehead. Their frocks of peach-pink satin were worn with pearl Juliet caps, and they carried bouquets of pink roses and wore pearl brooches. Lieutenant-Commander H. W. Skrine, R.N., was best man.

A reception was held at the Hans Crescent Hotel, and among the guests were:—

Admiral Sir James and Lady Startin, Major and Mrs. A. W. Barratt, Miss Barratt, Mrs. A. V. de Labalmondière, the Hon. Lady Fremantle, Miss Beatrice Cartwright, Mrs. J. A. Farrer, Mrs. Arthur Farrer, Mr. Henry Farrer, Mr. B. D. Farrer, the Hon. Lady Whitehead, Lady Vansittart-Neale and Miss Vansittart-Neale, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hoskyns, Mrs. Paget Hoskyns, Sir Richard and Lady Muriel Paget, Lady Paget, Mrs. Hext, Mrs. William Pendarves, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pendarves, Mrs. Charles Farrer, Colonel and Mrs. H. McMicking, Major and Mrs. Gilbert McMicking, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Watts, Lady Bacon and Miss Bacon, the Misses Wood, Miss Streatfeild, the Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. R. H. Farrant, Mrs. Shipman and Miss K. Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Leslie-Melville, Mrs. Teale, Mrs. R. Curtis, Mrs. H. C. Foster, Mrs. Charles Scott, Mrs. Stedham, Mrs. Edward St. Aubyn, Miss Nevs Fane, Miss Betton Foster, Brigadier-General and Mrs. C. St. Maur Ingham, Mrs. Norman Gray, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Meredith, Miss St. Aubyn, Mrs. Ross, Miss Peck, Mrs. Benyon, Mrs. Farrant, Mrs. Williams and Miss Williams, Miss Swinnerton Heap, Mrs. Sweet and Miss Sweet, Mrs. Deneys, Lady Bruce-Williams and Miss Bruce-Williams, Mrs. Harrison and Mr. Eric Harrison, Mrs. Verpilleux, Mrs. Oldfield, Mr. Jasmar More, Mrs. Barchard, Commander Grace, Lady Norah More and Mr. Terence More, Miss Grenfell, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Turner, Mrs. Hugh Fownes Luttrell, Mr. William Fownes Luttrell, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Cunningham and Miss Cunningham, Mrs. Keppel Stephenson, Captain and Mrs. Buckley and the Misses Buckley, Mr. Inigo Thomas, Commander and Mrs. Wickham, Miss Elizabeth Don, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Clementi Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Desmond de Burgh, Mrs. Philip Morton, Viscountess Gladstone, Mr. and Mrs. Archer, Lady Parry, and Miss Louisa Luttrell.

The honeymoon is being spent in Scotland, and the bride travelled in a grey tweed coat and skirt, with a collar of moleskin and a hat to match.

COLONEL C. GERARD AND MISS N. ROGERS

The marriage of Colonel Charles Gerard, D.S.O., of Wrightington, Lancashire, and Harrock House, Buxted, and Norma, daughter of Mrs. Frankford Rogers, of Ottawa, Canada, and 24, St. James's-street, London, took place at Henrietta-street Register Office yesterday. The bride was accompanied by her mother, and Viscount Gort, V.C., was best man. Afterwards a wedding luncheon was given at the Ritz Hotel, and among those present were:—

The Hon. Mrs. Gordon-Ives, Brigadier-General Trotter, Mrs. Hambro, Mrs. Fenwick, Miss Gordon-Cumming, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Egerton, Mr. Ponsonby, Miss Macgillivray, Mr. and Mrs. Graburn, Major Pilcher, and Captain John Lascelles.

The honeymoon is being spent in Paris.

MAJOR H. MCCORMICK AND MISS M. A. CLIFF

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Major Hilgrove McCormick, younger son of the late Mr. S. McCormick and of Mrs. McCormick, of Shandon, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, and Miss Margaret Anne Cliff, younger daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Cliff and of Mrs. Cliff, of Villa Gladioli, Bordighera. The Rev. L. M. Andrews, of Stoke Climsland, Cornwall, officiated.

The bride was escorted up the aisle by Mr. Colin King Webster and given away by her mother. She wore a simple, ankle-length gown of ivory ring velvet with a fan-shaped train falling from the back of the skirt. A halo-headdress of tulle edged with seed pearls held her long ivory tulle veil in place, and she carried a sheaf of orchids and lilies-of-the-valley. There was one page, Master Timothy Backhouse, who wore long turquoise-blue satin trousers, with a short ring velvet coat of the same shade with a collar and cuffs of écru lace, and two little girl attendants—Miss Patsy Cliff and Miss Jessica Tyrrell—who wore ankle-length frocks of turquoise-blue net over satin and had wreaths of yellow marigolds in their hair. They carried posies of yellow carnations, yellow gladioli, and lilies-of-the-valley. Miss Dorothy Foster was the only grown-up bridesmaid, and she wore a dress of turquoise-blue net with a very full frilled skirt and a close-fitting bodice with a wide frilled berthe collar. She also had a wreath of yellow marigolds in her hair and she carried a sheaf of yellow carnations and gladioli tied with yellow ribbon. Captain R. Murphy was best man. A reception was held afterwards at the Goring Hotel, where the guests included:—

Mrs. S. McCormick, Mrs. Cliff, the Rev. G. H. and Mrs. McCormick, Captain and Mrs. M. A. C. Cliff, Miss Cliff, Flight-Lieutenant and Mrs Tyrrell, Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Hodges, Miss McCormick, Miss Eileen McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. P. McCormick, Sir Walter and Lady Peacock, Lady Foster, Lady Venables-Vernon, Lady Slacke, Mrs. Holmes Wilson, Mrs. Cliff McCulloch, Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey and Lady Halsey, the Misses Halsey, Colonel and Mrs. Coghill, Captain F. Clack, Mrs. C. Duveen, Major and Mrs. Honner, Colonel Mannifold, Captain Davies, Miss Ward, Miss Blomefield, Mr. H. W. Backhouse, Mrs. John Heaton, Mrs. Eric Streatfeild, Mr. J. Wilson Taylor, the Rev. H. W. and Mrs. Reindorp, Colonel and Mrs. A. Canning, Mrs. Owen-Lewis, Mrs. Thomas Askin, Mr. J. C. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Kingsley, Mrs. Hammans, Mrs. Lorimer, Mrs. Blyth, Mrs. Swaine, Mrs. Addison, Colonel and Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Mayne Campbell, the Rev. H. R. and Mrs. Humphreys, Miss Gardiner, Major and Mrs. W. Taylor, Mrs. H. C. Backhouse, Miss Backhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, Miss Deane, Mr. C. D. Barlow, Mrs. Orr, Miss Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Norman, Miss Barrett, Colonel Fernyhough, Miss Fernyhough, Mrs. Gwynn, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Ward, Miss Ward, Mrs. W. P. de Gex, Mr. Annand, Miss Annand, Mrs. George Faber, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Liddell, Mr. George Crawford, the Misses Crawford, Mr. C. M. Roberts, Mrs. Grenfell Elliot, Captain Eager, Major Vernon Harcourt, Mr. J. F. L. Elliot, Colonel and Mrs. Comings, Mr. and Mrs. George Bartlett, Major and Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Chadwick, Mr. James Mahony, Mrs. Preston, Mr. Geoffrey Preston, Mrs. Northover, Miss Gossett, Colonel and Mrs. Stevens, Captain and Mrs. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery, Mrs. Armytage, Mrs. Wilmot Blomefield, the Misses Blomefield, Mr. R. E. Tucker, Mr. G. A. Conyard, Mr. R. C. B. Rayne, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Blackler, and Miss Blackler.

The honeymoon is being spent in Canada.

CAPTAIN M. G. S. HOPSON AND MISS BROWNHILL

The marriage took place at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, yesterday of Captain Montagu Guy Stanbrook Hopson, Royal Army Service Corps, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Montagu F. Hopson, of 7, Harley-street, and 1, Pilgrim's-lane, Hampstead, and Miss Marjorie Eileen Brownhill, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Brownhill, of Oakfield, Bank Dale, Yorkshire, and 2, Garden-court, Middle Temple, E.C.4. The Rev. J. L. B. Pinchard and the Rev. W. G. Pennyman officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long medieval gown of parchment satin beauté. Her veil of old Limerick lace, inset on tulle, was held in place by a pearl Russian headdress, and she carried a sheaf of Madonna lilies and wore a pearl necklace. There were two little bridesmaids—Miss Julien Brownhill and Miss Johanna Stradling. Their frocks were of peach-coloured organdie over peach taffeta, and they carried baskets of flowers and wore wreaths of malachite and crystal beads. Squadron-Leader Stradling was best man.

A reception was held afterwards at Claridge's, and the bride and bridegroom afterwards left for the honeymoon, which is being spent in Cornwall, the bride travelling in a dress of almond-green chiffon stockinette, with a hat to match, and a cross-fox fur.

MR. J. G. CRAMMOND AND MISS N. WORRALL

The marriage arranged between Mr. John Crammond and Miss Noreen Worrall took place very quietly at St. Mary Abbot's Church yesterday.

Canon T. K. Dickson is retiring from the vicarage of Christ Church, Waterloo, Liverpool, of which he has been vicar since 1889. He went to Waterloo as a curate in 1878. He is retaining his canonry in Liverpool Cathedral.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

PRODUCE BROKER'S LARGE ESTATE

Mr. RHODES HAWTYN COBB, of The Grove, Esher, Surrey, Australian produce broker, late of Messrs. Anning and Cobb, of Arthur-street, E.C., lately chairman of the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, and a director of the Nelson Financial Trust, Limited, who died on August 7, aged 68, left estate of the gross value of £235,856, with net personalty £228,320.

Mr. THOMAS GEORGE HALE, of Linacre, Clarence-road, St. Albans, who died on August 10, aged 73, left estate of the gross value of £121,543, with net personalty £118,905.

Mr. CECIL EDWARD ST. LAWRENCE LESLIE, of Cottravahan, Drung, Co. Cavan, Irish Free State, who died on February 6, left personal estate in England and the Irish Free State valued at £50,395. He left:—

£50 to George Reilly, if in his service at his death; £60 to John Livingstone, if in his service; £200 to Nurse Foster; and £100 to the Representative Church Body of Ireland for Church purposes.

Mrs. EDITH ELIZABETH PARBURY, of Dorchester-road, Weymouth, formerly of Skanklin, Isle of Wight, and of Melbourne, Australia, who died on August 10, widow of Alfred Parbury, left estate in her own disposition of the gross value of £36,871, with net personalty £36,762. She left:—

£1,100 to Henry Colin Pearse, bank manager, of Weymouth, as to £100 for the executorship, and as to £1,000 "as some recognition of the kindness and help which he has afforded to me in the conduct of my affairs."

After other large bequests all other her property is left on trust for such charitable institutions or objects in England, and in such proportions as her trustees in their absolute discretion may think proper.

Mr. HENRY LAKEMAN, of Lancaster-road, South Norwood, S.E., and late of Chester-terrace, Eaton-square, S.W., florist, who died on August 13, aged 62, left estate of the gross value of £23,642, with net personalty £21,939.

Mrs. ANN BAILY BAILY-BROWNE, of Edenthorpe, Oriel-crescent, Scarborough, who died on June 1, aged 91, widow of Walter Browne, solicitor, late of Nottingham, left estate of the gross value of £26,053, with net personalty £23,099. She left:—

The large oil painting, "Nottingham from Ruddington Hill," to her nephew, James Baily Gibson, for life, and then to the Nottingham Castle Museum; other oil paintings to her nephew, William Gibson, for life, and then to the Nottingham Castle Museum; £1,000 to the Endowment Fund of St. Saviour's, Scarborough; one-half of the household linen, blankets, eiderdowns, &c., to the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, and the other half to St. Andrew's Society, Clewer, near Windsor, for helping poor ladies; and £100 to Sarah Millard if still in her service.

Miss LORRAINE FISH WOOD, of Sloane-gardens, S.W.1, who died on August 12, has left estate of the gross value of £12,832, with net personalty £12,656. She gives:—

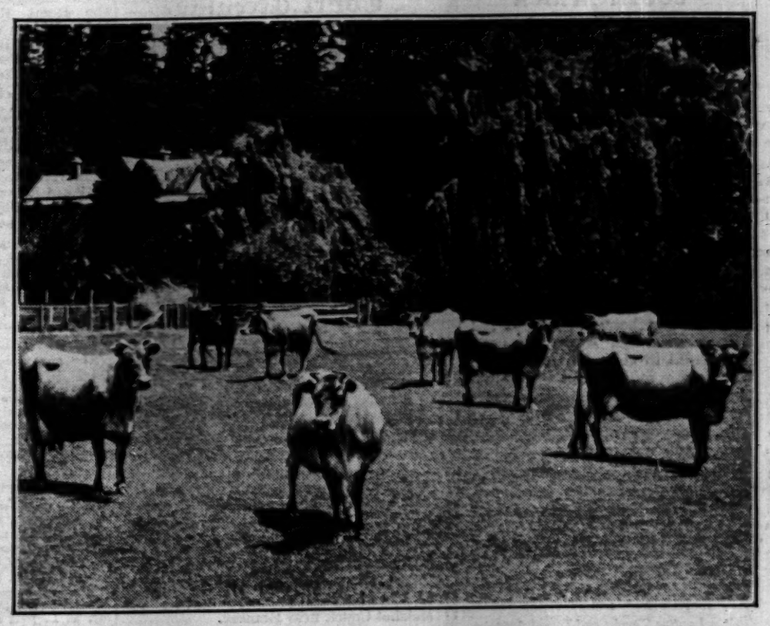
£250 or £300 as the case may be, and the furniture in her bedroom, to her maid, Ellen Ripley; £25 to her cook, Mrs. Ireland; £10 each to her servants of one year's service; and £100 to the Rev. Ernest Selwyn-Yates.

Among other latest wills are the following:—

	Gross value
ADAMS, Mrs. Rose Lilian, of Hawkwood-road, Boscombe, Bournemouth, late of Sydenham and Worcester (net personalty £5,723)	£5,815
BANKS, Mr. John, M.B., C.M., of Redhurst, Duncon, Scotland (personal estate)	6,070
CHARTERS, Captain Wilfrid, R.N.R., of Fairview, Wells-road, Knowle, Bristol (net personalty £1,693)	2,358
COLEMAN, the Rev. Frank, of Ellel Vicarage, near Lancaster, vicar of St. John's, Ellel (net personalty £2,130)	2,191
DENHAM, Mr. Frederick (81), of Parkdale, St. Peters Park-road, Broadstairs, retired solicitor (net personalty £5,380)	9,702
DICK, the Rev. James, of Linburn, Kirknewton, Mid Lothian, sometime of Edinburgh, and of Blackwood, Auldgirth, late Minister of Killearn Parish (personal estate)	34,007
GOODWIN, Mr. Frank Swetham (74), of Bakewell, Derby, solicitor (net personalty nil) ..	10,702
PEART, Mrs. Laura Jane (81), of Inglis-road, Ealing, W. (net personalty £14,516)	16,301
PIGOTT, Dame Eleanor Jane, of Castle View, Warwick New-road, Leamington, widow of Sir Paynton Pigott, ex-chief Constable of Norfolk (net personalty £7,046)	7,318
SMITHERS, Mrs. Ellena Maxwell (87), of The Gable, Lane End, High Wycombe (net personalty £5,673)	6,984
WHITE,

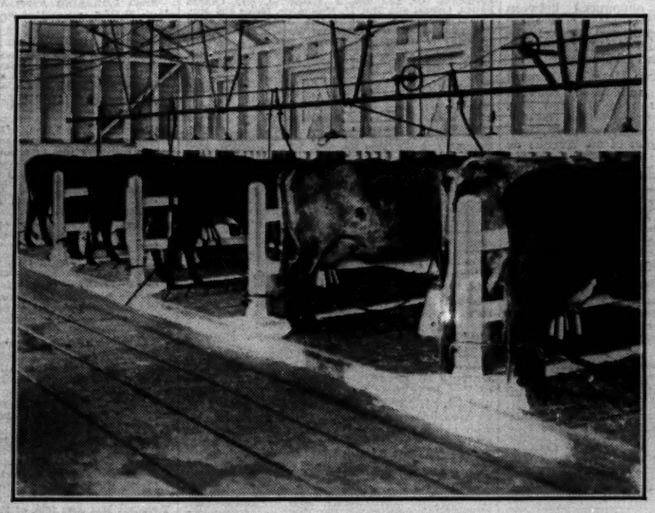
EMPIRE TRADE: THE DAIRY PRODUCE OF NEW ZEALAND

TYPICAL GRAZING COUNTRY.—New Zealand is primarily a grazing country, and its future will no doubt be associated with stock raising, principally of dairy cattle and of sheep. In a series of articles on Empire Trade in *The Times* it has been suggested that the British Government should seriously consider the advisability of extending preferential tariffs to dairy produce. Our photograph shows a stretch of typical grazing country on the Kaikoura coast, South Island.



A POPULAR BREED.—A section of a pedigree Jersey herd, a breed which is popular in New Zealand. The farmers in the Dominion are materially helped by the numerous streams which intersect the country and present a great potential source of cheap power.

A BUTTER FACTORY.—The output last year of the New Zealand butter factory shown above was over 3,500 tons. It was visited by the Duke and Duchess of York during their New Zealand tour. The picture shows butter leaving by motor, and a rail siding on the left.



MODERN MILKING.—Electricity is now put to a variety of uses on New Zealand farms, but by far the most important is that of providing power for milking machinery. A typical milking shed.

COOLING CREAM.—A typical churn room in a New Zealand factory, showing the process of cooling cream after pasteurization. The cream is drawn from the coolers by a pipe to glass-lined holding tanks, the ends of which are immediately behind the churns.

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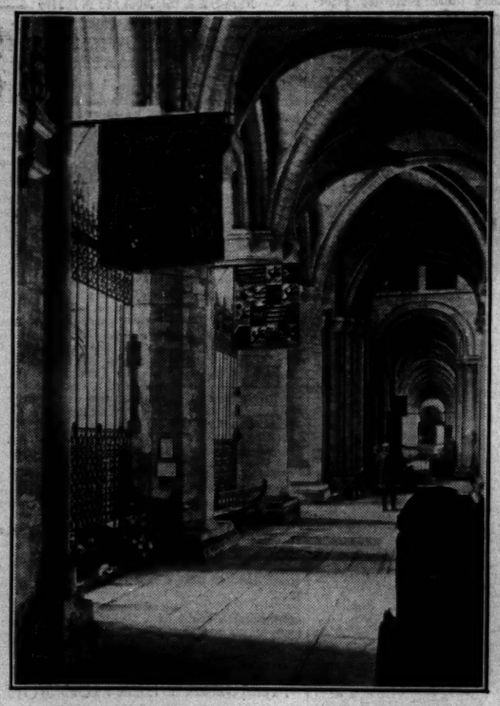
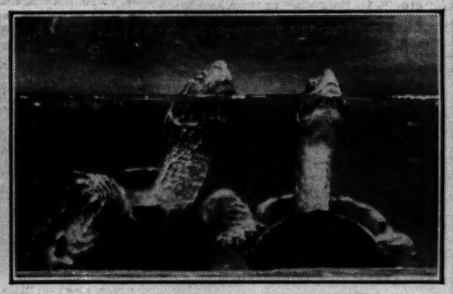


A QUEEN'S FLAG.—The standard of Katharine of Aragon, given by the Queen, was hung over the tomb of Katharine of Aragon in Peterborough Cathedral yesterday. The standard of Castile and Aragon (shown behind) was hung at the same time.



TERRAPINS.—A photograph, taken at the London Zoo, of terrapins putting their heads through the surface of the water to breathe.

AT STANMORE.—Mr. John Follett and Lady Carmichael-Anstruther leaving St. John's Church, Stanmore, Middlesex, after their wedding yesterday.

THE FLOODS IN BOMBAY.—The heavy rain in Bombay on September 9 and 10 caused serious damage to property and stores of food and merchandise. Our photograph shows a group of children swimming in the floods in one of the principal thoroughfares of the city.

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THE THIRD EARL of DURHAM (decd.).

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5,000 CARPETS AND RUGS, including Fine Persian, Turkey, Wilton, Axminster, Chinese and Aubusson, including a large salvage stock now being offered at remarkable bargain prices. A quantity of Fine Pile Carpet at 2s. 9d. per yard, together with a large number of Seamless Squares in various designs and colourings from 21s. each.

750 SETTEES AND LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS, some covered Morocco Leather, Tapestry, Rich Silk, Hide, &c., removed from a large West End Club and Hotel. A large quantity covered Plain Art Repp, all being of excellent quality and in all cases equal to new. Small lounge Easy Chairs offered at 21s. each, several in Real Hide £3 3s. each. Large Club Lounge Chairs, £4 17s. 6d. to 12 Gns. Well-made softly sprung Chesterfield Settees, 3 Gns., and a large quantity of Chesterfield Settees, with Loose Pillow Backs and Seats, ranging from £7 15s. to 25 Gns.

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Books of the Week

BOLSHEVISM AT WORK

A DISPASSIONATE STUDY

THE EXPERIMENT OF BOLSHEVISM. By ARTHUR FEILER. Translated by H. J. STENNING. (Allen and Unwin. 10s. 6d. net.)

On the wrapper of this book the publishers state that 10,000 copies of the German edition were sold within five months of publication, a fact which speaks well for the discernment of the German reading public. It is an attempt, undertaken with knowledge and without bias, to set out the state of things in Russia and to estimate what the results are likely to be, both to Russia and to the rest of the world. Like every one who has spent any time in Russia and who has been lucky to escape to any extent from the supervision of his official guides, Herr Feiler draws a very depressing picture of present-day life in that country:—

> A scarcity of goods, not only of every modest luxury of life, which as a rule does not exist at all, but a scarcity of the articles of immediate necessity, is the fact that dominates the whole existence in Russia at the present time. To this must be added an appalling housing shortage, which tends to make life in all the cities of the gigantic Empire an excruciating torment.

But he is not blind—indeed his eyes are very wide open—to the other side of the picture. He emphasizes that these conditions must be judged, not by Western standards, but by Russian. "Manners are different, and so are the pretensions of this people, who have been accustomed for years to uncomplaining endurance." He gives a fair, perhaps even too enthusiastic, account of the compensations which the new régime has provided for large sections of the labouring class, and attaches full importance to those hopes for the future, largely based on the famous Five-Year Plan, which make it easier for many (not for all) to bear the sacrifices and privations of the present. The whole nation, he points out, is really living on plans for the future.

He does not belittle what has already been achieved—his account of the reorganized petroleum industry in Baku, and of other works elsewhere, is very impressive. But he equally little underestimates the stupendous difficulties, both technical and human, which have yet to be overcome. He sums up the situation as a "combat between reality and will-power," and quotes the reply of a Government official whom he asked how far they really believed the Five-Year Plan could be carried out. "We must," said the official, "put this Five r Plan through, otherwise we shall be thrown out." Of the two classes of difficulty, Herr Feiler evidently considers those caused by the human element the more serious. He has some plain words on the impediments caused by bureaucratic centralization:—

> Everything gives rise to journeys, speeches, and discussions, necessitating the use of reams of paper, because it must pass through innumerable authorities, and it is obvious that each of these authorities is constrained by the very system of dictatorship and the rigorous nature of its penalties to shift the responsibility on to the next one.

An even greater problem is found in the attitude of the workers:—

> The Press and trade union discussions teem with complaints about loose discipline, wanton damage to machinery, unpunctuality and unexcused absences, laziness and bad work. The vociferous public complaints are certainly a part of the system of continuous propagandist stimulation, but the evil is undoubtedly very great.
>
> Efforts are made to secure greater efficiency by the very uncommunistic expedient of differentiation in wages according to skill, payment of piece work, and a system of bonuses, but working costs still remain enormous.

Even when, or rather if, the famous Plan is carried to complete success, Russia will still remain overwhelmingly an agrarian country. Everything, therefore, for the Communists depends on their ability to "collectivize" the countryside, to turn the farmer from an individual farmer into a worker in a "grain factory." Herr Feiler's chapters on this aspect of his subject are among the most interesting in the book. He emphasizes the work done by the Bolshevist régime in improving and intensifying agricultural work, though here, too, he observes that "the shortcomings and misdirection of an economic system which is centrally managed from above are continuously manifesting themselves." The peasants, on the whole, feel oppressed and have been alarmed by recent developments, though they are still conscious that it was the Revolution which gave them the land. As illustrating "the widespread distrust, the deep-seated ill-humour among the peasants," he quotes the words said to him by an old peasant woman: "First they made the rich poor, then the middling were pulled down, and at last we too."

These are some of the material aspects of the Russian problem. To Herr Feiler it is the intellectual and spiritual side of the Revolution which is the more interesting—and the more alarming. He sees in Bolshevism a great danger to Europe. Not a danger of war or of internal revolution in the Western countries, for Russia, he holds, needs peace, and the immediate practical efforts of Bolshevism have not been enticing, but a danger which goes much deeper, a threat directed against those very things upon which the European spirit sets the highest value: the rights of individual personality:—

> The aim of Bolshevism is of a diametrically opposite character: a collectivized man, a collective man, living collectively a collectivized existence, and collectively thinking, feeling, and aspiring. And Bolshevism has already made considerable progress in fashioning this collective man.

Herr Feiler explains the process, which begins in the school and is intensified as the children grow into adults:—

> There exists nothing but masses, and thought itself has become standardized. Mass-thinking, uniform, stamped and approved, is inculcated by the teachers in the schools and the lecturers in the universities. They educate their pupils to such mass-thinking. And, as a most serious consequence of this, the level of thinking falls in the absence of intellectual clash.

It is a repulsive picture which he draws, of a vast country terrorized by a ruthless organization, denied any kind of freedom, and unable to think, speak, or act except along the lines laid down by the dominant authority. The danger is not merely that the Russian is deprived of all mental freedom, but that he is being taught not to want it and gradually to unlearn the need for it.

Herr Feiler ends his book as he begins it—with a query which he does not attempt to answer: Can Bolshevism succeed? Economically an industry with high costs of production and a recalcitrant peasantry is, he sees, in the long run impossible. This is recognized by the régime, hence its frenzied efforts to carry through the Five-Year Plan. Whether the people will tolerate it in the meantime, and how long they will tolerate it, depend on their faith and their patience and on its ability "to compel their patience when it can no longer command their faith."

A most timely and useful book, admirably translated.

NEW NOVEL

BELSHAZZAR. By H. RIDER HAGGARD. (Stanley Paul. 7s. 6d. net.)

"Belshazzar" is put forward as "the last story written by the famous novelist" Sir H. Rider Haggard, and as such must receive the respectful attention of all those who were first drawn "beyond the Mountains" by the lure of "King Solomon's Mines." For Sir Rider was like the old type of Swiss guide; if you once climbed with him and took to his ways, you found the mountains insipid without him; it was not only that he took you by sporting routes, but that he was good company in the hut, with a shrewd notion of the weaknesses of the employers he so loyally served, and a way of describing them not the less expressive for being a bit odd. And such a gentleman when he had to do with young girls in the unavoidably close intimacies of adventure!

In "Belshazzar" Sir Rider may have lost a little of his speed and gusto; he has come to rely more on preparation and less on his gift for lifting all who went with him to any point he could reach with his finger tips. One reason for that may be that he is confining himself to known ground—ground that he has covered often himself or that has been mapped out by authority. He begins in Egypt in the days of Pharaoh-Hophra. With "Belshazzar" for title those who know their Rider Haggard can guess what is before them. A neo-Georgian might make out that Belshazzar had been misrepresented by moralists, and while granting that he was a little unbalanced, as so many collectors are, insist that he was an unappreciated artist. But Rider Haggard was essentially Victorian. His Belshazzar will be a villain. And if he is a villain, he will have to be *the* villain; and if he is *the* villain he will be casting his lascivious eyes on the young woman devoted to the hero. The hero then has to be provided with a young woman, and to be removed from Egypt—where he meets the reader as a young guardsman of Royal blood—to Babylon. All this is done with something of the old Haggardian bravura. The young woman is rescued by the hero in one of those Haggardian battles which are so much easier to follow than those in War books; and as she turns out to be a granddaughter of Zedekiah, she constitutes an acceptable offering from a king of Egypt to a king of Babylon. . . . But one is encouraged to hope for the best from the prognostications of one Belus (who may have served the author as a witch doctor in other writings), and from the ox will shown to a Jewish princess by the Prophet Daniel.

JUNIOR CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB

The Political Committee of the Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, is arranging a series of after-lunch addresses on political topics, to be given in the smoking-room of the club. The first, on the "Political Situation," is to be delivered by Sir Robert Horne, M.P., on Wednesday next, October 1. Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., chairman of the Political Committee, will preside. Lord Peel will speak on "India" on Wednesday, November 5, and arrangements are being made for other talks.

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HAECKEL'S LOVE LETTERS

AN INTIMATE PORTRAIT

THE LOVE LETTERS OF ERNST HAECKEL. Written between 1898 and 1903. Arranged from the correspondence by JOHANNES WERNER. Translated from the German by IDA ZEITLIN. (Methuen. 7s. 6d. net.)

This remarkable correspondence, which began a little more than a year before the publication of Haeckel's most popular work, known in England as "The Riddle of the Universe," tells a story of unexpected and affecting interest. Haeckel's correspondent, whose identity is hidden behind the name Franziska von Altenhausen, was a woman of considerable intellectual ability and exceptional charm of character. She wrote to him in the first place to thank him for the illumination she had found in one of his books; her upbringing, in an old aristocratic family, had been of a strictly conventional kind, she explained, and much that had previously troubled her mind had been made clear by a volume of his which had fallen by chance into her hands. Would Professor Haeckel, she concluded humbly, recommend some suitable books to read? It was sufficiently obvious to Haeckel that her mind was agitated by religious doubts, though there was no specific mention of the fact in her letter. He replied by sending her several books and his best wishes for her studies in natural philosophy. So began a correspondence, lasting nearly six years, from which emerges an unusual and extremely moving story, and which offers by the way, in addition to some valuable light on Haeckel's method of work and personal philosophy, portraits of both writers of an intimate and fascinating kind.

Franziska von Altenhausen was 30 when she first wrote to Haeckel. He was 64, vigorous and tough-minded, wholly absorbed in his work, but almost as solitary in spirit as she. He travelled a good deal in search of scientific material, but his life in Jena with a wife (his second) who had been an incurable invalid for many years, and a daughter who was the victim of acute nervous depression, was narrow and uneventful. For many years he had been bitterly attacked on all sides for his propagation of Darwinism and his mechanistic and anti-clerical philosophy. It is clear that he was greatly in need of the encouragement and sympathy which he received from his correspondent, particularly in view of the redoubled fury of the onslaught upon him as the result of the publication of "The Riddle of the Universe," which cost him the long-standing friendship of Gegenbaur, a hitherto loyal and intimate colleague. But it was more than sympathy that Haeckel received from Franziska von Altenhausen. It was nearly two years before they met, but when they did meet it was the most natural thing in the world that the spiritual attachment which had grown out of their correspondence should be warmed and vivified by a new emotion. There is no conventional romance in the development of the relationship between them; their falling in love was simple and unpremeditated.

It is a pity there is nothing to show the extent of the editing this selection from the correspondence has received. The woman's letters are every whit as revealing as the man's, however, and in some respects they are even more indicative of the tragic and unhappy problem thus created for them. Both of them faced it with courage and with an unflinching sense of duty. Neither was a light-minded person, and the thought that their desire to marry was in effect a hope that the ailing woman who was married to Haeckel, and who needed his constant care and kindness, would die in the near future caused them untold suffering. To Franziska, indeed, it appeared that the sick woman's claims on her husband were all the greater because of the love she herself bore him. Such austerity of conscience strikes what is doubtless an unfamiliar note to-day, but no reader of these letters can doubt the genuineness of both writers' suffering or can fail to respect their stern moral code. They saw one another for not more than two or three weeks in all—they frequently counted the number of times they had actually met—during the entire six years of their correspondence, and it often seemed to them that the only solution of their problem was in ceasing to write to one another or to hold any intercourse whatever. The solution came with startling and tragic unexpectedness: Franziska von Altenhausen died suddenly, of heart failure, in November, 1903. The publication of the correspondence, of which one of the most striking features is the woman's constant plea to Haeckel to moderate the severity of his rationalism and the vehemence of his criticism of Christian doctrine—a plea which undoubtedly had some effect on his writings—should be of interest to many people besides those familiar with Haeckel's studies in natural history and his materialist cast of thought.

SOME NEW BOOKS

PETER THE GREAT. By George Oudard. Translated by F. M. Atkinson. (Werner Laurie. 16s. n.)

HEINRICH HEINE. By H. Walter. (Dent. 12s. 6d. n.)

JOHN SEBASTIAN BACH. By Rutland Boughton. (Kegan Paul. 7s. 6d. n.)

EL GRECO (1541-1614). By Frank Rutter. (Methuen. 30s. n.)

THE CARTHUSIAN ORDER IN ENGLAND. By E. Margaret Thompson. (S.P.C.K. 21s. n.)

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF ROMAN BRITAIN. By R. G. Collingwood. (Methuen. 16s. n.)

THE ANNALS OF COVENT GARDEN AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD. By E. Beresford Chancellor. (Hutchinson. 18s. n.)

LONDON LANES. By Alan Stapleton. (Lane. 15s. n.)

THE DIVORCE CASE OF QUEEN CAROLINE. By Wm. Dodgson Bowman. (Routledge. 12s. 6d. n.)

THE VICTORIAN TRAGEDY. By Esmé Wingfield Stratford. (Routledge. 10s. 6d. n.)

LABELS. By Evelyn Waugh. (Duckworth. 8s. 6d. n.)

ARABIAN PEAK AND DESERT. By Ameen Rihani. (Constable. 18s. n.)

THE BALKAN ROAD. By Archibald Lyall. (Methuen. 12s. 6d. n.)

FICTION

ON THE EDGE. By Walter de la Mare. (Faber and Faber. 10s. 6d. n.)

BELSHAZZAR. By H. Rider Haggard. (Stanley Paul. 7s. 6d. n.)

ST. VITUS' DAY. By Stephen Graham. (Benn. 7s. 6d. n.)

THE BRACELET. By Robert Hichens. (Cassell. 7s. 6d. n.)

From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1830. Price 7d.

THE SHAKESPEARE FORGERIES

To the Editor of The Times

Sir,—Permit me to make a single remark on a passage in the late Mr. Hazlitt's just published *Conversations with Mr. Northcote*. "—— only to think of a man like Dr. Parr going down on his knees and kissing the pretended manuscript!" p. 55. Now, Sir, Dr. Parr was wholly innocent of such absurd adoration, and yet the fiction has been so often repeated, that it now passes for an established fact. If Mr. Northcote will turn to p. 407 of the first volume of *Barker's Parriana*, where every particular bearing on this subject will be found collected, he will find it there stated on the authority of the arch-impostor himself, that Mr. James Boswell, and not Dr. Parr, committed this outrageous act of folly and impiety.

Your obedient servant, W.

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SHORTER NOTICES

ARCHAEOLOGY, HISTORY, TOPOGRAPHY

The literature of Romano-British studies, as Mr. R. G. Collingwood remarks in his ARCHAEOLOGY OF ROMAN BRITAIN (Methuen, 16s. net), is mostly of a special and technical nature, consisting of monographs, difficult for the beginner to obtain and almost impossible for him to understand, with the result that "our amateur antiquaries become more and more amateurish." He has therefore made here "a first attempt to digest the mass of technical detail into a manageable form." The form is that of a handbook, deliberately elementary because intended mostly for beginners. An authoritative work of this kind obviously fulfils a long-felt want on the part of those who have an interest in the Roman period in Britain, but have been hitherto prevented from gaining the greatest benefit from that interest by the difficulties to which Mr. Collingwood refers. He begins with the remains the Romans have left behind them on the countryside—roads, camps, forts and fortresses, signal stations, lighthouses, frontier works, towns, villas, temples, and tombs; and then considers special groups of monuments or articles, such as inscriptions, coins, pottery, brooches, weapons, tools, and utensils.

The Prime Minister has written an introduction to the Rev. Albert D. Belden's study of GEORGE WHITEFIELD: The Awakener (Sampson Low, 12s. 6d. net). Mr. MacDonald points out the intimate relation in this country between the Free Churches and the rise and progress of Democracy. George Whitefield, "the greatest evangelist of the English-speaking race," belonged almost as much to America as to England, and, in Mr. MacDonald's words, his life should be "a heritage held in common by our American cousins and ourselves." He commends this book as showing effectively that it was "by the dynamic of free religion that the masses were inspired to escape from the quagmire of misery and injustice."

Mr. Alan Stapleton has followed up his "London Alleys, Bywaya and Courts," published six years ago, with a book on LONDON LANES (John Lane, 15s. net), in which he gives brief historical and topographical accounts of a great number of London lanes (he tells us he has discovered over 900 names of lanes in London), with a series of 40 pencil drawings. His notes are drawn from a variety of sources, such as the inevitable Stow and the London wills in the Court of Husting, wherein old forms of the lane-names and a good deal of topographical and other detail may be found. The illustrations are as pleasant and careful as those to which Mr. Stapleton has already accustomed us, and though the book is not one to be read at a sitting but should rather be consulted as a work of reference or looked at for its pictures, it is a useful memorial of buildings and even of thoroughfares which are in many cases in process of passing away.

No living teacher or preacher can have addressed a larger number of his fellow-men than Alexander Irvine, and no man was ever less spoiled by unvarying success with his listeners. The title he has chosen—A FIGHTING PARSON (Williams and Norgate, 12s. 6d. net) —for the story of his life is the right one. Dr. Irvine is an Irishman, who loves a fight; and it is always for the under-dog that his battles are joined. Those to whom "My Lady of the Chimney Corner" is an unknown work should obtain it first—it can now be bought in a very cheap edition—and read in it the account of the author's childhood in the stone cabin at Antrim; they will then be the more amazed at the story of his life. To make a complete list of the many callings Dr. Irvine has followed would be difficult; the list would include paper-seller, marine, journalist, lecturer, miner, chicken farmer, and minister, and would then not be complete; for it was as the greatest of all "morale-raisers" during and after the War that he is best known. The story of his rushes from one brigade or base to another, and of his post-War efforts among the revolutionary miners of Wales, is told without boast or bombast. Dr. Irvine writes as he lives. The Celtic temperament, he confesses, "touches every note in the gamut, and lingers not long on any key"; and the reader is whirled in the book from one scene to another, as the author has always been whirled in his life. The book abounds in good stories, in humorous as well as tragic adventures; and, in view of a recent controversy, it should be recorded that, though Dr. Irvine probably saw a larger number of officers at close quarters during the War than any other civilian, he is able to testify "during all my service in France I saw but one officer drunk."

Mr. Henry Casolani, late Superintendent of Emigration, Malta, writes, in AWAKE, MALTA, or The Hard Lesson of Emigration (Malta: Government Printing Office), with intimate knowledge of what he believes to be the fundamental problem of Maltese welfare, emigration. He considers that the island is seriously overpopulated, and that it is a case of "emigrate or starve." Having spent 44 years in the public service of Malta, latterly in the capacity of Superintendent of Emigration, Mr. Casolani sets forth in great detail the difficulties that face the Maltese emigrants before they can leave their homes and again when they arrive at their destinations. But he maintains that on the whole they have "made good"; and he speaks with especial gratification of the great advantages which have followed the appointment of a special Commissioner in Australia, in 1928. Apart from Australia, Mr. Casolani favours French North Africa as a most suitable place of settlement. In Tunisia and Algeria Maltese are regarded as among the most satisfactory colonists. In the introduction contributed by Mr. Amery, the former Secretary of State for the Colonies and Dominions speaks in high terms of the enthusiasm and skill with which the author himself in his official work overcame many of the difficulties and misunderstandings which Maltese emigration has had to encounter in the years since the War. Emigration, remarks Mr. Amery, is like any other export trade—it is successful only when the exporting country can produce an article which is in real demand.

In a little volume of the "Home University of Modern Knowledge" Series, THE GREAT WAR, 1914-1918 (Thornton Butterworth, 2s. 6d. net), Sir George Aston gives a survey of the whole War in all theatres, at sea, on land, and in the air, and including political, economic, and financial conditions. It is necessarily very brief, but more space is given to events in which the British were concerned than to others; thus First Ypres receives 34 lines, the Tannenburg campaign 54. References to authoritative works on the various phases are given, but General Aston makes a number of statements without indicating that controversies on the subject exist and still continue. There are no maps or diagrams, but the readers are referred to Lord Edward Gleichen's Atlas.

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

CRAB AND LOBSTER FISHERIES

VALUE OF PROTECTIVE MEASURES

The Inter-Departmental Committee appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Secretary of State for Scotland to inquire into the crab and lobster fisheries has issued an interim report (Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d.). The Committee states that it cannot at this juncture recommend the introduction of further statutory protective measures in respect of the crab fishery, either in the nature of the imposition of a general close season or by raising the minimum size limit.

It is pointed out that it is within the competence of local fisheries committees to make by-laws imposing further restrictions on the taking of crabs. As protection has been tried in the Northumberland sea fisheries district since 1915 in the form of an absolute veto on the taking of any edible crab between October 1 and December 31, and as those protective measures are regarded locally as having had a beneficial effect on the fishery, the Committee is of opinion that the attention of local fisheries committees should be directed to this fact, so that they may give careful consideration to the possible usefulness of imposing similar restrictions by by-law.

The Committee considers that further inquiry into the migratory movements of the crab might be pursued. Crab-marking experiments carried out by the Fishery Board for Scotland show that mature female crabs tend to wander from their original habitat northwards on the east coast of England and Scotland, and thus introduce new factors into the crab population in different areas. The Fishery Board is continuing its investigations. The Committee recommends that further crab-marking experiments should be undertaken in England in areas not yet investigated, and that the local fisheries committees concerned should be invited to cooperate in the work.

"THOMAS INGOLDSBY"

BARHAM MEMORIAL UNVEILED

DR. INGE'S ADDRESS AT CANTERBURY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

CANTERBURY, SEPT. 25

A memorial bronze was unveiled this afternoon outside the house in which the Rev. Richard Barham, more widely famous as "Thomas Ingoldsby," was born. The house is 61, Burgate-street, Canterbury, and stands not far from the Cathedral gateway. It still possesses its distinguished Georgian doorway and ground-floor windows, above which the memorial tablet has been fixed. The upper half of the tablet shows a bust of the author, with the arms of the City of Canterbury and those of the Barham family. Below is this inscription:—

> "The Reverend Richard Harris Barham, B.A., author of 'The Ingoldsby Legends,' son of Alderman Barham, Mayor of Canterbury, was born here on December 6, 1788, an unrivalled humorist, a poet, a genealogist, an antiquary, a clergyman, greatly beloved."

The memorial was unveiled by the Dean of St. Paul's, Dr. Inge, after he and others had paid tribute, in the old Guildhall of the City, to Barham's character and work. It was a friendly ceremony, which went fittingly with grateful thoughts of the author of so much laughter and good feeling; and there were other links to make the occasion happy. Dr. Inge himself, as he recalled to us, has followed Barham in being associated with both St. Paul's and Canterbury, for he was married in the Cathedral here 25 years ago. Again, the memorial fund has been organized by the Mayor of Canterbury, and the Mayor this year is a clergyman, the Rev. S. Gordon Wilson.

BARHAM AND CANTERBURY

The speeches were not so much set orations as a series of choice samples of Barham's writings, quoted with appreciative comment. The Mayor recited entertaining passages in which antiquities in the neighbourhood were mentioned, or jests at the expense of Canterbury's ancient corporation, though Barham was a great lover of the city and its traditions. He quoted also from letters which have come from all over the world enclosing contributions to the fund, and testifying to the delight that "The Ingoldsby Legends" have given and still give to the writers. Dr. Inge's appreciation of Barham as scholar, as the poet pre-eminent in ingenuity of rhyme, and as a diligent and good cleric of his own day, wound up with readings from "The Smuggler's Leap," which tells of the pursuit of Smuggler Bill by Exciseman Gill and its hair-raising conclusion.

When Dr. Inge paused occasionally in his reading, a voice from the hall supplied the next words instantly. The prompter, it appeared later, was Sir William Bull. He was asked to speak before the meeting ended, and did so as one who has loved Thomas Ingoldsby since early boyhood, and can still recite a third of his poems from memory. For many years Sir William Bull has been annotating a copy of the legends with notes on the passages that time has made obscure. He has done this for the amusement of his sons, but this afternoon he offered the results of his labours to Mr. E. V. Lucas, who suggested lately that the time has come for an annotated edition of the book.

NEW LIBRARY AT CAMBRIDGE

BRITISH MUSEUM SCHEME

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

CAMBRIDGE, SEPT. 25

Papers were read at to-day's session of the Conference of the Library Association, dealing with developments in the libraries of Cambridge and Oxford Universities and of the British Museum.

The extent and congestion of the present Cambridge University Library, and the new building designed by Sir Giles Scott, were described by Mr. E. ANSELL, assistant under-librarian. The library, he said, contained more than 1,250,000 printed books, over 10,000 manuscripts, and 195,000 maps. The books occupied 20 miles of shelves, and to meet the average annual production a quarter of a mile of additional shelf space was required. For the accommodation of the library there were five annexes in different parts of Cambridge. The site of the new library was behind Clare College. The space available was 7¼ acres, and the building, twice the size of the present one, would contain the existing accumulation of books, with provision for expansion at the present rate of publication.

The new library would be oblong in shape, divided into two courts, with wings extending from the façade. On the first or main floor the catalogue room, dividing the two courts, would be the centre from which readers would radiate to whatever department they required. The general reading room, capable of seating over 200 persons, would open out of the far end of the catalogue room; the periodicals department would occupy the entire block to the south of the latter; the special reading room, with seating capacity for 50, would be in the southern wing, adjacent to rooms for manuscripts, incunables, and other reserved books; the map and music departments would be in the corresponding north wing; and so on. Galleries for showcases and old bookcases from the present library would be on the main floor. Many of the administrative rooms, such as those for unpacking, binding, printing, and the like would be located together on the ground floor, thus minimizing the staff traffic through public passages and rooms. The bulk of the rest of the building, including the tower, would consist entirely of book stacks; but there would be chairs and tables for about 50 readers among these, for the University Library had always allowed readers access to the shelves. There would be lifts for passengers as well as books, and all the blocks and wings could be isolated in case of need. It was estimated that the £500,000 available would cover the cost of the building as well as of the extra establishment necessary.

AN OXFORD CATALOGUE

Mr. R. H. HILL (hon. secretary of the University and Research Section, Oxford University) described the scheme, which has now taken definite shape in Oxford, of compiling, under the auspices of the Bodleian and the college libraries, with the help of members of the Oxford Bibliographical Society, an inter-collegiate catalogue of early printed books in college libraries, of which the list of books printed before 1641 in Magdalen College Library, not in the Bodleian Library, published by the Oxford Bibliographical Society last year, was an experimental step. It was intended that this inter-collegiate catalogue should be accessible to students in the Bodleian and ultimately published. This was not the first time that such an undertaking had been planned, although in the case of Oxford it had never been successfully carried through.

SIR RICHARD ALLISON, Chief Architect, H.M. Office of Works, described the new book stacks at the British Museum. He said that the Office of Works' scheme for rebuilding the stack rooms, as recommended by the Royal Commission on National Galleries and Museums, was to provide greatly increased facilities for book storage in a structure, designed on modern fire-resisting lines, to be erected in sections, possibly during the next 15 years or so. It had been decided to abandon the present method of top lighting and open grid floors, and adopt lightly-constructed opaque floors or decks, also side windows supplemented by a complete system of artificial light. Mechanical ventilation and heating would be provided probably on a system involving distribution and conditioning of warmed air. The space available had been planned to accommodate a maximum number of racks with attendants' rooms.

Mr. E. VINCENT HARRIS, architect of the new reference library at Manchester, described the main features of the building. The public reading room was reached by two staircases from the entrance hall and also by passenger lift. It had accommodation for 250 readers, and there was open access to approximately 13,500 books around the walls. On the same floor were a music library with a sound-proof trial room adjoining, and technical and commercial libraries, each with accommodation for 80 readers. On an upper floor there were 14 private rooms for research in rare books and manuscripts. The ground floor contained a foreign library and a lending library, each with provision for 18,700 volumes on the open access system.

With reference to the destruction of old documents for use in the fancy trade, which was discussed on Tuesday, the conference at a general meeting passed to-day a resolution declaring that the public library authority, whether county or municipal, ought to be entrusted with the care of old documents, except such as were necessarily in the charge of the county or town clerk.

The Life of
Christina Rossetti
by MARY F. SANDARS
Author of "The Life of Balzac," etc. This biography, which contains many hitherto unpublished letters and new material about Christina Rossetti (one of the greatest English religious poets), makes a book of real and permanent importance.
16 illustrations, some never before published. 18/- (Ready next Friday.)

The Pirate Wind
Tales of the Sea Robbers of Malaya
by OWEN RUTTER F.R.G.S.
Author of "The Pagans of North Borneo," etc. Mr. Rutter's book is written with a intimate knowledge of the Eastern Seas. Illus. 12/6 (Ready Friday next.)

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by MAJOR COURT TREATT F.R.G.S.
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The Annals of Covent Garden
and its neighbourhood
by E. BERESFORD CHANCELLOR, M.A. (Oxon), F.S.A.
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The Grim Bastille
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Dominant Women
by PHILIP W. SERGEANT
"He always seizes the dramatic points."—Morning Post. Illustrated 18/- (Just Ready.)

By the Waters of Babylon by ANONYMOUS 21/-
The Romance of the British Voluntary Hospital Movement With an introduction by Sir W. ARBUTHNOT LANE. By A. Delbert Evans & L. G. Redman Howard. Illus. 18/-
Women-at-Arms by REGINALD HARGREAVES. 12/6
The Diary and Correspondence of Henry Wellesley, 1st Lord Cowley Edited by his grandson, Colonel the Hon. F. A. WELLESLEY. Illus. 21/-

HUTCHINSON

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Grand Hotel
By
VICKI BAUM
Mr. J. B. PRIESTLEY writes in *The Book Society News*:—
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Those who are interested in the movement for the preservation of our beautiful countryside, and its corollary, the anti-litter campaign—both of which owe so much to the powerful support of "The Times"—will welcome this charmingly written volume. The bulk of the book, which should specially touch the sympathies of youth, is devoted to the English countryside, its history and personalities, its buildings, gardens, and crafts; but Mr. Gould also opens a wide outlook on the world's art and natural loveliness.
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CITY NOTES

A CEYLON LOAN

MORE CAPITAL FOR GROSVENOR HOUSE

The first trustee security to be offered this autumn will be underwritten to-day and offered for subscription on Monday. The borrower is the Ceylon Government, which is issuing £1,750,000 of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Inscribed stock, repayable at par on November 1, 1965. The price of issue will be 95 per cent. As £400,000 has already been placed, the amount to be offered for public subscription will be only £1,350,000. Five per cent. will be payable on application, 40 per cent. on October 13, and the balance on November 17. There is no turn in the first coupon, which will be payable on May 1 next and will amount to a full six months' interest. The loan is being raised to meet the cost of construction or acquisition of certain public works in the Colony. A sinking fund will be established in this country for the redemption of the loan under the management of the Crown Agents, who are the trustees. The issue will probably meet with a good reception.

Grosvenor House Preference Issue

Arrangements have been completed for an offer for sale at the beginning of next week of 500,000 Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, at par, in Grosvenor House (Park Lane), Limited. The company owns a 99 years' lease of a building that includes 169 service flats, an hotel of 500 rooms, as well as shops and bank premises. A comparatively new enterprise, the company has already achieved a considerable measure of success; during the season all the rooms in the hotel, including the additional rooms opened this year, were occupied, and the whole of the unfurnished service flats, with the exception of three small flats, are fully let on leases varying from three to 21 years. The company draws something like 25 per cent. of its total revenue from rents. In its first full year, which ended on June 30, the company earned net profits, before deducting Debenture interest, of £163,061. On this basis the dividend on the new Preference shares is covered more than two and a half times.

The French Bondholders' Claims

British holders of French rentes issued in the United Kingdom during and immediately after the War have been a little heartened to learn that a Note has been addressed by the British Government to the French Government on the subject of their claims. The facts of the case are fairly simple, and they show that the moral, if not the legal, claims are very strong indeed. Four French National Defence loans were placed in London and Dublin, representing a total subscription of about £54,000,000 and a par value of £65,000,000. These loans were issued at rates of exchange varying between 27.50f. and 26f. per £, but each successive issue was made at a rate of exchange more favourable to France. At that time it was suggested in these columns that the loans should have been issued as a sterling obligation of the French Government, but this suggestion was not adopted partly because the franc stood in close proximity to par and partly because no one then contemplated that France would pursue a budgetary policy which would make a heavy depreciation of the franc inevitable. To protect the bonds against depreciation in the market the French Government undertook to set aside 60,000,000 francs monthly for the purchase of bonds below certain prices. The danger, however, came not from that quarter but from the failure of France to take steps to protect the value of her currency.

The Two Francs

At the time the prospectuses were issued the French franc was a gold standard franc, its English equivalent being about 10d., and business was always transacted on that basis. There is obviously an implied obligation resting upon all countries to maintain the value of their currency, and belief in this obligation, which, of course, is generally respected, forms the basis of all monetary contracts. Otherwise there would be no assurance that a contract would be fulfilled in accordance with the expectations of the parties thereto. The French Government, however, allowed inflation after the War to reach such a point as to make the restoration of the old parity impossible, and it was decided in 1928 to create a new franc with a sterling or gold equivalent of 2d. instead of 10d. By this action the British holders of French bonds were deprived of four-fifths of their capital and their income. Hitherto France has refused to admit that there is any legal ground for compensation, and dismissed the moral claim on the ground that it is impossible to distinguish between French holders of the rentes, whose losses have been as great, and British holders. The claims of these holders, however, are not on all fours. As the Committee of Bondholders pointed out some time ago:—

> All steps taken or omitted to be taken by the French Government to control the value of the franc were taken or omitted solely in the interests of the French nation, and therefore either directly or indirectly benefited the French bondholders. They were directly inimical to the interests of the British holders. If the French holders instead of subscribing to the bonds had kept their francs in their pockets they would still have been in the same position as they are to-day. The British holders (who subscribed in sterling) in like case would have been five times richer than they are.

It is surely no answer for a great nation to make that it cannot make compensation, where it is due, to British holders of French bonds because native holders might object. When the Bill abolishing the old and creating the new franc was drawn up it included a provision that payments in gold francs of the former denomination—there were in practice no other francs—which were arranged in earlier agreements and contracts would not be affected by the fixing of the gold value of the new franc at the lower figure, and in view of decisions given by the International Court at The Hague the bondholders would doubtless be satisfied if the matter were submitted to arbitration.

The Argentine Navigation Sale

It is officially announced that the directors of the Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Steam Navigation Company and the receiver of Lamport and Holt, Limited, with the approval of the Court, have agreed to sell to an Argentine group the entire holdings of those companies in Ordinary and Preference shares of the Argentine Navigation Company (Nicolas Mihanovich), Limited. The directors of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company also announce that they have agreed to sell to the same group that company's share holding, which is comparatively small, in the Argentine Navigation Company. We are informed that the shares held by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and its associated concerns have been disposed of on terms considerably in excess of the book value, and that it was due to the attractive price offered by the purchasers, Messrs. Dodero Brothers, of Buenos Aires, who have been managers of the company, that it was decided to dispose of the shares.

Australian Merchants' Accounts

The net income of Elder Smith and Co., Australian merchants, for the 12 months ended June 30, shows a reduction of 43 per cent., the total being £128,724, against £227,106 for 1928-29, and the directors have reduced the dividend on the paid-up capital of £2,393,640 from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. It is significant of the trend of events that the interim distribution was at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and the final at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. This regrettable set-back in the fortunes of this old-established house will hardly cause surprise in view of the critical economic position of Australia. The directors attribute the reduced earnings to drought, low prices, and general depression. The report, however, contains the satisfactory statement that while it is recognized that properties and securities have to be revalued on a lower basis, the directors consider that the provisions which have been made are more than sufficient for any probable losses.

British Columbia Power Progress

No check to the progress enjoyed for some years past by the business of the British Columbia Power Corporation (formerly the British Columbia Electric Railway) was experienced during the year ended June 30 last. Gross revenues of the company and its subsidiaries amounted to $15,434,341, compared with $14,681,263 for the preceding year. It is true that the net revenue was smaller—namely, $4,289,906, against $4,616,396—but this was wholly due to exceptional expenditure incurred in meeting a shortage of power arising from the phenomenal absence of rain which prevailed on the Pacific Coast during the autumn and early winter of 1929. The total extraordinary expenses resulting from the power shortage were as much as $810,676, all of which have been charged in this year's accounts. Notwithstanding the deficiency of power, which brought about some curtailment in the consumption and demand of customers for power and light, this important branch of the business continued to show encouraging growth. The number of consumers rose from 105,908 to 110,436, and sales increased from 342,627,810 k.w. hours to 351,047,572 k.w. hours. There was also further expansion in the gas business. The year's revenue suffices to meet bond interest and Preference dividend and to maintain a dividend of $2,000,000 on the "A" shares, with a surplus of $188,194. The total capital stock and surpluses now amount to $66,391,722. The company last year expended $9,379,050 in increasing the capacity of plants and providing extensions and improvements.

Development of N'Kana Concession

Chief interest in the report of the Rhodesia Selection Trust for the 12 months ended June 30 lies in its disclosures of the further development of the Mufulira property. Up to February 3 last this development was being carried on directly by the Rhodesia Selection Trust, but on that date a subsidiary company, Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited, was formed to take over the property with a capital of £600,000. The purchase price paid was £450,000, in shares of 2s. each, and of these the trust received 3,000,000 in respect of its two-thirds interest in the property; on June 30 the trust held 66.2 per cent. of the issued share capital of the subsidiary, whose cash requirements are being met by the trust. Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mines, Limited, and the British South Africa Company. Advances made by the trust to the Mufulira Company at the date mentioned amounted to £386,389. While the trust is thus financing the working company, it is in its turn being financed by the American Metal Company, the Lehman Corporation, and Messrs. Cull and Co. under the agreement reached last December whereby these interests guaranteed to provide funds required for the development and equipment of the properties on the N'Kana Concession up to a total of £1,500,000. Out of this sum £312,500 had been advanced to the trust at the date of the balance-sheet. These advances may be repaid by the trust or in their place it may issue 15-year 7 per cent. convertible debenture stock.

Cunard Company and Insurance

The statement, published yesterday, of Sir Percy Bates, the chairman of the Cunard Company, respecting the two great vessels for which the company proposes to contract, was read by marine underwriters with professional, as well as with general, interest. It was observed that the chairman expressed the hope that, when the time came to place the insurance on the first of the ships, the expansion of the ordinary marine insurance market might render the agreement with the Government redundant. Efforts will certainly be made to provide the maximum amount in the market without sacrificing sound underwriting methods and prejudicing, in any way, the high reputation of the London market throughout the world. It may be remarked, in view of the reference by the Cunard chairman to conditions in 1914, that the resources of the market are considerably greater now than they were then. Owing to the increase in the values of both ships and cargoes during the War, and immediately afterwards, the market was very much enlarged, and, indeed, to its growth the unfavourable underwriting results of the last few years have, in part, been traceable. When values of ships and cargoes declined the market was shown to be too large for the reduced volume of business available, and within the last few years some of the new and less satisfactory competition has been withdrawn, and the London market is now probably even stronger than it has ever been.

Large Policies on Building Risks

Since, presumably, ships of the size and speed projected would not be completed for three or four years the present impression in the market is that the insurance on the ships while in service would not be placed for a considerable time. Clearly underwriters would have no cause for complaint if, after every effort had been made to place the maximum amount of insurance in the market and the great companies and Lloyd's underwriters had arranged, possibly, to increase their facilities for the particular purpose, there should remain a further amount for the Government to cover. It is assumed in the market that the Cunard Company would much prefer to transact, as far as possible, its business on ordinary lines without having recourse to the Government. As has already been indicated, the problem of insuring the vessel while under construction is a different, and probably an easier, one. In past years the market has assumed liabilities amounting to as much as £4,000,000 on a warship under construction and some large amounts on building risks have been accepted of late, and so there is a good deal of confidence that the great bulk, at any rate, of the building risk could be covered in the market on normal terms.

STOCK EXCHANGE

GILT-EDGED ISSUES BUOYANT

RISE IN BRAZILIANS

The Stock Markets yesterday were noteworthy for the fresh strength that developed in British Funds and kindred issues. Renewed support was given by the banks, and with stock on dealers' books relatively small the demand led to another sharp rise in prices. The Foreign market again showed a good tendency, Brazilian and Chinese bonds being conspicuous. In other directions the tone was adversely affected by the character of advices from New York and the Continental bourses. There was selling of Oil shares, Rhodesian Copper shares, and some leading South Africans, which was reflected in prices in those groups. The Miscellaneous market, as a whole, was uneventful. A further improvement took place in the Tea group.

The demand for Gilt-edged securities was resumed yesterday morning; the banks were reported to be the chief buyers, and prices made another all-round advance. The Five per Cent. War Loan rose to 104 7-16, showing a gain of ¼, and rises of ⅛ took place in Four per Cent. Consols (88⅜), Four per Cent. Funding (92½), and Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (100⅛). The Five per Cent. Conversion Loan was raised ¼ to 105⅛, while Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols put on ⅛ to 55⅛. Treasury Bonds were quoted about ⅛ higher. India loans were strong, the movement being helped by reports that the Bombay mills were again working full time. India Three per Cents were quoted at 54⅛ and the Three-and-a-Half per Cents at 63¾, showing gains of ⅜ and 1 respectively. Australian issues were dull, Commonwealth "Fives," 1945-75, declining to 83¾. The Home Railway market remained in a state of neglect, prices showing scarcely any change.

Among Foreign Bonds support was again forthcoming for Brazilian and Chinese issues. Brazilian Six-and-a-Half per Cents, 1927, at 82, the Four per Cent. Rescission at 59, and the Four per Cent., 1889, Loan at 52, each rose 1, while the 1914 Funding Loan gained 1⅛ to 76. The San Paulo Seven per Cent. Coffee Loan recovered a point to 94. The improvement in Chinese bonds ranged from ⅛ to 1. The tendency for German loans was again towards recovery; the Seven per Cent. Dawes bonds hardened to 104, and Berlin "Sixes" rose 1 to 83¼. The Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Reparations Loan exceptionally closed fractionally easier at 79⅛. A rally of ⅛ in the new Austrian Seven per Cent. Loan restored the price to "par." Turkish Unified were marked down a point to 10⅛. Among South American Railways a small inquiry was reported for B.A. Great Southern and B.A. Western, each of which was quoted fractionally higher.

The Oil market was heavy in tone, largely as the result of the dullness prevailing on the Continental bourses. Slightly lower prices were quoted for Shell (4⅛), Royal Dutch (29½), Burmah (4 1-32), and the two Eagle shares, while Trinidad Leaseholds fell 5-32 to 1¾. W. O. C. closed slightly firmer at 1⅛. The Rubber market remained dull. Anglo-Dutch fell 9d. to 20s. 9d. on the news that the company was closing down part of its property. The Tea market again had a good tone. There was rather less business, but this was due to the fact that fewer shares were offering, recent buying having absorbed a large part of the floating supply.

MOTOR SHARES FIRM

The Miscellaneous market was very quiet, and changes in prices were few and narrow. The favourable character of the Austin dividend stiffened the market in Motor shares; Austin Ordinary rose to 37s. 3d., and the 20 per Cent. Preferred touched 16s., closing at 15s. 9d. A rise of 1s. to 61s. took place in Leyland, while Dennis rallied 6d. to 40s. United Molasses displayed fresh weakness, closing 1s. lower at 24s., after touching 23s. 6d. Imperial Chemical were dull, but Courtaulds hardened to 23-16. Tobacco shares were well maintained, British-American rising to 5½. Cables and Wireless "A" and "B" stocks each rose ½ to 25 and 13 respectively. The International group was dull, New York being inclined to sell in the afternoon. Nickel closed ⅛ lower at 22⅛, and Brazilian Traction eased to 35⅛. Hudson's Bay showed fresh weakness, closing ⅛ lower at 24⅛.

Rhodesian Copper shares were affected by a renewal of selling. Bwana M'Kubwa closed 9d. lower on the day at 10s., having been 9s. 6d., and Congo Border, after being down to 11⅛, finished ⅛ lower on balance at 12. N'Changa were bid for at one time at 3 1-16, but the shares later relapsed to the previous night's price of 2 15-16. Sales from Paris caused declines in a few Tin shares, Central Mining gave way ⅛ to 16½, and slightly lower prices were quoted for Rand Mines, Gold Fields, and Union Corporation, as well as the shares of one or two of the producing companies. De Beers lost ⅛ to 7⅛. The dividend decision of the London Tin Corporation caused small declines in a few Tin shares, London Tin giving way to 9s. 9d.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE TO REOPEN

BOMBAY, Sept. 25.—The Bombay Stock Exchange will be reopened for forward transactions as from October 11.

The Exchange has been closed since the early part of April by the action of brokers as a protest against arrests and other official acts connected with the civil disobedience campaign. Subsequently, on July 12, it was closed indefinitely by the authorities to save the market and protect investors.—*Reuter.*

INDIAN GOLD MINING DIVIDEND PASSED

The directors of the Ooregum Gold Mining Company of India announce that a review of the results of the operations at the mine during the first six months of this year shows a substantial falling off in the production of gold. Early in the period some heavy rockbursts affected important stoping sections of the mine, and thereby lowered the grade of ore available for the mill, while the strike of Indian workmen caused production to be suspended during April and reduced tonnage subsequently owing to an insufficient supply of labour underground. In these circumstances the directors are unable to declare either the Preference or the interim dividends usually announced at this period of the year, although they anticipate that the ensuing months will show some improvement in results. Dividends of 15 per cent. on the Preference shares and 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares were paid in October, 1929.

The Mysore Gold Mining Company has declared an interim dividend of 6d. per 10s. share, payable on October 18, 1930. Income-tax will be deducted at the rate of 2s. 7½d. in the £ (after allowing for relief in respect of Dominion tax). In 1929 the interim dividend was 9d. per share.

RUBBER COMPANY'S POSITION

Shareholders of the Kuala Krau Rubber Company are offered at par 100,000 Preference shares of 2s. each, which will be entitled to the whole of the profits of the company until the payments reach 150 per cent. Thereafter the shares will rank for a cumulative dividend of 8 per cent., and will be convertible into Ordinary shares at par at any time within five years.

The issue is being made to provide finance to enable the company to continue until the young areas have matured (this is expected to be during 1932), when there is stated to be every prospect of the estate producing at a competitive level. It is estimated that at the present price of rubber the company's cash deficit can be reduced to about £1,250 per annum, while if production were suspended the total cash outgoings would not exceed £1,500 per annum.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2½-2 11/16	1½-2
New York	2½	2-1/16	2
Paris	2½	1 15/16	1½
Berlin	4	4	3-5
Swiss Bank rates	2½	1½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1 15/16	1
Brussels	2½	2½	4½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER EASE

COPPER DIVIDENDS

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—"Bears" made another successful attack on stocks today, the market, despite temporary rallies, losing ground practically throughout the session. Sales were returned at 3,061,000 shares.

Opening movements were irregular. Support was noticeable for a few specialities among which were Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit and Interboro Rapid Transit on reports of further progress in the unification programme, American Can on prospects that earnings for the current year will exceed those of 1929 and General Electric on estimates that current earnings are only slightly under the corresponding period of last year. On the other hand, there was evidence of renewed pressure against special stocks, notably Vanadium and Case Threshing Machine, and although good support appeared on declines the persistent pressure soon obliterated the sectional rallying tendencies, numerous issues subsequently falling to a new low level for the current movement.

Some support appeared in the afternoon, chiefly on the theory that current prices had discounted the cuts in the dividends of copper companies. Anaconda declared a quarterly of 61¼ cents, against 87½ cents previously, and Andes Copper 25 cents, against 37½ cents, while Greene Cananea and Inspiration Copper companies announced that no dividend would be paid for the past quarter. Elsewhere U.S. Industrial Alcohol, despite anticipations to the contrary, declared the regular quarterly distribution of $1.50. Professionals, however, continued to make vigorous attacks against pivotal issues and specialities, notably Radio Corporation, and oil stocks were depressed by the recent general reductions in gasoline prices. The close was easy.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Sept. 25	Sept. 24
		$	$	$
Montreal on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85 1/2	4.85 7/16
New York on—				
London, sight	£1		4.85¾	4.85⅞
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85 31/32	4.86 1/16
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.85 11/16	4.85 15/16
Grain bills sight	£1	—	4.85 11/16	4.85 15/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.85 1/16	4.85 5/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.92⅝	3.92⅝
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23¾	5.23¾
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.27½	40.27
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.76
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.87	26.87
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.76½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.97	2.96⅞
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.81¼	23.81½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.94 1/2	13.94½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.40¾	19.40¾
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	10.70	10.76
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.12½	14.12½
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.50½	17.51½
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77¼	1.77⅝
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29⅜	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	35.91	35.91
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	10.40	10.35

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Sept. 25	Sept. 24	—	Closing Prices Sept. 25	Sept. 24
Atchison	213½	214¼	Int. Amer.	—	15⅜
Atl. Coast	156	158	Kansas City	53	53
B. & O.	96½	97½	Louisville	117⅝	115
Do., Pref.	82	82	Minn. S.P.	15	15
Brooklyn M. T.	73¾	71½	Miss. Pac.	57	61
Can. Pac.	181½	181½	Do., Pref.	118	119
Cent. N.J.	234	234	N. Mex. I. Pf.	1⅜	1⅜
Ches. & O.	47	47½	Do., 2 Pf.	⅞	⅞
Ch. G.W.	8¾	9	N.Y. Cent.	157⅞	159
Ch. M. St. P.	1⅜	1⅜	Norfolk	226	225½
Ch. Rock Is.	92½	93	N. Pacific	69	69¼
Del. & Hud.	159½	160½	Pennsyl'a	71¼	71¾
Del., Lack.	113½	113¾	Reading	102⅜	102⅜
Erie	38	39	S.L. & S.F.	81	84
Do., 1 Pf.	54½	55¼	S.L. & S.W.	64	61
Grt. Nor. Pf.	74½	74	S. Pacific	112½	114
Illinois	112	111	Southern	81⅜	83½
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	34¼	31	Do., Pref.	90¾	90¾
			Un. Pacific	212	213
			Do., Pref.	86¾	87
			Wabash	37	33
			Do., Pf. A	68	68

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	111	113	Int. Nickel	21⅞	22¼
Allied Chem.	252	254	Int. Paper	15½	15½
Am. Agric.	5⅜	5½	Int. T. & T.	34½	33¼
Do., Pref.	23	23½	Kennecott	31¼	32
Am. Br. Bov.	16⅞	17¼	Kresge S.S.	28⅝	28¾
Am. and F. Power	58⅝	59¾	K'ger, S. & R.	25⅞	26⅜
Am. Can.	125	123¾	Liggett & M.	95	95
Am. Loco.	39	39	Loose Wiles	58	58½
Am. Rolling Mills	46	46	Mack Trks.	52½	52½
Am. Smelt.	54½	54¾	Montg'y W.	32	32⅛
Am. Sug. R.	47	48	Nash Mtrs.	30⅞	31⅜
Am. Tel.	206	208¼	Nat. Biscl.	82	82½
Am. Tob.	117½	116½	Nat. Cash R.	43	43
Am. Woolen	10	9½	Nat. Dairy	50	51¼
Anaconda	40¼	39½	N. Amer.	96	98
Armour Pf. A.	73½	73½	Packard	11¼	12⅛
Atl. Refd.	30	30¼	Pan A. Pet.	53½	56
Baldwins	28	29½	Pub. Ser. N.J.	68½	68½
Barnsdall A	20⅛	20¾	Pullman	25½	26½
Beth. Steel	32⅝	33¼	Radio Corp	30¾	33¾
Celanese	12	12	Sears R'b'k	63½	65
Cde Pacific	38	39¼	Shell Trans.	39⅝	40¼
Chile Copp.	36	35	Shell Un.	12⅝	13
Chrysler	24⅛	25¼	Sinc. S.Sti.	20	20
Col. Fuel	41	45	Std. Brands	18¼	18⅝
Colum. Gas	57	59½	Std. Gas	91½	93¼
Col. Graph.	14½	15⅝	Std. Oil of Cal.	56½	57½
Cons. Gas	103	105	Do., N.J.	63¾	65⅝
Cont. Can.	54¼	54¾	Do., N.Y.	28½	29¼
Cont. Oil	16½	17⅛	Studebaker	28	29
Corn Prod.	85½	86½	Texas Corp	49½	50⅛
Crucible	68	69	Tex.G. Sul.	56¼	56⅛
Davison Ch.	23	23½	Tidewater	11⅝	12
Drug, Inc.	77	79	Trans & Amer	20½	21⅝
Du Pont	109⅛	111¼	Un. Carbide	77	77⅝
Eastman K.	199	204½	Un. Corp.	29½	30¼
Elec. P. & L.	62¾	64⅞	Un. Fruits	81½	82
Elec. Stor.	59	61	United Gas	33¼	34
Fox Films	47¾	46¼	U.S. Ltber	7½	8⅜
Gen. Elec.	64½	66½	U.S. Rbr.	15½	17⅜
Gen. Foods	53½	54½	U.S. Steel	158⅜	161¼
Gen. Motors	41¼	41⅝	Do., Pref.	149½	149½
Gillette	58¼	63	W. Un. Tel.	156*	160¾
Goodrich	20½	21¼	Whse. Mfg.	154½	157
Goodyear	51½	52½	Woolworth	61½	62¼
Hon. Oil Tx.	59	62¾	Wor. Pump	108	111½
Hud. Mtrs.	26	27	Youngst'n Sheet	101	101
Ind. Rayon	75	73			
Int. Harvr.	69¾	72⅞			
Int. Match. Pref.	76½*	76⅞			

CURB EXCHANGE

Assd. Gas A	30⅛	30⅛	Mid. West Utilities	26⅝	26¼
Br. Am. Tob. (bearer)	25⅝	25	Penn Road	10⅛	10⅛
Elec. Bond	70⅝	70½	Silica Gel.	14⅛	14⅛
Gulf Oil	109¾	113¼	Std. Oil Ind.	47	48⅛
Hydro Elec.	33	34½	Swift Int.	32¼	32¼
Int. Petlm.	17¼	17⅜	Vacuum Oil	74	75⅛

BONDS

Liby. Ln., 5½%	101	101	Fin., 6%	93¼	93½
Do., 4½%	102⅝₃₂	102⅝₃₂	Fren., 7½% 1941	125½	125⅜
Do. (4th), 4½%	103⅝₃₂	103⅝₃₂	Fren., 7% 1949	120⅛	120⅛
U.K., 5½% 1937	105⅝	106	Ger., 7% 1949	103½	103¼
Do., 4% 1960-90	88	88	Greek, 7% 1964	100	99¾
Arg., 6% 1959	96⅝	95⅞	Hamb'g, 6% '46	91½	91
Aust'l, 5% 1957	85⅛	85¼	Hungary, 7½% '44	100⅜	101⅛
Aust., 7% 1952	103¾	103¾	Ital., 7% 1951	97⅝	97⅛
Belg., 6% 1955	104⅞	105¼	Japan 6½% 1954	105⅜	105⅛
Belg., 7% 1955	114	114⅝	Nord Ry., 6½% '50	105¾	105¾
Bordeaux, 6% '34	105	105	Norway 6% 1952	103	103
Brazil, 7½% 1952	103	103	P.L.M., 6% 1958	104	103¾
Bulg., 7% 1967	80	80	Do., 7% 1958	105	105
Canada, 5% 1931	100¾	100⅞	Poland, 7% 1947	83⅝	83½
Chile, 7% 1942	100	100	Do., 8% 1950	89	89¼
Chile, 6% 1960	85½	86¼	Rio de Jan., 8% '46	93¾	94
Czech., 8% 1951	110	110	San P., 8% 1950	88¼	88¼
Denm'k 6% 1942	105½	105½	Scine, 7% 1942	107⅝	107⅝
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	102	102	Swed. 5½% 1954	107	107
Dutch E.I., 5½% '53	102½	102½	Tokio City, 5½% '61	93	93
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105¼	105¼			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	Sept. 25	Sept. 24
Atchison Pref.	108	108
Lehigh Valley	60	61
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	35⅞	36½
New York, Ontario and Western	8⅛	8
Reading, 1st Prefd.	47	47
Texas and Pacific	130§	130§

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. § Asked. ‖ New stock.

Call money was unchanged at 2 per cent. throughout the day, and commercial paper remained at 3 per cent. for prime names. Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2⅛ to 2¼ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange weakened to 4.85 31-32 for cable transfers.

Silver fell ¼c. to 36⅛c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $1,000,000 is being shipped to Canada. The week's gold movements comprise imports of $245,000 and exports of $3,010,000.

The Reading Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank reports no change in brokers' loans during the past week, the total remaining at $3,222,000,000, against $6,761,000,000 in the corresponding week last year.

Bonds continued active and firm. Sales reached $12,268,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

COFFEE FIRM

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Wheat.—The cash market closed irregular, ¼c. lower to 3⅛c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 99¼c.; No. 2 amber durum, 86⅛c.; No. 2 hard winter, 91⅞c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 88c. Maize steady and unchanged. No. 2 mixed, 98⅛c. f.o.b. New York. Oats firm at 2c. advance. White clipped, 46½c., f.o.b. New York. Rye steady and ⅛c. higher. No. 2 Western, 56⅛c., f.o.b. New York. Barley nominal.

Flour was steady and unchanged.

Daily Grain Movements (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, West'n	1,250	1,422	7,356	228,325	237,661
Do., Atlantic	565	237	1,768	45,601	37,881
*Exports, ditto	900	177	2,203	40,104	23,897
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, West'n	343	649	2,028	47,953	52,298
Do., Atlantic	21	14	110	1,036	1,219
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, West'n	109	105	473	8,188	6,407
Receipts, At'tic	92	46	234	5,374	5,040
*Exports, ditto	28	7	91	1,230	854
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, West'n	336	439	1,470	45,118	57,520
Do., Atlantic	25	40	88	1,297	1,877
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	14	37

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

Lard was steady at 5c. decline. Prime Western steam, $11.95; Middle West, spot, $11.75.

Coffee.—Rio futures closed firm, unchanged to 13 points higher. Dec., 6.65c.; Jan., 6.32c.; March, 6.19c.; May, 6.07c.; July, 5.98c.; Sept., 5.88c. Sales, 14,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed firm at 28 to 16 points advance. Dec., 10.88c.; Jan., 10.45c.; March, 9.95c.; May, 9.60c.; July, 9.37c.; Sept., 9.16c. Sales, 42,000 bags. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 7¼c. to 7⅞c.; Santos No. 4, 12½c. to 12¾c.

Cocoa.—Futures closed steady at 1 point to 3 points decline. Oct., 5.30c.; Jan., 5.61c.; March, 5.86c.; May, 6.05c.; July, 6.25c.; Sept., 6.43c. Sales, 31,000 bags.

Sugar.—Cuban centrifugal, 96 degrees, spot, was quoted 3.13c. per lb. Sales comprised 25,000 bags of Cuba, prompt shipment, at 3.13c. per lb., c.i.f. Raw futures closed barely steady, unchanged to 3 points lower. Dec., 1.11c.; Jan., 1.14c.; March, 1.22c.; May, 1.29c.; July, 1.37c.; Sept., 1.44c. No. 2 contract, duty free:—Dec., 3.07c. Sales, 33,000 tons.

Cotton on the spot closed without change at 10.55c. The futures market opened irregular at 2 points advance to 1 point decline and improved afterwards on the absorption of October tenders, better dry goods advices, light hedging, and a forecast of showers. Realizing was influenced later by the discouraging action of the stock and wheat markets, and the session ended barely steady at net losses ranging from 12 to 3 points. New Orleans spot middling declined 18 points to 10.16c., and the futures market closed at 12 to 17 points below previous finals.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day	Prev. day
October	10.49 10.47	10.54 10.52
November	10.61 10.61	10.70 10.70
December	10.76 10.76	10.88 10.88
January	10.96 10.88	10.96 10.96
New Contract		
October	10.45 10.44	10.53 10.51
November	10.60 10.55	10.65 10.63
December	10.68 10.68	10.76 10.75
January	10.76 10.75	10.88 10.86
February	10.85 10.85	10.96 10.95
March	10.96 10.95	11.05 11.04
April	11.10 11.10	11.19 11.13
May	11.12 11.12	11.25 11.23
June	11.21 11.21	11.31 11.31
July	11.31 11.30	11.39 11.39
August	11.35 11.35	— —

Copper was dull and generally unchanged for electrolytic domestic spot and export spot and Oct. delivery at 10.50c. per lb., although small dealers were offering electrolytic at 10.25c. National Metal Exchange closing prices unchanged. Sept., Oct., and Nov., 10c. Tin easier. Straits metal, spot, ¼c. down at 29½c., and Oct. delivery 25 points down at 29.55c. National Metal Exchange closing prices were 20 to 40 points down. Sept., 29.20c.; Oct., 29.25c.; Nov., 29.35c. Sales, five lots. Spelter steady and unchanged. East St. Louis, spot and Oct. delivery, 4.25c. per lb., asked. Lead.—Spot unchanged at 5.50c. per lb. Pig Iron steady. No. 2 foundry unaltered at $18.50 per ton on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

Rubber

COMPANY MEETING

THE GRAND HOTEL, HARROGATE

CONTINUED POPULARITY

INCREASED DISTRIBUTION

MR. HATHERILL-MYNOTT'S ADDRESS

The TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Grand Hotel, Harrogate, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. T. G. HATHERILL-MYNOTT, the chairman, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. W. E. Bennison, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I rise to move the adoption of the directors' report and the audited accounts for the 12 months ended July 31 last, which I presume you will take as read, as they have been in your possession since the beginning of the present month. (Agreed.)

I am sure you will consider the profit of £12,456 as shown by the accounts as satisfactory. For the information of shareholders, I have had the former accounts to July 31, 1929 (which covered 16 months' working), carefully analysed in order to ascertain what the profits were for 12 months from August 1, 1928, to July 31, 1929. It is found that the profit figure for that year was £9,913; thus we have made a great advance on the previous 12 months' trading. Another important point concerning the relation of the year's profit to July 31, 1930, as against the 12 months' profit to July 31, 1929, is that in the latter period the accounts had the great advantage of covering the incidence of the Royal Show at Harrogate. It will be appreciated that the takings of the hotel during this time were on an exceptionally large scale. For the year ended July last the profits obtained were from normal business.

DIVIDEND AND BONUS

Referring now to the balance-sheet in your hands, the credit side shows property account at £149,434, which is an increase of about £3,000 on the year, the chief item being expenditure on new carpets, which have been laid on the main staircase and on the first and second floors. Stocks, debtors, investment in Conversion Loan and cash total £19,461, against which we have sundry creditors of £7,234. You will notice that the amount brought forward from the previous accounts was £1,975, which, added to the net profit for the year of £12,456, makes a total of £14,431. Out of this sum the interim dividend of £3,750 has already been paid, leaving an amount of £10,681 to be dealt with. As will be seen from the directors' report, they recommend a final dividend of 3½ per cent., making 6 per cent. for the year, together with a bonus of 1½ per cent., placing £1,000 to reserve (making that item £2,000), and to carry forward £2,181.

I would like shareholders particularly to bear in mind what I have previously said concerning the last accounting period which was for 16 months. The dividend and bonus paid in respect of those 16 months were 7 per cent., but as the period under consideration is for 12 months you will appreciate by comparison that this year's distribution means an increase of 3½ per cent. I make a special mention of this, as at first sight shareholders may read into the dividend to July 31, 1930, as an increase of ½ per cent. only.

During the year under review there was a noticeable increase in the number of visitors, the first six months showing an advance of over 1,000 on the previous year, the hotel being full to capacity on numerous occasions, and the profit made was more than that for the whole of the preceding 12 months; while for the third quarter (as against the figures of February, March, and April of 1929, but the closing three months found us a few hundreds down, which is not at all surprising having regard to the existing trading conditions, and, further, to the most unfavourable weather experienced during May, June, and July.

SATISFACTORY WINTER BOOKINGS

Keen competition exists in the Spa, but we are more than holding our own, and a pleasing feature has been the early reservations for Christmas, which we commenced to book as early as May and June, so that we are again looking forward to a full house. I should like to say that if any shareholder is contemplating a visit to the hotel for the festive season it would be as well to engage rooms at once, as we again had to disappoint many would-be patrons in the late autumn of that year. So desirous are our supporters to spend Yule-tide at the "Grand" that cancellations are usually contraed within 24 hours.

During the winter months—October to April—many hundreds of residents in the Ridings of Yorkshire, and, indeed, far beyond, make a point of spending a week-end at your hotel and thoroughly enjoy the amenities provided. We claim for our hand that it is the finest to be found in the North of England. Within the last few days the dance floor in our magnificent ball room has been relaid, and is much appreciated. Our charges for week-ends are very moderate and every shareholder should take an early opportunity of making it a rendezvous for the break in the week. From certain stations on the North Eastern Railway combined tickets are issued, and particulars can be obtained from any travel agency. Time and again have we been complimented upon the excellence of our cuisine, and congratulated upon the perfection of our service. As previously recorded, all guest rooms are provided with hot and cold water installations, and during the year we have completed the rooms with exchange telephones.

EARNING CAPACITY STILL GROWING

You will notice that the financial year has been altered to March 31, so that the next accounts will cover a space of eight months only, and I am hopeful of being able to present to you figures which will admit of a *pro rata* distribution. The "Grand" has, in my opinion, by no means reached the limit of its earning capacity, and we shall strive to increase the profits year by year. This is not impossible. Our bookings are on a level with those of last year (I would add that patrons have already made provisional reservations for the season of 1931) and we have been fortunate enough to secure several special functions for the coming months, while we are continually searching for new business, believing in the old adage that "it is fear, doubt, pessimism, and lack of ambition which keep men down"; nothing can stop the man from succeeding who has the will to succeed and the energy to work." Shareholders can assist in this direction, and, as we have nearly 1,000 co-proprietors, personal recommendations will help us to achieve the end we have in view.

Before I ask Major Clarke to second the motion before the meeting my colleagues and I would like again to place on record our appreciation of the work done by the general manager, chef, and other officials, together with all other members of the staff, in helping to produce the results which have enabled us to recommend an increased distribution for the past year.

I now beg to move:—"That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year to July 31, 1930, as presented to the members, be and they are hereby received and adopted; that the interim dividend of 2½ per cent., less tax, paid March 29, 1930, be and is hereby confirmed; that a final dividend of 3½ per cent. and a bonus of 1½ per cent. be and are hereby declared payable forthwith, less income-tax at the rate of 4s. 6d. in the pound; that a sum of £1,000 be added to the reserve account, and the balance of £3,181 16s. 5d. be carried forward to the new accounts."

Before putting this to the meeting, however, I shall be pleased to answer any questions arising from the report and accounts.

MAJOR C. NOEL CLARKE seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

CHAIRMAN'S SERVICES TO THE COMPANY

Mr. W. W. WORTHINGTON, J.P., proposed the re-election of Mr. T. G. Hatherill-Mynott, the retiring director. In doing so he said that Mr. Hatherill-Mynott had been chairman of the company since its formation. He had a great and perhaps unrivalled knowledge of hotel business and hotel finance, and that knowledge was always at the disposal of his co-directors and was of great use on many occasions. He devoted a great deal of his time to the business of the company, both in London and at Harrogate.

MRS. A. R. HARMAN seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The appointment as directors of Major C. Noel Clarke and Mr. A. E. Craig, who were co-opted to the board during the year, was confirmed, and the auditors, Messrs. Arthur Goddard and Co. and Messrs. Lescher, Stephens and Co., were reappointed.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the chairman and directors and to the officials and staff, and the proceedings terminated.

MONEY MARKET

FURTHER GOLD EXPORTS

GLASGOW CORPORATION BILLS

A further £283,000 of bar gold was sold by the Bank of England yesterday. This export was again the result of forward purchases by French buyers made when the French exchange was appreciably below the present level. Withdrawals from the Bank of England on French account are unlikely unless the exchange falls to about 123.70f. Yesterday the Paris rate moved in favour of sterling, finishing 3c. higher at 123.81f. In the short loan market money continued plentiful, though there was perhaps less business at 1½ per cent. than on Wednesday. Loans into the New Year were offered at 2½ per cent. Discount rates were nominally unaltered, but the tendency remained downwards, a few purchases of December bank bills by French banks at 1 15-16 per cent. exerting a weakening effect on rates. As a rule, however, brokers failed to find buyers of three months fine bank bills below 2 per cent., and they were reluctant to sell at that rate. Tenders for £500,000 of Glasgow Corporation Bills, dated September 30, have been invited, the bills to be payable at four, five, or six months after date. They are understood to be in replacement of maturing bills.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1¼—2 1¼—2	2—2⅛	2⅛—2⅛	2⅛—2⅛	2⅛	2¼

Discount (Treasury Bills).					(Fine Trade Bills.)
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	4 months.	6 months.
% 2—2⅛	% 2⅛	% 3—3⅛	% 3⅛—3⅛	% 3⅛—3⅛	% 3⅛—4

BANK OF FRANCE

(000's omitted)

	Sept. 18	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS:	Francs	Francs
Reserve:—		
Gold coin and ingots	47,671,630	+ 128,790
Silver and copper coin	431,510	+ 15,003
Current metal accounts	510,323	— 98,486
Available at sight abroad	6,725,892	113,474
Advances on gold coin	Nil	Unchanged
Commercial bills discounted	4,852,477	+ 64,137
Commercial bills bought abroad	185,588	18,901,642 + 2,439,258
Advances on securities	2,789,714	— 13,971
Negotiable bonds of the Sinking Fund Dept.	5,304,399	Unchanged
Loan to the State without interest	3,200,000	Unchanged
Demonetised silver coin for melting	Nil	Unchanged
Various assets	1,801,313	+ 85,505
LIABILITIES:		
Notes in circulation	72,479,063	+ 396,255
Treasury current accounts	4,599,599	+ 93,423
Sinking fund current accounts	6,260,325	+ 155,370
Current and deposit accounts	6,725,817	+ 273,376
Other sight liabilities	205,175	— 2,848
Various liabilities	1,762,489	+ 49,217
Total liabilities	90,367,978	+ 128,663
Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities		52.75 per cent. (against 52.60 per cent.)—*Reuter.*

REICHSBANK

(000's omitted)

	Sept. 23	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	177,212	Unchanged
Gold and silver	2,585,625	— 35,122
of which deposited abroad	140,788	Unchanged
Reserve in foreign currencies	223,749	— 96,724
Bills of exchange and cheques	1,351,767	+ 14,475
Silver and other coin	181,201	+ 15,967
Notes of other German banks	32,148	+ 4,859
Advances	56,039	6,598
Investments	102,556	Unchanged
Other assets	677,492	+ 12,360
LIABILITIES		
Reduced capital	122,788	Unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)	177,212	Unchanged
Reserve	271,109	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	4,032,980	— 212,621
Other maturing daily obligations	443,237	+ 90,993
Other liabilities	228,334	+ 1,585
Bank notes in circulation covered to 69·6 per cent. by gold and foreign currencies, compared with 69·2 previous week.—*Reuter.*		

BANK OF SPAIN

	Sept. 20	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,674,896,148	+ 350,490
Silver in hand	711,623,205	+ 641,582
Foreign Bills	3,180,998	+ 3,061,054
Discount and short bills	1,982,804,724	7,300,683
Treasury accounts, Treasury loan and redeemable debt	888,175,950	— 1,007,766
Notes in circulation	4,500,239,150	— 30,009,350
Current accounts, deposits &c.	811,286,636	— 14,292,063
Dividends interest and other obligations	65,057,817	+ 1,516,929
Government securities	243,431,589	+ 46,247,825 —*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York rate moved within a very narrow range; it closed slightly lower on balance at $4.86. The premium on forward dollars was 1.32c. one month, and 3-32c. three months. At $4.85⅞ the Montreal rate was also lower. The French exchange finally moved in favour of sterling, closing at the highest point of the day—namely, 123.81f., compared with 123.78f. on Wednesday. A quieter tendency was apparent in the German exchange, which finished 4pf. lighter at 20.41¼m., the discount on forward marks being 3pf. one month, and 8pf. three months. Both the Belgian (34.88⅝b.) and Dutch (12.05 3-16fl.) exchanges moved against sterling, and the Danish rate was also lower at 18.15¼kr. Spanish pesetas again depreciated. There was a setback in the Shanghai exchange to 1s. 7¼d. The Japanese exchange was slightly higher at 2s. 0 29-64d. Among the South American exchanges the Buenos Aires rate further declined to 40¾d. Chilean currency was slightly cheaper.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Sept. 25	Sept. 24
New York	8 to £	4.8666	4.85 31/32–86 1/32	4.86 31/32–86 1/32
Montreal	8 to £	4.8666	4.85 5/16–85 1/32	4.85 7/16–85 3/32
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.75–123.81	123.75–80
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.86–86 1/2	34.86¼–87
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.77–92.82	92.78–92.82
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.05–25.05 1/2	25.05–25.05 1/2
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¼–375¼	374¼–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192.87½–193.12½	192.87½–193.12½
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	45.15–45.35	45.10–45.90
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108 1/2–108 3/4	108 1/2–108 3/4
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05–12.05 3/4	12.05¼–05 7/8
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.40¼–20.42	20.39¼–20.42
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.54½	34.41–34.44	34.41–34.44
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75–27.78	27.75–27.78
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163 11/16–13/16	163 11/16–13/16
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43 5/16–43 7/16	43 5/16–43 7/16
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20–25.30	25.20–25.30
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	810–815	810–815
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.025⅛	1.025⅛
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274 1/4–274 3/4	274 1/4–274 3/4
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48 5/8–48 7/8	48 5/8–48 7/8
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	668–673	668–673
Reval	Fr. Kr. to £	18.159	18.20–18.27	18.20–18.28
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼–16¾	18.16¼–16¾
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.08¾–09¼	18.08¾–09¼
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15⅞–16¼	18.15⅞–16¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97 7/16–97 9/16	97 7/16–97 9/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/33 29–33 31	1/33 29–33 31
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/33 29–33 31	1/33 29–33 31
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/33 29–33 31	1/33 29–33 31
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/31 15/16–1/32 1/4	1/31 15/16–1/32 1/4
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/05 9/32–2/05 25/32	Holiday
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/7 5/8–1/8 1/4	1/7 5/8–1/8 1/4
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 27/32–2/4	2/3 27/32–2/4
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05 7/8–06	12.05 7/8–06 1/2
Manila	Per dol.	4s.	2/09 1/2	2/09 1/2
Bom. & Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5 29/32–5 31/32	5 29/32–5 31/32
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	40 3/16–40 11/32	40 9/32–40 5/8
V'paraiso	8 to £	40	39.92	39.89
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	40 1/4–40 3/8	40 1/4–40 3/4
Lima	Sole to £	12.166	14.29	14.29
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15–10.35	10.15–10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	50 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	99 12 6	99 2 9	0 0 0	98 9 7
New Zealand	99 17 6	99 8 6	3 9 2	15 0 9 2 3 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	99 17 6	99 10 0
New Zealand	99 17 6	99 10 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 7 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 18 9

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of Quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.80	24.57
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	28.30	28.50
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.04½	5.03½
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	10.15	10.25
Bolivia	Bolivianos to £	19.33	13.50	13.33

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £283,224 in BAR GOLD, and the withdrawal for export of £4,000 in SOVEREIGNS.

Net influx for 1930 to date, £8,288,693; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,226,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard), to September 24, 1930, there has been an increase in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £1,685,076.

In the bullion market the price for bar gold was nominally unaltered at 85s. 0½d. per oz.

The silver market was steady, the price for bars remaining at 16½d. per oz. for both cash and forward delivery.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

A further increase in the reserve is disclosed by the weekly Bank of England statement made up to September 24. The note circulation shows a contraction of £1,998,923, while the holding of coin and bullion is £83,621 less, the net expansion in the reserve being thus £1,915,302, raising its total to £61,658,143. Deposit liabilities, however, have increased in greater proportion than the reserve, with the result that the ratio of the reserve to liabilities has declined from 55 5-16 per cent. to 55 3-16 per cent. Government securities have increased by £2,290,000, and this movement, coupled with the expansion in reserve, has caused a large net increase in the deposits. The public deposits have risen £4,377,000, while the bankers' deposits have declined £1,134,000, the other deposit accounts having increased by £409,000. Of the "other" security items the discounts and advances show a rise of £296,000, and the "securities" a fall of £823,000.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued:—		Govt. debt	£11,015,100
In circulation	£355,768,997	Other Govt. securities	232,890,504
In banking department	60,535,904	Other securities	11,628,897
		Silver coin	4,465,499
		Amount of fiduciary issue	£260,000,000
		Gold coin and bullion	156,304,901
	£416,304,901		£416,304,901

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Proprietors' capital	£14,553,000	Govt. securities	£41,056,247
Rest	3,738,298	Other securities: Discounts and advances	5,672,138
Public deposits*	13,310,231	Securities	21,586,045
Other deposits: Bankers	64,173,863	Notes	60,535,904
Other accounts	34,194,900	Gold and silver coin	1,122,239
Seven-day and other bills	2,281		
	£129,972,573		£129,972,573

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt and Dividend Accounts.

	Amount	Inc. or Dec. on last week	Inc. or Dec. on last year
	£	£	£
Rest	3,738,298	— 26,552	— 22,654
Public deposits	13,310,231	+ 4,376,714	— 1,394,837
Other deposits—			
Bankers	64,173,863	— 1,133,866	+ 7,219,584
Other accounts	34,194,900	+ 409,098	— 2,253,127
Govt. securities	41,056,247	+ 2,290,000	— 27,815,608
Other securities:			
Discounts and advances	5,672,138	+ 295,602	+ 2,439,258
Securities	21,586,045	— 823,206	+ 6,501,440
Reserve	61,658,143	+ 1,915,302	+ 20,517,084
Note circulation	355,768,997	— 1,998,923	— 5,302,489
Coin and bullion	156,427,140	+ 83,621	+ 24,314,575
Proportion	55 3/16	— 1/8	+ 25 7/16

CLEARING HOUSE RETURN

The London Bankers' Clearing House return for the week ended September 24 shows a total of £689,660,000—an increase of £12,904,000 over the corresponding week last year. The aggregate total for 1930 to date is £22,800,063,000, being £353,976,000 more than for the period to September 25 in 1929. The usual details follow:—

1930	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
Sept. 18	£117,911,000	£5,455,000	£8,719,000	£132,085,000
" 19	106,057,000	4,750,000	8,692,000	119,499,000
" 20	80,929,000	4,301,000	7,875,000	93,005,000
" 22	124,967,000	5,271,000	7,068,000	137,306,000
" 23	82,449,000	4,587,000	8,077,000	95,063,000
" 24	99,604,000	4,364,000	8,734,000	112,702,000
Week	£611,917,000	£28,578,000	£49,165,000	£689,660,000
1929	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheques Clearing	Total
Sept. 19	£107,019,000	£5,613,000	£9,363,000	£121,995,000
" 20	106,158,000	4,706,000	8,909,000	119,773,000
" 23	70,763,000	4,506,000	8,209,000	83,478,000
" 23	109,416,000	4,824,000	8,800,000	122,910,000
" 24	93,205,000	5,225,000	8,650,000	107,080,000
" 25	107,267,000	4,784,000	9,360,000	121,611,000
Week	£593,828,000	£30,358,000	£52,570,000	£676,756,000

COMBINED PULP AND PAPER MILLS

NEW BOARD'S PROPOSALS APPROVED

An extraordinary general meeting of the Combined Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, was held yesterday in London, to receive amended accounts; to rescind resolutions passed at the previous ordinary general meeting and adjourned ordinary general meeting adopting the accounts as at September 30, 1928, and September 30, 1929, and to adopt amended accounts; to authorize the creation of debentures or debenture stock to an amount not exceeding £500,000; to authorize the sale of the undertaking and assets should the directors consider it advisable, and to appoint an advisory committee of three shareholders.

Mr. H. D. DRYSDALE, the chairman, after tracing the course of events which had led to the appointment of Major Tudor Pole, Mr. Charles Baker, and himself as directors, and Mr. L. W. Farrow as financial controller, said that previous to their appointment the company had embarked on the purchase of shares in certain Silesian paper mill companies and had found themselves unable to complete the purchase price. That was hardly the moment to assess responsibility for the purchase and the subsequent transactions, which had involved the company in operating while practically the whole of its other investments as collateral security to the vendors of the Silesian properties. The fact remained that those vendors had been given, under certain legal agreements, the right of foreclosure on all those securities on any default being made in payment of interest in March or March of the capital sum then due for completion on June 7, 1930.

The new directors had found that on March 31, 1930, a default was made in payment of interest and certain charges amounting to £10,000, which default involved the whole capital sum still remaining unpaid and interest becoming immediately due. The total involved was approximately £220,000. The company's free assets at that time consisted of about £300 in cash, an unrealizable shareholding and certain unrealizable debts. Temporary financial arrangements had had to be made. Considerable time had been spent in negotiating with various international financial houses, but so far without success. Their difficulties had been increased by the recent serious slump in the pulp and paper trade.

The directors were of opinion that it would be useless to attempt to carry on the business unless they could raise at least £500,00,0 which they regarded as the absolute minimum sum which would enable them to hold out any hope that the various German companies could be transformed within a reasonable time into profit-earning units. It was for the shareholders to determine whether it was worth while to subscribe to the suggested debenture issue. The directors were still in negotiations with certain outside interests with a view to selling the undertaking, but before concluding any such transaction they would certainly consult any advisory committee which the shareholders might appoint.

The new directors considered that the company had a claim against the Inland Revenue authorities for the return of a considerable sum which had been paid as tax on profits. The Inland Revenue took the attitude that before they could deal with that claim the company must in general meeting rescind the resolutions passed approving and adopting the previous accounts, and in their place adopt revised accounts disclosing the correct position. The result of the adjustments which had been made in the accounts was that there was a total debit to profit and loss account of £516,092.

In the course of a lengthy discussion, Mr. FROUDE (of Messrs. Oscar Berry, Froude and Co., the late auditors) expressed the opinion that the accounts audited by his firm in previous years contained a true statement of the company's position and that the proposed adjustments in those accounts should not be made.

Mr. HENRIQUEZ, representing Mr. Bruno Philipp, the vendor, said that that gentleman was of the opinion that there was no need to adopt the measures suggested by the directors, which he described as "panic methods."

Several shareholders supported the proposals of the directors; a suggestion was made that the consideration of the resolutions should be postponed and a committee of investigation, rather than an advisory committee, should be appointed, but this was not adopted. Eventually the whole of the resolutions before the meeting were carried by large majorities, and the following were appointed to form the proposed committee:—Mr. Daintree, Mr. E. A. MacNeill, and Mr. Charles J. Grainger.

COMPANY RESULTS

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST REPORT

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Div.	Corresponding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Bajos Kidoel Rubber	5	7½	—	5	12½
British Portland Cement	Int. 5	5	Oct. 15	—	—
Cryselo	Int. 5	—	Nov. 1	—	—
Hyde's Bird Seeds	Qtrly. 3¼	3¼	Sept. 30	—	—
Rubens Rembrandt Associated Hotels	Fin. 5	5	—	8	8
West London and Provl. Elect. and Gen. Trust	Int. 4½	4½	Oct. 1	—	—

Midland Counties Electric Supply.—Interim dividend of 2½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares. No interim was paid last year, but a dividend of 7 per cent. was announced in the report.

United Drapery Stores.—The accounts of the subsidiary companies for the six months ended July 31 show in total an increase both in turnover and net profit, and accordingly the directors have declared an interim dividend of 1s. per share (unchanged), payable on October 10.

Bruce Peebles and Co. (Engineers and Electrical Machinery Manufacturers).—The directors have decided not to pay an interim dividend on the Seven-and-a-half per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference shares. For 1929 the fixed Preference dividend and a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares were paid out of the reserve.

English China Clays.—Although the profits for the half-year to June 30 justify the payment of the usual interim dividend, the directors, in view of the widespread depression in trade both at home and abroad, deem it advisable to defer the consideration of dividend on the Ordinary shares for the time being. Last year an interim dividend of 1½ per cent. was paid.

ASSOCIATED PROVINCIAL PICTURE HOUSES

The net profit of Associated Provincial Picture Houses for the year to May 31 last amounted to £120,937 (against £94,536 for the preceding year), and the balance brought forward was £58,750. There has been placed to reserve for depreciation of properties, plant, and fixtures £18,742 (against £17,982); to reserve for income-tax, £2,500; to goodwill account—amount written off, £15,000; and to general reserve, £9,000. It is proposed to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 6 per cent. (making 10 per cent. for the year, against a similar payment last year), leaving a balance of £56,945 to be carried forward.

HOSCOTE (MALAYA) RUBBER ESTATES

The directors of Hoscote (Malaya) Rubber Estates report that 1,158,766lb. of rubber were harvested during the year to June 30 (against 1,630,359lb. for 1928-29), and the average net sale price, including the estimated value of the unsold portion of the crop, was 5.75d. per lb. The loss for the year was £8,795 (against a profit of £10,698), which, deducted from £6,415 brought in, leaves £2,620 to be carried forward. No dividend was paid last year, but £10,000 was added to reserve. In February, 1930, £25,000 Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible Debenture stock, part of £50,000 authorized, was issued at par. Meeting, October 15.

MID-EUROPEAN CORPORATION

The account of the Mid-European Corporation for the year ended July 31 last show that the net revenue amounted to £132,396 (against £120,461 for 1928-29), out of which the 5½ per cent. Preference stock dividend absorbs £30,250. A final dividend of 5 per cent. is now proposed on the Ordinary stock, making 8 per cent. for the year (the same), the total dividend absorbing £76,000. It is also proposed to write £10,000 off the discount on Debenture stock, while the carry-forward is increased from £37,612 to £39,758, subject to income tax. A number of the investments have been in the form of secured loans to cities, municipalities, and industrial enterprises, and it appears that while holding investments of this character the corporation was liable to be assessed to income-tax on any realised capital appreciation. The directors have, therefore, transferred the whole of these investments, together with certain shares, to a subsidiary company, which has been specially formed for this purpose. Thus the balance-sheet now shows investments in Lothbury Continental Company at £732,000. In addition to general investments at £1,977,439. Having regard to this rearrangement, the directors have taken advantage of the present accounts to apply the capital reserve account to providing for losses on realisation of certain investments, to writing down generally the cost of investments, and to extinguishing the balance of the discount on the Debenture stock outstanding, amounting to £50,000. It is stated that the figure at which the total investments stand in the balance-sheet is fully covered by a valuation as at July 31, 1930, at October 14.

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST

The second report of the Rhodesian Selection Trust covering the year ended June 30 states that under the terms of the agreement with the American Metal Company and others, approved by the general meeting in December last, £312,500 out of a guaranteed total of £1,500,000, had been advanced to the company at the date of the balance-sheet. The share premium account has been reduced from £141,500 to £118,851 by writing off preliminary expenses, £11,597, new issue expenses, £7,557, and African expenditure on properties not taken up, £8,500. The expenditure for the year on further prospecting and development work in the Kwana Concession amounted to £455,144, increasing the total expenditure to £757,826. This amount has been reduced by £248,612 contributed by Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company under the agreements with that company, and by a further sum of £295,649 (reducing it to £213,570) expenditure on the Mufulira area, treated as representing part of the cost of the shares in Mufulira Copper Mines, recovered on the transfer of the property to that company. Shareholders have been kept informed of the progress of operations during the year by the publication of all borehole results and by the issue of quarterly progress reports both of this company and of Mufulira Copper Mines. The latter company was incorporated in February last, with a nominal capital of £600,000 in 2s. shares, to acquire, develop, and operate the Mufulira property. Of the consideration of 4,500,000 fully-paid shares, Rhodesian Selection Trust received 3,000,000 shares. It is stated that further drilling on the Mufulira property has disclosed additional large tonnages of sulphide ore and a revised ore reserve statement is expected to be issued in the near future. The company's share interest in Mufulira Copper Mines is shown in the balance-sheet at £318,056. Other investments figure at £65,300, and it is stated that this item had a value substantially in excess of that figure at June 30. Developments on the Chambishi property during the year have been encouraging. The results up to September 1 last indicated the existence of about 2,000,000 tons of sulphide ore, averaging 3.68 per cent copper, including 2,000,000 tons of sulphide ore, averaging 10.45 per cent. copper. Drilling on the Baluba area has indicated so far approximately 21,000,000 tons of sulphide ore, averaging 3.47 per cent. copper. Further work on this area has been suspended for the present. Meeting, October 2.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, Sept. 25.—SMITHFIELD MEAT (official report).—Supplies amounted to 1,784 tons, made up of 536 tons of British and Irish produce, and 1,248 tons of imported. Imports formed 70 per cent. Prices ruled as follows:—

BEEF, per 8lb., National Mark.—Scotch short sides, select, 7s. to 7s. 4d.; prime, 6s. 10d. to 7s. 2d.; long sides, select, 6s. 4d.; prime, 6s. to 6s. 2d.; English long sides, T.K., select, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; prime, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; good, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; Irish long sides (Birkenhead killed), prime, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; good, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d. General prices (including National Mark).—Scotch short sides, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; long sides, 6s. to 6s. 4d.; English long sides, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; hindquarters, forerib, and flank (Kosher), 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; Irish (Birkenhead killed), 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; hindquarters, forerib, and flank (Kosher), 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; Argentine hindquarters, chilled, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; forequarters, chilled, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d.; Uruguayan hindquarters, chilled, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; forequarters, chilled, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d.; Australian hindquarters, frozen, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; crops, frozen, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d.

MUTTON, per 8lb.—Scotch, 7s. 4d. to 8s. 4d.; English, 6s. 4d. to 8s.; tegs, 7s. 8d. to 8s. 8d.; ewes, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; New Zealand wethers, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; ewes, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 9d.; Australian wethers, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 2d.; Argentine wethers, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.

PORK, per 8lb.—English (under 10st.), 8s. to 9s.; (10st. to 15st.), 6s. 4d. to 8s.; (15st. to 20st.), 5s. 4d. to 6s.; (over 20st.), 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; Irish (crate), 6s. to 8s. 4d.; New Zealand, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 6d.; Argentine, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; Australian, 5s. 10d. to 6s.; Canadian, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.

LAMB, per 8lb.—Scotch, 8s. to 8s. 8d.; Hill, 6s. 8d. to 8s. 4d.; Irish, 7s. to 8s.; (Birkenhead killed), 7s. to 8s.; New Zealand, 5s. to 6s. 4d.; Argentine, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.

POULTRY, GAME, &c.—Surrey chickens, per lb., 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d.; country, 11d. to 1s. 3d.; small, 10d. to 1s.; Irish, fatted, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; lean, 9d. to 1s.; Belgian, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.; French, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; Dutch, yellow, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; white, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; Hungarian, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; American, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; hens, English, old, 7½d. to 9

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket	..	Oct. 7	Oct. 21	Nov. 4
Pay-day	..	Oct. 9	Oct. 23	Nov. 6

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅛ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55⅝ 55⅞	+⅛
88⅛ 81⅜	Do., 4% ..	88¼ 89	+⅜
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	104⅜ 104½	+⅛
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	100⅜ 100⅞	+⅛
91¼ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	92⅝ 93⅛	+⅛
96½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	96¼ 96½	+⅛
95⅝ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	95¼ 95½	+⅛
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	78¾ 78⅞	+⅛
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	100⅜ 101	+⅛
— —	Do., 4% ..	100⅜ 100⅝	+⅛
101⅜ 97¼	Treas., 5% ..	103⅝ 103⅞	+⅛
100 96½	Do., 4½% ..	101¼ 101½	+⅛
98[15]/[32] 94⅝	Do., 4% ..	101⅛ 101⅜	+⅛
97½ 93⅝	Do., 3½% ..	100¾ 101	+⅛
65 60	Irish Land, 2½% ..	59 60	+⅛
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	64 65	+¼
65[15]/[16] 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	64⅛ 65⅛	+¼
84¾ 80	Transf.3½% ..	83 85	+⅛
266 259	Bank of England ..	256½ 258½	+½
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	85 85	..
71¼ 60	India, 3½% ..	65¼ 64¼	+⅛
61¾ 50⅜	Do., 5% ..	54¼ 55¼	+¼
51¼ 42½	Do., 4% ..	44 46	+⅛
101⅞ 98	Do., 3½% ..	102⅜ 102⅝	+⅛
92¾ 80¼	Do., 4½% '50-55 ..	86 87	+⅛
109 103⅞	Sudan, 5½% ..	108 109	..
66⅝ 60	Lon. Cty. 3% ..	65 66	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	74⅛ 75¼	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	103½ 104½	+⅛
104¼ 100	Corp. of Lon.,5%	104 105	+⅛
63¾ 59	Met. Water " B "	66½ 67½	+⅛
67 58¾	Do., " A "	65 66	+⅛
85⅛ 81	Met. Con., 3% ..	88½ 89½	+¼
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	73 74	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% " A " ..	63½ 64½	+¼
85¼ 76¼	Do., 4% " B " ..	82½ 83½	..
100¼ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	98 99	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	92½	93½	−½
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	83	84	−½
91¼ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	92¼	92¾	..
85¾ 78⅝	Do., 3½% '30-50	85½	86	..
96⅝ 91[11]/[16]	Do., 3% '67 ..	96	96	..
82⅝ 78¾	Do., 3½% '29-49	84	84½	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	83¼	83¾	..
113¾ 108½	G.Cst., 6% '43-70	109½	110	..
101¾ 96	Kenya, 6% '40-63	103¾	103¾	..
85½ 81⅜	Do., 5½% '34-44	86¾	87¼	..
76⅞ 72½	Do., 3½% '29-49	78¼	78¾	..
88⅝ 84⅜	N.S.W., 3½% '32	83½	83¾	..
77 69¼	Do., 3% '30-50	73½	74	..
88⅜ 80¼	Do., 4% '33-53	85½	85¾	..
99¼ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	82	83	..
102 92	Do., 5½% '47-57	85	86	..
104 98¾	N. Zeal., 5% '45-65	101	101½	..
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '40-60	91	91½	..
89⅛ 82⅜	Do., 4% '43-63	85	85½	..
88⅝ 84⅜	Do., 3½% '40	88	88⅜	..
80¾ 75	Do., 3% '45-65	79½	80	−¼
104½ 98½	Queensl., 5% '45-65	101	101½	..
100 99	Do., 4% '40-60	60¾	61½	−1
84 75¾	Do., 4% '40-50	69	70	..
104¼ 98⅛	S. Aus., 5% '45-75	101	101½	..
90 81½	Do., 4½% '43-63	87¼	87¾	..
91¼ 82¾	Do., 4% '45-75	87½	87½	..
102¾ 97⅞	S. Rd. 5½% '34-49	100¾	101¼	..
85⅛ 79½	Tas'a.,3½% '40	81	82	..
93½ 89	Vict., 5½% '45-75	81½	82	−¼
79½ 70	Do., 3½% '29-49	63	64	..
99⅝ 91	W.As., 5½% '45-75	82	83	..
90½ 86	Do., 5½% '20-35	86	87	−1
61⅝ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	64	65	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, Sept. 22	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
86¼	Arg., 4% Rescission ..	85½ 86½	..
81½	Do., 4% 1900 ..	80½ 81½	..
93½	Do., Port Cap., 5% ..	93¼ 94¼	..
104	Austrian, 6% ..	103 104	..
111⅛	Belgian, 7% ..	111 112	..
82	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	82 85	+1
50	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	51½ 52½	+1
57½	Do., 4% Rescission ..	56½ 59½	+1
62	Do., 5% 1913 ..	63½ 65¼	+1¼
73½	Do., 5% 1914 ..	75½ 76½	+1½
80	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	81½ 82½	+1
56½	Buenos-Aires, 3½% ..	56 57	..
78	Bulgaria, 7% ..	77½ 78½	..
95¾	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	95 96	..
88	Do., 5% 1911 ..	87½ 88½	..
106	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	105 107	..
100¾	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	100½ 101½	+½
85	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	84½ 84½	..
58	Do., 5% 1912 ..	40 41	+½
62	Do., 5% 1913 ..	64 65	+½
54	Do., Shanghai-S., 5%	56 58	..
19	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	17 22	..
24	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	17 20	..
114½	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	114 115	..
75¾	Egyptian Unified ..	73 75	..
21	French, 5% ..	20⅝ 21⅛	..
20¾	Do., 4% ..	20 21	..
104¼	Mdl. 6% ..	103½ 104½	..
103¾	Nord, 6% ..	103½ 104½	..
104¼	Orleans, 6% ..	103½ 104½	..
104¾	P.L.M., 6% ..	104¼ 105¼	..
104¾	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	104¾ 105¾	+¼
102	German, 7% ..	103½ 104½	+½
—	Do., 5½% 1930 ..	79 80	..
61½	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	61 64	..
78	Do., 5% 1914 ..	77 79	..
104	Do., 7% Refugee ..	103½ 104½	..
90½	Do., 6% Stabilization	90¼ 91¼	..
100¾	Hungarian, 7½% ..	100 101	..
17¾	Italian, 3½% ..	17 18	..
104	Do., Cit. Consort.,"B"	100½ 101½	..
76	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	75¾ 76¾	..
90¼	Do., 5% 1907 ..	90½ 91½	..
101⅜	Do., 6% 1924 ..	101½ 102⅜	..
94¼	Tokyo City, 5% ..	94¼ 95¼	..
24¼	Mexican, 5% ..	22 24	..
73	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	70 75	..
89	Polish, 7% ..	88 90	..
43½	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	43 44	..
45½	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	45 46	..
2	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	1 2	..
2½	Do., 5% 1906 ..	1 2	..
82½	San PauloCoffee, 7½%	83 84	..
—	Do., 7% ..	93½ 94½	+1
106	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	105½ 106½	..
11¾	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	10 11	..
64¼	Uruguay, 3½% ..	63¼ 64¼	..
6	Peruvian Corp.	5½ 6	..
36¼	Do., Pref. ..	35¾ 36¾	..
101½	German Potash, 7% ..	103 104	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

72¼	Great Western ..	71	72	+¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	102¼	102¾	+¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98¼	99¼	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	92	93	..
35	L. Mid. and Scottish ..	34	35	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	79½	80½	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	74¾	75¾	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	59¾	60⅝	..
67⅛	L. and N. East., Def. ..	64	65	..
19	Do., Pref. ..	18	19¼	..
—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	56	57	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	70	71	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	54	55	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	38½	40½	..
70	Metropolitan ..	68	69	..
75	Met. Dist. ..	75	76	..
23¾	Southern, Def. ..	23	23½	..
65¾	Do., Pref. ..	64¾	65¾	−¼
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	82	84	−¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	97	98	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	83¾	84⅝	..
23/10½	Underground £1 ..	23/6	24/0	+1½d
104	Do., Income ..	103½	105	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

67	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	65	67	..
—	Argentine Gt. West. ..	74½	76½	..
—	Argentine N. Eastn..	28	30	..
85	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	83	85	+½
85	B.A. and Pacific ..	82	84	..
65	B.A. Western ..	63	65	+½
189	Canadian Pacific ..	186	187	−2½
71½	Central Argentine ..	70	72	..
79½	Central Uruguay of Monte Video ..	75½	77½	½
18½	Cordoba Central ..	17	19	..
28	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	26	28	..
50½	Costa Rica ..	30	32	..
78½	Entre Rios ..	77½	79½	..
—	Int. Cent. Americas ..	15	19	..
30	Leopoldina ..	28	30	..
8½	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7½	8½	..
5½	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	3¼	3½	..
169	Sao Paulo ..	166	170	..
6	United of Havana ..	5½	6½	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt ..	7	..	Lloyds, A. ..	63/9	..
Alexanders ..	65/0	+3d	Martins ..	77/6	..
Anglo-S. Am. ..	6	..	Merc. Ind. C. ..	12	..
Bk. of Aust. ..	16¾	+⅛	Midland, £1 ..	75/0	..
Bk. Ltd. & S.A. ..	1¾	..	Do., £12 ..	..	..
Bk. of Mtl., ..	66¾	..	(£3 10p. pd.) ..	9	..
Bk. of N.S.W. ..	32½	−½	National ..	27/6	..
Bk. of N.Z. ..	54/0	..	Nat. Dist. B. ..	10⅝	..
Barclays, A ..	6	..	Nat. Egypt ..	29¾	..
Do., B ..	56	..	Nat. Indus. ..	35	+¼
Do., D.C.O. ..	27/0	..	Nat.Prov., £4 ..	15¼	..
B. Overseas ..	2¾	..	Ryl. of Can. ..	64	..
Can. Com. ..	50½	−½	Stand, S.A. ..	14¾	..
Char. India ..	7	..	Union of Aust.	6	..
District ..	62/6	−6d	Un. Discount ..	5⅝	+⅛
Eng. S. & A. ..	5	..	Westminster ..	77/6	..
Hambros ..	8¾	..	Do., £1 ..	52/3	..
Hongkong ..	105½	..			

INSURANCE

Alliance, New ..	19¼	..	Nthn. Assur. ..	16	−⅛
Atlas Assur. ..	12⅝	..	Phœnix, Ln. ..	14¾	..
Britannic ..	15¾	..	Prudential ..	23½	..
Cos. Un. ..	23⅝	−⅛	Do., " B " ..	38/0	..
Eagle Star ..	11/3*	..	Royal ..	7⅝	..
Empr'rsLiab. ..	69/0	..	Sun Assur. ..	6/9	+1/3
Gen. Accdt. ..	14[15]/[16]	−⅛	Scottish "A" ..	15⅜	..
Guardian ..	10¾	..	Do. ..	69/0*	+1/3
Ldn. and Lan. ..	26	..	Sun Insur. ..	57	..
Ldn. Assur. ..	9½	−⅛	Yorkshire ..	51½	..
N. Brit. & M. ..	32	−¼	Y'sh'e (50/-) ..	6⅜	−⅛

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton ..	7½d	..	Engl. Cotton ..	15	−⅛
Bleachers ..	17/0	−3d	FineSpinners ..	19/6	..
Brit. Celanese ..	7/9	..	Hoyle, J. ..	4/0	..
Brnd. Dyers ..	19/6	−3d	Lancs. Cotton ..	20/7½	−1½d
Brit.Celanese ..	7/9	..	Do., Defd. ..	5/10½	−1½d
Do., 2nd Pf. ..	7/0	..	Jute, Ind., Pf. ..	1/9	..
B. Cot. Dyers ..	3/9	−1½d	Linen Thread ..	11½	..
Brit. Enka ..	4/9	..	Lister ..	15/3	−3d.
Calico Print. ..	8/3	..	Patons & B. ..	19/6	+3d
Can. Celanese ..	2½	..	Ryland ..	17/0	..
Cn's'n Amer. ..	2½	..	Salt Union ..	11½	..
Coats ..	59/0	+6d	Shirts (5/-'s) ..	5/0	..
Cook, Son ..	6/9	−3d	Snia Viscosa ..	8/0	..
Courtaulds ..	2⅜	+⅛	Wardle&Dav. ..	13⅝	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ind.	25/6	−3d	Hydro Elec. ..	37	+⅛
Atlas ..	25/0	..	Johnson&Ph. ..	37/6	−6d
BarcelonaTn. ..	21/0	..	Metro. Elec. ..	40/6	..
B'mouth&Pd. ..	59/6	..	Mex.Lt. Com. ..	69½	+½
Braz. Trac. ..	15¾	..	Do. 1st Pf. ..	79½	+1½
Brit. Insuld. ..	71/6*	+3d	Mid. Counties ..	28/6	..
Brush Elec. ..	107	..	N'ern Elec. ..	23/0*	..
Callenders ..	67/0	..	Perak River ..	7/9	..
City of Lond. ..	33/9	..	Siemens ..	22/0	..
County Lond. ..	47/0	..	Tokio, Consol. ..	19¼	..
English Elec. ..	19/3	−3d	Vic. Falls. ..	5	−⅛
Gen. Elec. ..	47/6	..	Whitehall,Pf. ..	24/3*	..
Hawley's Tel. ..	9¾	−⅛	Yorkshire ..	51/9	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E.Trad. ..	9/0	−3d	Imperial Tob. ..	41[27]/[32]	..
Am.-Dent.,Dfd. ..	3/3	..	Imp. Tob.Can. ..	40/0	..
Apollinaris ..	7/3	−1½d	Int. Nickel ..	22¾	−⅛
Assd. Cement ..	25/6	−1½d	Krueger & T. ..	26¾	−⅛
Bovril, Def. ..	39/0	..	Lautaro, Pf. ..	3⅝	+⅛
Brit. Alum. ..	2*	+⅛	Do., Def'rw'e ..	6¼	+⅛
Brit. Am. Tb. ..	5¼	+1[32]	Lever,7% Pf. ..	23/11½	+1½d
Brit.& S.Pac. ..	15/0	..	LiverpoolNit. ..	8/0	..
Brit. Match ..	24/3	..	London Brick ..	40/9	−9d
Brit.Oil Cake ..	1[15]/[32]	..	Maaloe C. Dr. ..	16/0	..
Brit.PortCem. ..	2[3]/[16]	..	Marconi Mar. ..	1[15]/[16]	..
Brit. Ropes ..	3/0	..	Do., Can. ..	1[3]/[16]	..
Cab.&W "B" ..	15	+½	Matier & P. ..	2	..
Do. 7½% "A" ..	25	+1[32]	Nairn,M.&G. ..	1⅛	..
Do. 5½% Pf. ..	77½	..	New Tam'g'l ..	15/0	..
Carreras "A" ..	7	..	P. & O., Def. ..	43/0	−3d
Col. Graph. ..	3¼	−1[32]	Phillips (G.) ..	23/6	−9d
Crittall ..	24/9	..	Pinsdn J'son ..	42/6	−3d
Cr.&Bl.,1 Pf. ..	11/0	..	Prim. Hldgs. ..	24/6	..
Cunard Stm. ..	18/9	..	Royal Mail ..	15	..
Dunlop Rbr. ..	10/10½	..	Sm.&Arg Mt. ..	7[32]	−1[32]
E.Rsedy&B. ..	16 7½	..	Sth. Met. Gas ..	105	..
Finlay, Jas. ..	53[32]	..	Spillers ..	21/6	+3d
Furness, W. ..	33 3	..	Swed.Match.B	14½	−¼
Gas Lt. & C. ..	19/0	..	Tarapaca Nit. ..	6/6	..
Gaumont Br. ..	13 4½	−1½d	Turner & N. ..	58/9	−1/3
Globe Tel. ..	15¼	..	Ud. Dairies ..	52/5	..
Graesphone ..	3½	−1[32]	Un. Molasses ..	24/0	−1/0
Harris'sa&C. ..	3¼	−¼	Unilever ..	29½	..
Imp. Con.Gas ..	34*	..	Union Cold St. ..	4*	+1[32]
Imp. Smelt. ..	15/0	..	Wall Paper D. ..	45/0	..

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te ..	4/3	..	Howard & B. ..	3[8]	..
Armstrong ..	0/6	..	Lambert ..	31/9	..
Babcock&W. ..	53/0	..	Peake & Plns. ..	1/9	3d
Baldwins ..	2 1[32]	..	Platt Bros. ..	4/6	..
Bengal ..	7/0	..	Powell, Duff. ..	8/0	..
B.S.A. ..	9/0	+1½d	Richds, West ..	2/6	..
Bolckow ..	15/9	..	Ruston & H. ..	3/9	−3d
Brown(John) ..	3/0	..	S. Speakman ..	8/9	..
Cammell Ld. ..	1 1[32]	..	Staveley ..	20 41*	−1½d
Consett ..	7/0	−3d	Stew.&Ld. Pf. ..	23/6	..
Cory (Wm.) ..	58/5	..	S. Durham ..	20/0	..
Dorman,Long ..	4/7½	−1½d	Swan Hunter ..	20/0	−3d
Ebbw Vale ..	0/7½	−1d	Tata, Deb. ..	97	..
Guest, Keen ..	54/6	−3d	Thomas, R. ..	2/0	..
Hadfields ..	7/3	−3d	Vickers ..	7 4½	−1½d
Hard.&W.P. ..	6 1½	..	Weardale,Df. ..	17/3	..
Hopkinson ..	1¼	..	Yk.Am.A&D. ..	7/0	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/0) ..	37/3	+1/6	National Bus ..	24/0	..
Dennis Bros. ..	40/0	+6d	Rolls-Royce ..	40/9	..
Ford ..	76/3	..	Rover (8/0) ..	8 1½	..
Guy Motors ..	13/0	+6d	Singer ..	23 4½	..
Humber ..	17/0	..	S.T.D., Pref. ..	8/3	−6d
Imp.Airways ..	20/9	..	Smith, S., Df. ..	3/5	..
Leyland ..	61/0	+1/0	Thornycrft ..	52/6	..
Lucas, J. ..	70/0	..	Til. & Brit. ..	44/6*	..
Morris,7½ Pf. ..	21/7½	−1½d	T.S. Motors ..	9/0	..
Napier, D. ..	11/0	−1½d	Tilling, T. ..	41[16]*	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	24/0	..	Hoare ..	65/6	..
Barclay Perk. ..	27/6	..	Ind, Coope ..	65/3	..
Bass, Ratcl. ..	69/0	−3d	Mann's ..	37/6	..
Benskin's ..	35/9	..	Mitch's & B. ..	55/9	..
C. of Lon.,Dt. ..	12/7½	..	S. African ..	60/0	..
Courage ..	62/0	..	Taylor Wlkr. ..	35/6	−6d
Distillers ..	61/3	..	Walker,P.&C. ..	17/6	..
Guinness ..	102/6	..	Watney, Def. ..	57/6	..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	17/9	..	Lewis, Phd. ..	46/0	..
Army & N. ..	58/6*	+3d	Lipton ..	50/0	..
Barker ..	59/0	..	Lyons, " A " ..	42[32]	−1[32]
Boots Pure D. ..	52*	−1½	Maple ..	29/9	..
Carlton ..	51/6	+3d	Map.& Webb ..	9/3	..
Debenhams ..	5/6	..	Maypole, Def. ..	5/0	+1½d
Fredk.Hotels ..	11 1[2]	..	Savoy Hotel ..	29/0	..
Gordon Hils. ..	11 10½	..	Selfridge,Pfd. ..	21/9*	..
Harrods ..	59/6	−6d	Smart, Bros. ..	1¼	..
Harrds (B.A.) ..	16/0	..	Spiers&P.10/0 ..	16/0	..
House &C.4½ ..	13/0	+1½d	Waring & G. ..	2/9	..
Internat. Tea ..	19/9	..	Whiteley ..	2 1[16]	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv. ..	54/0	..	Dalgety ..	8¼	..
Arg.Sthn. Ld. ..	21/0	..	Forestal ..	15/3	..
Aust. Est. M. ..	50	..	Goldshr. Mt. ..	20/0	..
Aust.Merc.Lp ..	5½	..	Hudson's B. ..	2[3]	−⅛
Brit. N.Born. ..	5/3	..	Kamala Cor. ..	5/6	..
City Ld. Real ..	17/9	..	S.Z.L. & M. ..	92	..
Cordova ..	1/3	..	Sudan Plant'n ..	2	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum. ..	9/0	..	L. Asiatic ..	2/9	..
An.-Dutch ..	20/9	−9d	Lanant ..	20/0	..
An.-Java ..	1/0	..	Malacca ..	1[16]	..
An.-Malay ..	3	..	Malayalam ..	14/6	..
Bah Lias ..	2	..	Mendaris ..	1[2]	..
Bajoe Kidol ..	2[3]	−1[32]	Merlimau ..	1 4[16]	..
Batu Tiga ..	15/0	..	Patalima ..	1[16]	+1[16]
Bertam Cons. ..	2 4½	..	Petak ..	2/0	..
BukitSeret ..	1 4½	..	Rembah Jeki ..	15 7[16]	..
Castlefield ..	3/0	..	Rubber Tst. ..	21/3	−3d
Cons. Malay ..	3/0	..	Sarawak ..	1[16]	..
Duff Devt. ..	3/6	..	Selangor Un. ..	1/0	..
E. Asiatic ..	1 4[32]	..	Semnah ..	17/6	..
Grand Cent. ..	17[32]	..	Sialang ..	2	..
Gula Kalumpang ..	3/6	..	Straits Rbr. ..	3	..
Highlands ..	1	..	Sum. Para ..	1 1[16]	..
Java Invest. ..	15[16]	..	Tandjong ..	3[8]	..
Java United ..	15[16]	..	Tanjong Mal. ..	3[4]	..
Jugra&Carey ..	9/0	..	Telogoredjo ..	5[8]	−6d
Kapar Para ..	1 5[8]	..	U. Serdang ..	2/3	..
Kuala Lump. ..	1 3[8]	+1[16]	U.Sua Betag. ..	1 5[32]	..
Labu ..	1[32]	−1[16]	U. Sumatra ..	1/0	..
Lanadron ..	7/0	..	U. Temiang ..	1 1[4]d	..
Linggi ..	1 1[16]	−1[32]	Valambrosa ..	8/0	−3d

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	14¾	..	Eastn. Prod. ..	67/6	+6d
An.-Ceylon ..	25/6	..	Empire ..	31/9	..
Assam Co. ..	1¼	..	Highlds. ..	2/9	..
Assam Front. ..	20/6	..	Imperial Tea ..	27/6	+3d
Bogaw't'awa ..	3[16]	..	Jhanzie ..	44/6	+2/0
Brahmap'tra ..	27	..	Jokai ..	2¼	..
Brit. Indian ..	45/9	+9d	Korelsuat ..	12[16]	+1[32]
Budla Beta. ..	3/9[32]	..	Lanka Plant. ..	1[8]	..
Carolina ..	2[8]	..	Lebong ..	3 1[16]	..
Ceylon Plant. ..	4[8]	+1[32]	Laugla ..	10/6	..
Chargola ..	6/7½	..	Malaya ..	3/6	..
Chubwa ..	3¼	..	Nahrem ..	37/6	..
Cons. T. & L. ..	1 1[64]	+¼	NewDimbula ..	5[16]	−1[32]
Darjeeling ..	21/6	..	NuwaraEliya ..	5/16	+1[32]
Darj. Cons. ..	3¼	..	Pabbejan ..	4¾	..
Deundi ..	15/3	+3d	Sent. T. & L. ..	56/9	+6d
Dooars ..	2[16]	..	Singlo ..	2[16]	+1[16]
DoomDooma ..	73/0	..	Travancore ..	2[16]	..
Eastn.Assam ..	3¼	..	Upper Assam ..	1 2[32]	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	13/3	..	Lobitos ..	17[16]	−1[32]
A.-Egypt.,B. ..	2[8]	..	Mex. Eagle ..	10/3	−1½d
A.-Peruvian ..	3[16]	..	Mex. Panuco ..	15/3	..
Apex Trin. ..	16/0	−6d	Phoenix,Eth. ..	8/9	+1½d
Attock ..	1[16]	−1[32]	R. Dutch ..	29[2]	−⅛
Brit. Borneo ..	7/3	..	Shell ..	41¼	−1[32]
Brit. Burmah ..	4/0	..	Spies (2/-) ..	0/4[2]	..
Brit.Coast.Pf. ..	4/9	..	Steaua Rom. ..	6/9	−1½d
Burmah ..	41[32]	−1[32]	Trinidad C. ..	3/0	..
Canad. Eagle ..	8/7[2]	−1½d	Trinidad L. ..	1¾	−1[32]
Do., 7% Pf. ..	12/4[2]	..	Ul.-Brit. Trin. ..	5/0	−1½d
Cmole ..	1[32]	..	Utd Caplan ..	0/6	..
Kern River ..	3/0	..	V.O.C., Ord. ..	1¾	+1[32]

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n ..	16/0	−3d	Modder, B. ..	12/3	..
Anglo-Amer. ..	2[32]	..	Modder, Deep ..	1[32]	..
An.-French ..	4¼	..	Modder, East ..	1[32]	..
Brakpan ..	2 1[16]	..	Mozambique ..	8/0	..
C.Mining, Rr. ..	15¼	−¼	Natal N. Col. ..	2[32]	..
City Deep ..	7/0	..	New Jagers. ..	1[16]	..
Cons. Diads. ..	6/9	..	New Modder. ..	3 11[32]	−1[32]
Cons. G. Fds. ..	1 7[32]	−1[32]	New State A. ..	1 27[32]	..
Cons. M.R. ..	16/3	−3d	Nourse ..	10/6	+3d
Cons. M. Sel. ..	12/6	..	Rand C'n. ..	13/1	+3d
Crown ..	3 1[32]	..	Rand Mines ..	2 15[16]	−1[16]
Daggafontein ..	1[32]	−1[32]	Rand Select. ..	8/6	−3d
De Beers, D. ..	7/3	−⅛	Rob. Deep B. ..	9/6	..
Durban Deep ..	13/3	..	S. A. Town. ..	7/6	−3d
East Geduld ..	2[32]	−1[16]	S.W. Africa ..	2[32]	..
East Rand ..	11/0	−1½d	Springs ..	3 1[16]	..
Geduld ..	3 1[32]	−1[32]	Sub Nigel ..	2 2[32]	..
Gen. Mining ..	1 1[16]	−1[32]	T. Cons. Lds. ..	1[16]	..
Govt. Areas ..	1[32]	..	Transvaal Con. ..	3[8]	−1[32]
J'b'g C'nsInv. ..	35/6	−6d	V. Ryn Deep ..	11[32]	..
Knights ..	10/0	..	Vereen'g Est. ..	1 11[16]	−1[32]
Langlaagte ..	23/6	..	W. Rd. Cons. ..	8/4[1]/[2]	−1½d
Meyer & C. ..	2[32]	..	West Springs ..	14/9	−3d

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'kb. ..	10/0	−9d	Rhod.Cong.B ..	12	−⅛
Cam & Motor ..	2[4]	..	Rhod. K't'ng ..	1[4]	−1[16]
Chartered ..	31/7[2]	−4½d	Rhod. Sel.Trt. ..	1¼	..
Gd

Edward's Viel Ext., 3/9¼
Luit, 3/8¼
Messina (Transvaal), 8/3 -/1½
Meyer and Charlton, 14/1½
Modderfontein B., 12/3
Modderfontein Deep Levels, 20/10½
Nchanga, 50/4½ 60/- 58/9 60/7½ 1/3 -/10½ 59/4½ -/3¼ 60/7½
New Kleinfontein, 2/9 -/7½
New Modderfontein, 60/4½
Nyasaland Corp., 1/10½
Oceana Cons., 1/10½
Polgieterspan, 1/3 -/4½ -/3 -/3 -/4½
Rand Mines, 60/- 58/9
Rand Selection, 8/10½ -/7½ 2 -/9 -/6 -/10½ -/6
Randfontein, Witwatersrand, 12/3 -/3 -/1½ -/1½ -/3 13/- -/1½ 12/9 -/10½
Rezende, 22/- 20/7½ 2/- 20/7½
Rhodesia Broken Hill Devt., 1/11¼ 2/1 2/- 1/11¼
Rhodesia Copper and Gen., 2/3
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 18/- 17/6 18/1½ 17/9 18/- 17/6 18/10½ 17/9
Rhodesian Congo Border, 12 12 1½ 12 1½ 1¼ 11 11/16 12 9/16 11 15/16 12 5/16 11 13/16 12 1/16 11 15/16
Rhodesian Corp., 1/11½ -/3
Rhodesian Selection, 2/6 -/3
Robinson Deep, "A," 9/6
Selukwe, 3/-
Sherwood Starr, 16/- 15 3/4 -/7½ -/9 -/9
South African Townships, 7/4½
Springs, 60/4½
Sub Nigel, 2/1½ -/3¼ -/3¼
Transvaal Estates, 6/6
Village Deep, 4 4½ -/6 -/6 -/6 -/3
Wankie Coal, 14/4½
West Rand, 8/6 -/6 -/1½
West Springs, 15/1½ 14/9 15/- 14/10½ 15/- 14/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Ariston, 1/7½
Asd. Tin of Nigeria, 3/10½ -/10½
Nigerian Cons., -/6

NITRATE

Anglo-Chilean, 7% Deb., 95½
Lautaro, Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000, Bearer, 63/9 4/9 5/- -/7½ 3/11½ -/9 4/4½ 5/- 4/9 5/- 6/3 -/10½ 5/11¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro, 96¼†† 6 1/2 5¾ 5¾ 5¾

OIL

Anglo-American, 5½% Deb., 99½ 3¼ ¼ 100
Anglo-Ecuadorian, 13/3 -/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/7½
Anglo-Persian, 66/3 -/10½ 7/3
Do. 5% Pref., 27 4½ -/7½ -/4½
Do. 6% Pref., 29/9††
Do. 7% Pref., 99½
Attock, 22/6 -/9½
Bumah, 81/- 80 7½
Do., 5% Deb., 85¾
Do., 5½% Deb., 102¾+1
Canadian Eagle, 8/9 -/7½ -/7½ -/9 -/8¼
Kern River, 3/10¼
Loldon, 18/9 -/9
Mexican Eagle, 10/4½ -/5¼
Petrol Transport, 1/- shares, 4/4½
Royal Dutch, 29/9
Shell (Regd.), 85/- 6/3 1/32 5/11¼ 5/- 5/- 5/2 -/11¼ 6/- 3 5/3¼ 6/- 5/3¾ 5/- 6/3 6/- 5/3¾ -/7½
Do. Bearer, 85/3¾ 6/3 6/6¼ -/6¼ 28 5/6 -/4½ -/3¼ -/3
Do., 7% Pref., 24 7½ -/7½ -/6¼ -/7½ -/6 -/6¼ -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Apex, 16/-
Brit. Borneo, 7/4½
Brit. Controlled, 1/9 -/9
Do., 7% Pref., 19/-
Standard, 5% Pref., 104 5/4
Steaua Romana, 6/10½
Tampico Petroleum, 10/3 10/- 9/6 10/3
Trinidad Leaseholds, 37/4½ 6/3 5/7½ 3/9 4/4½ -/3 -/3¼ -/3¼
Do. Def., 3/-
Utd. Dist. of Trinidad, 5/1½
Venezuelan Cons., 3/9†† 4/- -/6 -/1½†† -/3¼††
Venezuelan Concessions, 35/7½ 5/- 5/-

RUBBER

Anglo-Dutch of Java, 20/10½ -/9 -/10½ 1/- 20/9 -/10½
Do. 6% Deb., 93
Anglo-Java, -/11½ 1/- 0/11½ -/11¼ -/11¼ 1/- 1/- 1/-
Apr Kamiat, 16/10½ -/10½
Assam Consol., 2/6
Caledon, -/4½
Dunlop Plantns., 6% Pref., 17/6†
Ed. Cert. (Ceylon), 10/4½
Equit Lumbar, 24/6½
Land, -/3¼ -/9
Lingei Plantations, 13/10½
Land. Astatic, 2/6½ -/6½
Malacca, 7½% Pfg. Pref., 29/4½ 2††
Merlimau Perak, 1/3 -/3 -/2 -/3
Mersheld, 4/-
P.P.K. (Ceylon), 7/9
Rubber Est. of Johore, 4/9 5/-
Sabak North, 2/6 3/- -/6
Sd. Serdang, 2/3½
Sd. Sumatra, 1/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Allanat, 1/-
Bukit Mertajam, 1/3¼
Bukit Pasisiran, -/3½
Chemboai, -/5½
Chersid, 2/6½
Consol. Malay, 2/1½
Kasin, Sumatra, 1/4½
Goosnt, 2/9
Gordon, -/11½ -/10½
Rosecote, 4/9 5/-
Kanumine, 1/8
Linggi, 7% Pref., 13/9 14/11½
Malayalam, 14/6 -/7½ -/9 -/3 -/9
Port Dickson-Lukut, 1/3
Seapoor Selangor, 6/6†† 5/9 -/6
Simpang United, -/7½
Sitiawe Valley, -/3
Sungei Tekah, 2/2½
Tanneibre, 3/9
Utd. Temlang, 1/- -/2

SHIPPING

Argentine, 23/7½ -/7½ -/7½ -/9 4/- 3/9 4/-
Do., 6% Pfg. Pref., 23/3 -/3
Canada, 10/7½ 10/- -/7½
Do., 5% Pref., 84††
Do., 5% Deb., 96†††† 1/2
Furness, Withy, 33-/†† -/3
Do., 5% Pref., 95½
Lamport and Holt, 6% Pref., -/9
Do., 5% Deb., 87½†† 8††
Nelson, 7% Pfg. Deb., 99¼
P. and O., 5% Pref., 95 5 5
Do., Def., 42/8 3/6
Do., 5½% Deb., 98½
Do., 5% 2nd Deb., 94/9
Do., 5% Deb., 99½ 7 x.d.
R.M.S.P., 13 13 14 15 15
Do., 5% Deb., 105½ 13 13½
Do., 5% Deb., 49†† 8 8 6 6 7
Watland, -/6
White Star, 6½% Pref., 8/-†† 7/6 -/9 -/10½ -/7½ -/9 -/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Tankers, Part. Pref., 6/7½ -/9

TEA AND COFFEE

Assam, 24/6 5/- 5/-
Brit. Indian, 45/9
Dimbula Valley, 57/6 7/- A 5/6
Empire of India, 32/4½ 2/- -/4½
Galaba, 42/3 1/6 x.d.
Gen. Ceylon, 17/6
Imperial, 27/6 8/3 6/9 8/- 7/6 8/6 -/3 6/9
Kandie, 45/-
Jokai, 55/- 5/- 5/- 4/6 6/-
Lanka, 37/-††
Nuwara Eliya, 53½ 2
Ruanwella, 14/7½ -/7½
Standard of Ceylon, 54††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Ben Ceylon, 28/- -/8
Boerton, India, 29 3††
Boerton Valley, 7% Pref., 22/6
Travancore, 6% Pref., 17/4½

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American Telephone, 215 x.d.
Anglo-American, 6% Pref., 100¼ 1 100¾ 1
Do., Def., 25½††
Cable and Wireless, 7% "A," 25 4½ 5 4¼ 5 4¼ 2
Do., "B," 12½ 12 1 12 1 12 12½ 12 12
Do., 5½% Pref., 73¼ 3/16 3††† 2 1 2
Eastern Telegraph, 6% Pref., 117
International, 99 9 x.d.
Marconi Intl. Marine, 35/- 5/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Radio Corp. of America, 23½ 1 5 1 1 2 4 2 3 1 1 2 5 1 1 5 1 1 4½

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine, 5% Pref., 49/-
Barcelona Tract., 27½ 6 6 6

DRAWING OF BONDS
4 lines 18s. (minimum)

PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES 4½ per CENT. EXTERNAL LOAN, 1909 ISSUE.
DRAWING OF 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1930.
LIST OF 1,512 BONDS DRAWN FOR REDEMPTION AT THE 16TH DRAWING.

19	36	119	124	153	160	165
179	290	456	475	512	522	569
592	619	669	685	757	767	800
859	897	912	985	1119	1190	1271
1286	1295	1444	1463	1474	1531	1681
1764	1775	1792	1833	1923	1992	2007
2053	2082	2084	2087	2113	2180	2283
2306	2394	2401	2427	2437	2469	2517
2583	2602	2606	2627	2663	2704	2774
2895	2915	2986	2996	3065	3114	3135
3139	3145	3232	3294	3306	3319	3375
3414	3438	3625	3651	3816	3884	3919
3998	4067	4099	4128	4204	4205	4229
4282	4321	4372	4445	4458	4485	4522
4557	4567	4572	4643	4699	4719	4750
4839	4885	5024	5054	5087	5132	5181
5296	5376	5475	5512	5631	5695	5809
5965	5988	6021	6039	6174	6244	6275
6318	6327	6359	6369	6420	6432	6478
6518	6533	6631	6651	6813	6838	6898
6905	6908	6920	7047	7181	7236	7270
7319	7403	7539	7582	7643	7680	7685
7711	7842	7846	8003	8086	8177	8242
8266	8295	8301	8340	8341	8378	8439
8443	8479	8500	8501	8502	8546	8561
8568	8724	8803	8831	8873	8891	8894
8938	8974	8975	9020	9043	9057	9069
9081	9173	9198	9221	9246	9339	9359
9401	9443	9480	9559	9573	9589	9669
9671	9700	9701	9719	9744	9765	9790
9801	9802	9820	9873	9903	9991	10087
10144	10246	10254	10300	10330	10483	10541
10634	10683	10719	10752	10945	10948	10965
11043	11159	11174	11210	11228	11230	11255
11331	11482	11526	11627	11641	11685	11783
11802	11865	12055	12063	12244	12307	12368
12382	12408	12510	12511	12557	12574	12603
12634	12643	12782	12785	12791	12799	12820
12870	12881	12907	12927	12976	13068	13277
13388	13420	13448	13460	13479	13483	13599
13630	13649	13657	13704	13798	13896	13909
13941	13958	13996	14022	14105	14124	14126
14155	14173	14203	14204	14205	14207	14212
14272	14446	14453	14488	14501	14511	14529
14537	14559	14625	14661	14672	14713	14780
14804	14847	14920	14980	15017	15150	15195
15240	15268	15492	15514	15544	15564	15683
15789	15803	15880	15884	15890	15935	15983
15991	15995	16004	16011	16057	16100	16102
16146	16157	16175	16183	16323	16442	16451
16484	16545	16655	16668	16677	16782	16859
16905	17524	17528	17543	17545	17619	17701
17717	17746	17808	17850	17860	17870	17910
18058	18106	18342	18352	18372	18377	18386
18410	18481	18496	18546	18631	18633	18673
18694	18696	18792	18942	19037	19040	19053
19074	19146	19177	19185	19205	19209	19216
19253	19358	19383	19442	19499	19561	19642
19672	19675	19806	19812	19824	19869	19878
19915	19932	20006	20027	20052	20054	20294
20296	20317	20327	20358	20376	20381	20459
20492	20581	20604	20606	20696	20756	20824
20862	20869	20872	20990	20996	21021	21049
21167	21179	21207	21312	21466	21560	21563
21583	21589	21596	21622	21623	21651	21737
21755	21784	21778	21838	21959	22060	22067
22109	22114	22146	22224	22227	22318	22319
22329	22348	22356	22467	22492	22496	22659
22673	22735	22861	22867	22886	22891	22953
23020	23066	23093	23098	23130	23213	23288
23222	23476	23610	23699	23730	23756	23768
23828	23950	23965	23992	24020	24027	24147
24418	24451	24489	24496	24498	24506	24546
24634	24603	24614	24688	24738	24853	25139
24907	24916	25096	25277	2530	25345	25359
25372	25415	25463	25571	25613	25687	25708
25721	25728	25741	25794	25823	25850	25855
25874	25895	25910	25915	26101	26161	26173
26220	26278	26362	26384	26433	26505	26556
26579	26585	26617	26649	26672	26678	26697
26740	26801	26808	26969	27017	27047	27054
27063	27167	27185	27220	27327	27340	27347
27369	27409	27413	27456	27510	27518	27684
27726	27725	27751	27767	27794	27818	27864
27912	27928	27939	27949	28004	28021	28049
28085	28119	28181	28280	28290	28305	28308
28543	28657	28666	28680	28750	28804	28810
28854	28861	28913	28941	28973	28983	29151
29146	29343	29395	29462	29500	29508	29543
29589	29593	29623	29708	29716	29916	29969
29973	29986	30008	30042	30057	30078	30088
30155	30164	30180	30320	30338	30394	30563
31142	31189	31276	31358	31383	31411	31458
31503	31563	31682	31722	31750	31766	31780
31865	31888	31910	31954	31965	31972	31977
31990	32010	32056	32142	32150	32240	32289
32301	32336	32475	32564	32814	32868	32985
33048	33122	33156	33217	33262	33289	33309
33338	33405	33466	33481	33488	33489	33492
33537	33551	33584	33657	33672	33677	33779
34134	34259	34300	34332	34366	34451	34577
34517	34835	34863	34920	34949	35168	35340
35385	35443	35476	35481	35494	35626	35746
35838	35876	35925	35960	35995	36063	36167
36224	36227	36413	36530	36595	36621	36702
36715	36780	36883	36903	36919	36921	36977
37004	37184	37338	37370	37404	37415	37424
37447	37507	37560	37628	37669	37717	37830
37924	38070	38083	38136	38144	38178	38293
38369	38439	38440	38494	38590	38592	38609
38668	38759	38826	38893	38910	38922	39010
39006	39090	39077	39093	39138	39153	39172
39185	39190	39281	39361	39420	39424	39467
39538	39659	39834	39914	39988	39996	40040
40067	40085	40111	40157	40161	40187	40219
40260	40273	40344	40370	40382	40384	40435
40464	40467	40505	40507	40667	40681	40710
40750	40769	40779	40788	40822	40845	40861
40908	40928	40983	41004	41085	41085	41182
41144	41156	41300	41398	41414	41436	41437
41504	41576	41630	41658	41775	41784	41865
41876	41890	41972	42019	42104	42133	42186
42338	42383	42450	42458	42482	42548	42609
42611	42776	42824	42878	42993	43100	43157
43176	43223	43290	43327	43422	43585	43792
43857	43916	43917	44041	44065	44180	44235
44261	44268	44364	44395	44494	44505	44584
44602	44611	44624	44665	44718	44871	44897
44924	44931	45052	45109	45129	45131	45154
45204	45384	45401	45439	45501	45509	45514
45587	45636	45639	45686	45746	45766	45916
45949	46045	46080	46105	46160	46198	46208
46238	46299	46330	46395	46402	46443	46539
46549	46655	46669	46682	46708	46730	46844
46930	47022	47080	47139	47216	47250	47255
47270	47283	47315	47352	47401	47410	47416
47488	47492	47540	47638	47657	47660	47785
47807	47830	47842	47899	47937	47967	48097
48126	48233	48297	48302	48341	48385	48458
48526	48592	48718	48751	48811	48874	48893
48999	49039	49133	49149	49289	49310	49559
49623	49664	49812	49900	49917	49942	49952
50164	50180	50212	50222	50454	50495	50743
50878	50901	50919	50960	51068	51216	51221
51296	51341	51477	51490	51544	51606	51642
51656	51689	51841	51842	51870	51985	52007
52072	52085	52086	52129	52162	52176	52186
52299	52322	52545	52576	52579	52590	52759
52821	52890	52906	53029	53033	53080	53146
53230	53234	53245	53420	53443	53466	53512
53568	53592	53632	53746	53750	53893	53994
54053	54063	54075	54142	54363	54416	54620
54656	54658	54771	54792	54806	54862	54883
54910	55021	55029	55090	55127	55132	55187
55270	55368	55448	55488	55531	55532	55595
55599	55645	55732	55787	55793	55808	55818
55820	55885	55886	55934	55984	56030	56064
56084	56120	56132	56155	56189	56218	56271
56286	56355	56393	56415	56452	56500	56521
56532	56580	56583	56591	56612	56664	56783
56818	56893	57053	57118	57178	57233	57334
57421	57444	57528	57604	57707	57900	57950
57977	57999	58023	58024	58052	58078	58155
58186	58332	58443	58526	58640	58683	58719
58731	58796	58900	58963	58979	58982	58986
59022	59065	59080	59189	59201	59306	59354
59427	59511	59539	59588	59592	59698	59770
59849	59914	60027	60059	60159	60189	60207
60252	60296	60323	60357	60396	60499	60508
60596	60725	60784	60801	60820	60873	60946
60949	61047	61143	61159	61229	61300	61530
61573	61644	61745	61755	61830	61845	61851
61930	62006	62011	62058	62080	62142	62172
62211	62236	62247	62248	62271	62272	62301
62364	62420	62454	62511	62530	62549	62719
62725	62766	62769	62780	62971	63004	63040
63051	63085	63102	63189	63190	63258	63280
63283	63355	63375	63529	63610	63707	63708
63729	63895	63924	64075	64125	64155	64166
64216	64233	64336	64357	64415	64473	64485
64502	64601	64635	64636	64821	64909	64960
64967	65008	65027	65067	65165	65172	65221
65274	65280	65407	65418	65483	65486	65545
65548	65595	65717	65754	65758	65760	65797
65808	65832	65906	65910	65934	65999	66050
66114	66161	66311	66324	66334	66336	66345
66346	66388	66419	66435	66447	66470	66545
66585	66669	66806	66817	66898	66907	66944
67184	67214	67240	67258	67268	67275	67299
67464	67475	67483	67494	67519	67598	67633
67666	67706	67726	67820	67874	67887	67906
67920	67936	68095	68154	68162	68164	68230
68273	68387	68419	68452	68512	68563	68655
68715	68815	68832	68943	69030	69037	69043
69125	69174	69182	69247	69306	69412	69441
69553	69591	69594	69652	69657	69670	69708
69718	69719	69728	69904	69975	70034	70124
70188	70191	70389	70417	70459	70480	70488
70505	70627	70687	70885	71237	71241	71284
71433	71564	71593	71670	71733	71796	71836
71846	71876	72018	72041	72056	72067	72075
72162	72308	72310	72441	72553	72637	72653
72700	72715	72791	72870	72947	73061	73118
73143	73290	73328	73307	73322	73394	73429
73454	73488	73477	73553	73573	73579	73761
73832	73911	73926	73971	74050	74122	74128
74276	74277	74319	74440	74472	74515	74537
74557	74584	74628	74672	74721	74834	74921
74944	74957	74971	75021	75131	75160	75175
75198	75212	75228	75326	75422	75463	75583
75636	75712	75757	75838	75849	75914	75938
75978	76042	76085	76189	76237	76245	76314
76369	76442	76485	76488	76611	76613	76681
76710	76895	77023	77071	77176	77215	77304
77420	77683	77841	77874	77884	77920	77988
78276	78313	78317	78324	78387	78449	78563
78579	78615	78617	78648	78694	78707	78714
78751	78754	78771	78832	78899	78993	79000
79070	79113	79138	79200	79237	79323	79549
79629	79680	79753	79800	79896	80022	80126
80128	80131	80163	80182	80188	80199	80259
80409	80415	80463	80522	80568	80581	80609

DRAWING OF BONDS (continued)

80632	80668	80711	80891	80966	81027	81044
81063	81086	81100	81113	81152	81157	81290
81291	81312	81350	81364	81418	81425	81440
81456	81458	81604	81608	81782	81855	81856
81866	81906	81907	81919	81948	81968	81998
82100	82252	82380	82541	82630	82631	82640
82725	82850	82883	83013	83199	83261	83270
83315	83332					

Repayable at par, on and after the 1st December, 1930, at the Offices of :—
Erlangers Ltd., 4, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.
Crédit Mobilier Français, 30, Rue Taitbout, Paris.
Messrs. Benard Frères et Cie., 18, Avenue Matignon, Paris.
Messrs. Louis Dreyfus et Cie., 4, Rue de la Banque, Paris.
Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires.

PROVINCE of BUENOS AIRES 4½ per CENT. EXTERNAL LOAN (1912 ISSUE).
DRAWING of 15th SEPTEMBER, 1930.
LIST of 960 BONDS DRAWN for REDEMPTION AT THE 16th DRAWING.

91704	91730	91797	91833	91858	91899
91911	91935	92072	92180	92197	92227
92327	92358	92405	92407	92527	92637
92678	92719	92720	92753	92832	92838
92868	92872	93108	93133	93143	93173
93272	93298	93345	93384	93476	93664
93713	93726	93740	93973	94003	94277
94292	94317	94393	94395	94404	94640
94652	94813	94831	94833	94995	95003
95004	95059	95096	95104	95128	95153
95222	95253	95266	95326	95327	95393
95462	95476	95612	95643	95766	95892
95909	95975	95998	96038	96158	96163
96252	96328	96402	96442	96481	96564
96626	96638	96674	96729	96747	96771
96793	96809	96874	96917	96959	97012
97117	97134	97271	97275	97307	97365
97421	97429	97485	97521	97550	97584
97590	97598	97643	97648	97715	97818
97832	97873	97886	98017	98023	98074
98223	98226	98240	98259	98334	98352
98361	98367	98368	98528	98600	98642
98734	98750	98753	98770	98812	98814
98834	98891	98894	98956	98974	99004
99073	99086	99164	99246	99267	99370
99388	99612	99624	99707	99729	99806
99807	99870	99911	99952	99959	99974
100027	100045	100056	100169	100191	100215
100225	100298	100299	100344	100513	100518
100612	100756	100792	100909	100936	101012
101056	101078	101097	101105	101119	101207
101229	101247	101248	101539	101548	101592
101610	101618	101632	101638	101638	101776
101836	101850	101920	101992	102022	102029
102068	102185	102194	102231	102368	102449
102623	102670	102724	102756	102839	102847
102890	102937	102957	102986	103042	103050
103071	103115	103280	103382	103420	103446
103527	103638	103659	103675	103719	103729
103743	103752	103828	103879	103893	103953
103984	104016	104064	104183	104336	104394
104535	104549	104777	104822	104972	105011
105057	105111	105160	105175	105180	105204
105206	105369	105422	105430	105464	105473
105488	105516	105543	105544	105571	105597
105605	105684	105713	105739	105922	105967
106004	106087	106106	106251	106271	106291
106371	106476	106658	106724	106795	106839
106911	106945	107045	107052	107094	107198
107222	107230	107266	107368	107369	107395
107511	107681	107729	107761	107814	107834
107858	107872	107983	108015	108064	108077
108084	108137	108150	108174	108289	108358
108834	108858	108870	108886	108926	
108964	108990	108992	109039	109067	109075
109104	109277	109280	109341	109423	109446
109458	109503	109619	109770	109789	109794
109863	110015	110099	110130	110362	110383
110460	110508	110569	110654	110825	110869
110947	110952	110954	110960	111104	111149
111177	111184	111235	111284	111349	111365
111411	111497	111520	111523	111595	111636
111691	111697	111803	111901	111938	111944
111989	112112	112165	112228	112277	112359
112399	112407	112450	112646	112675	112685
112742	112783	112846	112895	112900	112949
112959	112998	113053	113067	113077	113146
113153	113199	113271	113291	113296	113315
113342	113412	113440	113457	113553	113668
113698	113780	113782	113808	113853	113854
113878	113886	113925	113955	114057	114081
114115	114316	114360	114386	114387	
114572	114580	114635	114636	114667	
114707	114816	114860	114875	114904	114972
115062	115090	115131	115148		
115244	115358	115444	115516	115576	
115675	115745	115908	115922	115942	
116046	116055	116144	116217	116220	
116540	116591	116592	116598	116631	
116718	116727	116757	116872	116892	
117352	117357	117359	117592	117609	
117665	117691	117702	117710	117769	
117982	118006	118018	118022	118033	
118135	118252	118317	118359	118367	
118663	118670	118683	118798	118837	
119058	119062	119076	119122	119132	
119201	119465	119504	119567	119568	
119676	119718	119798	119820	119921	
119964	119965	119983	119987	120015	
120099	120150	120152	120191	120208	
120272	120412	120445	120513	120566	
120719	120724	120777	120817	120824	
120957	121012	121015	121078	121197	
121357	121477	121494	121562	121568	
121661	121681	121733	121837		
121871	121917	121923	121995	122009	
122136	122164	122252	122254	122294	
122500	122541	122603	122644	122678	
122710	122771	122800	122849	122874	
123244	123257	123316	123320	123376	
123422	123425	123576	123714	123786	
123861	123871	124103	124132	124213	
124270	124290	124381	124386	124658	
124686	124759	124802	124841	124983	
125056	125065	125154	125155	125180	
125277	125414	125462	125477	125484	
125628	125687	125696	125741	125922	
125996	126063	126066	126080	126108	
126273	126282	126305	126446	126473	
126489	126563	126584	126600	126636	
126673	126685	126703	126706		
126867	126900	126918	126954	126993	
127091	127111	127137	127244	127288	127303
127520	127537	127729	127988	128008	128039
128047	128048	128102	128195	128252	128310
128396	128483	128485	128493	128500	128522
128621	128631	128671	128693	128820	128858
128906	128951	129001	129065	129084	129150
129153	129167	129267	129412	129480	129495
129612	129692	129700	129706	129715	
129819	129821	129830	129992	130003	
130008	130104	130151	130156	130173	130181
130472	130513	130534	130673	130728	
130863	130938	130963	130966	130994	
131204	131246	131305	131469		
131516	131614	131653	131663		
131864	131886	131899	131941	132049	
132141	132149	132157	132360	132369	132404	132560
132647	132702	132716	132751		
132806	132878	132900	132936	132985	
133061	133082	133161	133217		
133305	133390	133472	133512	133526	
133612	133645	133660	133664	133672	
133736	133749	133773	133797	133818	
134203	134314	134429	134472	134535	
134569	134629	134726	134778	134824	
134833	134962	134993	135031	135050	135088
135113	135131	135176	135204	135242	135312
135488	135526	135745	135751	135760	
135872	135887	135926	135946	136040	136074
136174	136422	136428	136478	136512	
136539	136552	136608	136623	136676	
136756	136765	136778	136811		
137083	137085	137142	137180	137321	
137469	137577	137602	137619		
137760	137892	137908	138015		
138068	138083	138108	138223	138434	
138626	138650	138684	138697		
138867	138878	138891	138965		
139129	139176	139193	139242		
139309	139347	139376	139384		
139588	139590	139597	139757		
139838	139863	140204	140128		
140220	140226	140376	140384		
140411	140479	140500	140510		
140546	140576	140598	140652		
140960	140971	140983	140985		
141012	141037	141039	141212		

Repayable at par, on and after the 1st December, 1930, at the offices of :—
Erlangers Ltd., 4, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.
Crédit Mobilier Francais, 30, Rue Taitbout, Paris.
Messrs. Benard Frères et Cie., 18, Avenue Matignon, Paris.
Messrs. Louis Dreyfus et Cie., 4, Rue de la Banque, Paris.
Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires.

BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT and POWER COMPANY, Limited.
(Incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada with limited liability.)
CONSOLIDATED 6½ per CENT. PRIOR LIEN BONDS, 1st SERIES.
SECOND DRAWING.

Notice is hereby given that the BONDS, forming part of the Bond Issue above specified, of which the numbers and particulars are given below, were DRAWN for redemption in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed securing the same and Deeds supplemental thereto at the office of Canadian and General Finance Company, Limited, 3, London Wall Buildings, in the City of London, England, on Friday, the 19th day of September, 1930, in the presence of Arthur Szymanski Nunns as a representative of the National Trust Company, Limited, of Toronto, Canada, Trustee for the said Bonds, and John Venn, Notary Public, of the City of London, and that the said Bonds will be acquired by the Company on behalf of the Trustee on the 1st day of December, 1930, at par at the Counting House of Messrs. Henry Schroder and Company, 145, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, England, after which date interest on the Bonds will cease to be payable.

4 BONDS of the DENOMINATION of £1,000 each.
A0086 0183 0444 0500

15 BONDS of the DENOMINATION of £500 each.

B0104	0326	0383	0535	0563	0654	0680
0797	0852	1263	1351	1379	1462	1490
1638						

111 BONDS of the DENOMINATION of £100 each.

C00236	00296	00303	00555	00643	01040	01251
01278	01308	01353	01430	01727	01763	02119
02372	02414	02527	02670	02847	02850	02918
02921	02926	02956	03144	03149	03219	03232
03351	03386	04189	04232	04279	04337	04405
04539	04660	04775	04779	04824	05012	05035
05283	05294	05421	05431	05486	05517	05539
05620	05764	06020	06073	06196	06556	06647
07012	07172	07400	07457	07493	07494	07813
08000	08024	08192	08316	08406	08446	08501
08558	08793	08895	08899	08967	09127	09262
09335	09416	09706	09810	09879	09916	10255
10302	10341	10737	10750	10772	10781	10881
10927	10935	10991	11074	11401	11489	11608

DRAWING OF BONDS (continued)

11736	11786	12117	12349	12387	12428	12437
12637	12659	12789	12857	12866	12919	

The above-mentioned Bonds, which must have attached all coupons due subsequently to 1st December, 1930, are due for ressyment at the Counting House of Messrs. Henry Schroder and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, where the Bonds may be presented for examination on and after the 26th day of November, 1930.

R. H. MERRY, Secretary.
Toronto, 25th September, 1930.

CITY SAVINGS BANK COMPANY of BUDAPEST. 5% DRAWING of the 7½ per CENT. 35-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, exempt from taxes and dues.
We beg to announce hereby that at the eighth drawing of 7½ per Cent. 35-Year First Mortgage Gold Bonds of City Savings Bank of Budapest, held at September 15th, 1930, in the presence of the Board of Directors, the Board of Supervision, and a Royal Notary Public, the following NUMBERS were DRAWN :—

drb/St. 1 á £500.

No. C 5.

drb/St. 5 á £100.

No. B 713, B 863, B 1131, B 2400, B 3888.

drb/St. 10 á £10.

No. A 1, A 134, A 247, A 332, A 459, A 500, A 1149, A 3041, A 3803, A 4068.

Drawn Bonds stated above will be repaid on or after March 16th, 1931.
1. In Budapest, at the Offices of The City Savings Bank Co., Ltd. (IV., Apponyi-tér 5), Budapest.
2. In London (or Paris) :
(a) At the Overseas Branch of the Midland Bank Ltd., 122, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2.
(b) At the Offices of the National Securities Corporation Ltd., Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4.
(3) In Amsterdam, at the Incasso-Bank, Amsterdam.
The BOARD of DIRECTORS.
Budapest, September 15th, 1930.

BONDS CANCELLED
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

NORWEGIAN THREE per CENT. STATE LOAN of 1888.
Hambros Bank, Limited, hereby state that they have received notice from the Norwegian Finance Department, Oslo

TOWN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

FURNISHED HOUSES
for AUTUMN and WINTER.

PRINCES-GATE.—Ten bed, four reception rooms; 10gns.
ENNISMORE-GARDENS.—Eight bed, four reception rooms; 14gns.
RUTLAND-GATE.—Nine bed, four reception; 12gns.
EATON-SQUARE.—Nine bed, five reception; 18gns.
PRINCES-GARDENS.—Ten bed, four reception; 30gns.

ELSWORTH & KNIGHTON,
19, Exhibition-road, S.W.7. Kensington 0921.

ONSLOW-GARDENS, S.W.

A Warm, well FURNISHED HOUSE, facing South, to be let for six months or longer; six bed, two bath, three reception rooms, &c. Rent 10gns. per week. HORACE JOYCE and Co., 16, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

ATTRACTIVE FAMILY RESIDENCE, overlooking gardens; garage; can be let separately. Direct lease for DISPOSAL at small premium.—Write Box F.1448, The Times, E.C.4.

For SALE privately now
or by AUCTION on Tuesday next,
68, UPPER BERKELEY-STREET,
PORTMAN-SQUARE.

A BIJOU HOUSE of CHARACTER.

Beautifully decorated and very well appointed. *Containing four or five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, excellent domestic offices.*
Central heating. Constant hot water.
Easily run with a small staff.
Direct Portman Lease of 23¼ YEARS at a LOW GROUND-RENT for SALE
AT A BARGAIN PRICE.
Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

A Detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE with South aspect overlooking, and practically adjoining, the Heath, with a wonderful flower garden extending to about HALF an ACRE; six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, two or three reception rooms, and the usual offices; maximum sunshine obtained; large garage for two cars; long lease; ground-rent £45.—Price and order to view from the Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1.

BUCKLAND & SONS,
Auctioneers and Surveyors,
4, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE, W.C.1.
Agents for all classes of HOUSES, FLATS, &c.

CADOGAN-PLACE, S.W.1.—Charming Small HOUSE to be LET or SOLD on extremely moderate terms; five bed, three reception; very good order; entree to gardens and tennis courts.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

CHAPEL-STREET, BELGRAVE-SQUARE.—A well FURNISHED attractive HOUSE to be LET; seven bed rooms, bath room, four reception rooms; garage. Sole Agents, WALLER and Co., 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.
15 GUINEAS A WEEK.

CHELSEA STUDIO HOUSE; seven rooms, bath, kitchen, also Studio and four rooms in garden. £100 per annum. Long lease; low rent.—FARNHAM and COIGLEY, 9, Kensington High-street, W.8.

£150 PER ANNUM.

CLOSE HARRODS.—Charming SMALL HOUSE with three bed rooms, double living room, bath, &c. Owners' Agents, Messrs. WARD and SONS. Will be let. Further details of J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2 Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

COUNTRY-STYLE FREEHOLD STUDIO HOUSE. Quiet and favourite situation, close to Park; medium accommodation, easy to-let; £350.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

OFFERED AT BARGAIN PRICE.

CLOSE ORATORY, delightful and quiet situation.—Compact, modernised HOUSE, with large room and overlooking delightful gardens; lounge, three living rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; oak floors; fitted basins in bed rooms; lease 33 years; moderate ground rent and much reduced price for quick sale.—J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

MAYFAIR.

To be let furnished with staff of servants.

DELIGHTFUL PERIOD HOUSE, completely modernised, tastefully appointed and in perfect order; central heating; paved garden.
Four masters' bed rooms with three bath rooms.
Handsome drawing room.
Boudoir, excellent dining room.
SQUARE HALL.
For further particulars and order to view apply Owner's Agents, Messrs.
WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

DETACHED AND QUIET.

A non-basement Residence of five bed and three reception rooms, &c.; modern garage; for SALE FREEHOLD at bargain price.

WAY & WALLER,
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

COMPLETELY RE-MODERNIZED.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.

EVERSLEY-GARDENS, Wimbledon, very charming and attractive red brick RESIDENCE, occupying favourite position, and overlooking popular gardens in front, and with direct access to them at the rear; principal floors have parquet floors; dinner 40 ft.; central heating; basins in bed rooms; three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, and excellent domestic offices; garage; delightful detached four Lease at moderate ground-rent for SALE.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Head Office, 13, Sloane-square, S.W.1 (Kensington 5724).

FOR CHARMINGLY Modernized and inexpensive HOUSES or FLATS, consult "BARRINGTONS," 89, Ebury-street, Victoria, S.W.

ONSLOW-SQUARE.

FACING SOUTH overlooking gardens and opening direct to gardens in the rear, to be SOLD; lease 71½ years, ground-rent £12. PRICE £1,600; nine bed and dressing rooms, three reception rooms, two bath rooms.
ELSWORTH & KNIGHTON,
19, Exhibition-road, S.W.7. Kensington 0921.

CHARMINGLY FURNISHED.
Lovely Gardens and Views.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH (overlooking).—MODERN Detached HOUSE, with garage; five bed rooms, bath room, two sitting rooms. Long LET, 12 guineas per week.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0111-2.)

HARRODS (close to).—Well FURNISHED little HOUSE available for six months; two reception, three bed rooms, &c. Very reasonable rent to careful tenant.—Sole Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181A, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

KENSINGTON.—To be LET, a well-arranged RESIDENCE, five or six bed rooms, bath room, two reception or three reception rooms. Rent £160. Lease to June, 1937. Premium £500, including fixtures, linoleum, and stair carpets.—CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Double-fronted COTTAGE RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, reception room; all modernised and decorated. Long lease. Moderate premium.—Apply HADSLEY and Co., 15, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (in fashionable Square out of).—Well FLAT; excellent nursery floor; nine-ten bed, four reception.
Three Bath Rooms. | Service Lift.
Double Garage. | Central Heating.
Flat over. | Private Floors.
Long Lease available on strictly moderate terms.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 6208-9.)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W. (out of).—An excellent HOUSE to be LET, Unfurnished; reconditioned and only requires decorating; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; garden. Lease 7½ years. Rent £250 quarterly in advance. CONTRIBUTION to cost of work carried out.—Keys with Owner's Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge. Tels. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

LIVE RENT FREE.—Owing to illness, owner will SELL or LEASE charming HOUSE (part furnished), containing top Flat, let £110 per annum; Studio Flat, £90; garage, £25; having seven-eight rooms (basins in bedrooms); central heating; could be let as income £225; outgoings, including rent and rates, £50. PRICE £1,500; alternatively will Let maisonnette £190 per annum.—Write Box F.1435, The Times, E.C.4.

MARBLE ARCH.—Most attractive double-fronted HOUSE (part furnished); two reception, five bed rooms, bath room; lavatory basins in bed rooms. PRICE £2,100. Lease 22 years. Low ground-rent.—Details Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

MAYFAIR.—Charming HOUSE; three reception, nine bed, two bath, usual offices. Immediate Possession. One year, unfurnished, rent £500, or 26gns. weekly furnished. View any time.—44, Upper Grosvenor-street.

Only just in the Market.
Attractive Part of Dwarf House of Great Charm.

OLD KENSINGTON.

Accommodation; Six-seven bed rooms, three reception, bath, excellent offices; running water in bed rooms. PRICE £6,000, WITH POSSESSION.—Strongly recommended by Sole Agents, NORTHCOX, 19, Kensington Court-place, Kensington Court, W.8.

REGENT'S PARK.—Delightful HOUSE; nine bed, three reception, four bath, usual offices. Rent £175. 19 years' lease. Small premium. View any time.—94, Regent's Park-road.

PRICE REDUCED to ENSURE a QUICK SALE.

S.W.1.—Charming BIJOU HOUSE; two bed, two sitting, one bath; non-basement; in perfect order; lease 42 years at £100; low price.
GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD. — NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, modern and redecorated, with three reception, five beds, two baths; independent hot water; large garden and garage; moderate price for freehold.—Agents, PEMBERTON and CLARK, 44a, Wellington-road, N.W.8. Primrose 2333.

UNCONVENTIONAL "LARGE SMALL" HOUSE to be LET, Unfurnished, with large private garden in rear and charming square garden in front.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

UNIQUE. In the FASHIONABLE BRAMHAM GARDENS, NEW in the MARKET and BUILT 36 YEARS AGO, ONE of the very few MODERN SOUTH KENSINGTON FREEHOLDS FOR SALE, adjoining these splendid Gardens and most attractive in every respect; eight bed rooms, dressing rooms, three bath rooms, boudoir, lounge, drawing room, dining and smoking rooms, and very large offices; all in faultless order; moderate price asked.—Apply Sole Agents, SQUIRE, Herbert, and POPE, 48, Berners-street, W.1. Phone, Museum 5777.

VICTORIA-SQUARE.—To be LET, a very attractive, clean, nicely FURNISHED HOUSE, containing four bed rooms, two baths, three or four reception rooms.
Rent only 9 GNS. a week.
Apply WALLER and Co., 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—Bargain. £2,600 FREEHOLD, or £160 per annum on lease; up-to-date NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; four bed, bath, double reception. BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—To Members of Parliament, Candidates, Engineers, Artists, Theatrical Artistes, &c.—The long LEASE for SALE of a BIJOU RESIDENCE within five minutes of House of Commons. Contains seven bed rooms, studio, two reception rooms; central heating; modern fittings; very comfortable and compact.—Write Box F.1429, The Times, E.C.4.

WILTON-CRESCENT.—ONE of these much sought-after HOUSES for SALE; 11 bed, bath, four reception rooms, billiards room; good garage, stabling and flat over; immediate possession.—Sole Agents, HADSLEY and Co., 15, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

54, QUEEN'S-GATE
AND
9, QUEEN'S-GATE-PLACE MEWS.
A MODERN TOWN RESIDENCE.
LARGE GARAGE AND FLAT OVER.

Situated within a few minutes' walk of Kensington Gardens. The House is in first-rate condition. Central heating, electric power, house telephone, parquet floors, and tiled bath rooms. The hot-water system is perfectly new.

The accommodation comprises lounge hall, four reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, four bath rooms, and excellent domestic offices.

The large accommodation; double garage and two lock-up garages, housing four cars in all. Above: chauffeur's flat of two bed rooms, bath and kitchen.

LEASE ABOUT 50 YEARS UNEXPIRED.
GROUND-RENT £20.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK, and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

£2,500 will PURCHASE a direct LEASE of 27 years of a charming HOUSE adjoining Cambridge-square, now being modernized and redecorated; six bed, two baths, three reception rooms, compact offices; small garden; reasonable ground-rent.—Sole Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNARDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1.

SECLUDED OLD-WORLD ATMOSPHERE.

£250 PER ANNUM.—Lease of a very charming little HOUSE for DISPOSAL; five bed, two bath, three reception rooms, &c.; in perfect decorative order and modernized.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860 and 1.

Six to seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms.

£180.—ONSLOW-SQUARE.—Exceptionally well appointed RESIDENCE, with service lift, parquet floor, and fitted basins. Premium £750 for good lease.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington. Opposite Station.

GARAGES

NO. 5, QUEEN'S-GATE-TERRACE-MEWS, S.W.7.—To be LET, TWO LARGE LOCK-UP GARAGES, with FLAT over; three good rooms and bath room. Rent £185.—Apply 19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7 (Kensington 1075).

RENT £180 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.

SOUTH KENSINGTON GARAGE, with three rooms over, and kitchen.—Agents, ROW and SONS, 35a, Kensington High-street, W.8.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

MORGAN, BAINES & CLARK,
OPPOSITE the Station, SUTTON. Tele. 2220 (2 lines).

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SUTTON, SURREY.

THE IMPORTANT FREEHOLD ESTATE known as "THE GRANGE," situate in the centre of the town, and comprising a well-built and commodious Mansion, containing spacious hall, five reception rooms, conservatory, eight principal bed rooms, five bath rooms, six servants' rooms, and complete domestic offices. TWO COTTAGES and a LODGE, ample stabling and garage accommodation. Charming matured garden of about
11¼ ACRES,
including over 1,100ft. of existing road frontage, the whole forming a COMPACT BUILDING ESTATE RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT. By AUCTION, 16th OCTOBER, 1930, unless sold previously.—Particulars and Conditions of Sale with plan of the Auctioneers, as above.

WITHIN EASY REACH of the ROEHAMPTON and RANELAGH CLUBS.

A Beautifully appointed DETACHED double-fronted RESIDENCE on two floors, enjoying an open position with large garden; five good bed rooms with fitted wash basins (hot and cold), white tiled bath room, three reception rooms, and square hall with parquet floors, tiled domestic offices; central heating, independent hot water, electric light and power; GARAGE for two large cars. PRICE £2,975 for long lease, 97 years, at low ground-rent.—Inspection recommended by CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

CLINTON HOUSE.

No. 1, PALACE-ROAD, STREATHAM HILL, S.W.
Within easy reach of Town.

A Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, three reception rooms, lounge hall, usual domestic offices; GARAGE; ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS, tennis lawn. VACANT POSSESSION.—Will be offered for SALE by Public AUCTION by HERRING, SON and DAW, at The Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Tuesday next, 30th September, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. precisely (unless previously disposed of privately). Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Solicitors, Messrs. Nash, Field and Co., 12, Queen-street, E.C.4, or from the Auctioneers' Office, 312, Brixton-hill, S.W.2. (Telephone, Streatham 0190.)

A Magnificent RESIDENCE, unrestricted FREEHOLD. 2¼ ACRES, six miles London; £1,700 recently spent; dining, drawing, 25ft. by 25ft. each, salon 62ft., winter garden, lodge, three garages, stabling; unique for doctor, club, nursing home, flats; five bath rooms; £10,500; two frontages.—Write Box W.1262, The Times, E.C.4.

Overlooking and adjoining the Royal Wimbledon Golf Course, a Georgian House with a glorious view.

WIMBLEDON COMMON.

A RESIDENCE beautifully planned on two floors, with nine bed rooms, two lavishly fitted bath rooms, three reception rooms and a study, lounge hall, cloak room and lavatory, complete offices; central heating. The whole structure is appointed in the most up-to-date style. Double garage, &c.; inexpressibly beautiful gardens, timbered with choice old trees, lawns with pool, flagged terrace gardens, terrace, and sunken pool. EXECUTOR'S SALE. ONLY 5,500GNS.—Cards to view of the Sole Agents.

HAWES, 2, WIMBLEDON-HILL,
6, High-street, Wimbledon Common ('phone 1000).

ADJACENT GOLF LINKS.

AT EDGWARE, CANONS PARK (five minutes Tube). Newly built very secluded MODERN HOUSE; oak-panelled hall-lounge, dining, drawing, five bed rooms, usual offices, bath room; spacious garage; electric light; main gardens. £3,000 or offer. On view.—Gough, Builder, 2, Powell's-close, Canons Park, Edgware.

OVERLOOKING ROEHAMPTON POLO GROUND.

A WELL-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE of attractive design, and planned to afford the acme of comfort. Lounge hall, two reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, model offices; all modern conveniences. Parquet floors; large garage. WELL-LAID-OUT GARDEN of HALF AN ACRE. FOR SALE FREEHOLD at a MODERATE PRICE.—Full particulars from GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. Grosvenor 1671.

BICKLEY, KENT.—MODERN, Pre-War, very attractive TYPE; five beds, two baths, lounge, two reception; three reception, cloak room; all services; ¾ Acre; tennis; double garage; freehold.—LEVENS, 5, Bromley-road, Bickley. Ravensbourne 0777.

DULWICH, WEST.—Attractive CORNER RESIDENCE, near stations, colleges and beautiful Dulwich Park. Lower self-contained flat let to good tenant at £104 per annum. Upper Self-Contained Flat with VACANT POSSESSION; three bed rooms, bath room, reception room, kitchen, &c.; electric light; large garden; room for garage. Price for quick sale £1,300. Long lease, low ground-rent.—Apply MARTEN and CARNABY, 134A, Thurlow Park-road, W. Dulwich, S.E.21.

EPPING, favourite position between Station and old-world market place.—Attractive detached red brick and tiled FREEHOLD; lounge and two reception, downstairs cloakroom, seven bed rooms, and bath room; large garden with rose pergola, tennis court. £2,250, but owner anxious seller.—KEMSLEYS, 164, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

WIMBLEDON PARK.
IDEAL HOUSE FOR CITY MAN.
Handy for Station and Golf Course.

FREEHOLD for SALE, a MODERN HOUSE, recently the subject of considerable expenditure and in first-rate order.
Two reception, bath, six beds, ground-floor offices.
Panelled study | South aspect | Constant | Electric Light flooring. | | hot water. | and power.
Garden with access for garage.
PRICE £2,600 or NEAR OFFER.
Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

GOLDERS GREEN and HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURBS for the best selection of well-built labour-saving RESIDENCES; three-six bed, with or without garage. Finished to purchaser's requirements. PRICES £950 to £2,350. Mortgages up to 90 per cent.—Consult E. W. PERRY and DAW, 3, Highgate-hill, N.19. Car available for inspection.

CLOSE TO KEN WOOD AND GOLF.

HIGHGATE.—A most attractive standing, detached double-fronted RESIDENCE in one of the finest positions in this healthy and favourite district, approached by a carriage sweep, and being within short drive of Golf Course; three minutes to all parts. The accommodation comprises: Three exceptionally fine reception rooms, excellent kitchen and offices, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms; garage for two cars. Grounds are attractively laid out grounds about ONE ACRE, including tennis lawn, fruit garden. PRICE £5,000.—Particulars of PERCIVAL and ELLIS, 4, High-street, Highgate, N.6.

SUITABLE AS PRIVATE HOTEL, &c.

HIGHGATE (12 minutes Tube).—For SALE, TWO ADJOINING HOUSES, set in really delightful grounds of about 2¼ Acres, in very choice position; four reception rooms, 18 bed rooms, excellent offices; garage, &c. An excellent opportunity for a good-class hotel, nursing home, or institution. Full particulars of the agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

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NEAR PINNER VILLAGE, 8 minutes from Met. Station.—New HOUSE of distinguished CHARACTER, designed by architect; quiet road, good outlook; two reception, four bed rooms; garage; £1,500 FREEHOLD.—Apply Silk, 5, Mitre Court-chambers, E.C.4.

PURLEY.—Commanding, well-built and planned detached RESIDENCE in select neighbourhood; five bed rooms, bath room, lounge hall with cloak room, parquet floors, two reception, kitchen and scullery; all modern conveniences; brick-built garage with washdown; plot about 65ft. by 350ft., tennis court, matured garden. Freehold £2,950.—Owner's Agent, LEWIN, 9, Cherry Orchard-road, Croydon. 'Phone 1800.

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SANDERSTEAD.—To be LET, Unfurnished HOUSE; nine bed rooms, four reception rooms; choice garden, tennis court; gardener's cottage. Rent £300 per annum.—Write Box R.1343, The Times, E.C.4.

SANDERSTEAD.—For SALE, HOUSE; nine bed rooms, four reception rooms; choicest garden and vicinity; tennis court; gardener's cottage.—Write Box R.1342, The Times, E.C.4.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. BARGAIN PRICE.

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UNIQUE OLD RESIDENCE; six rooms, bath; garage; and lovely walled-in garden, ¼ acre. Freehold £1,800. offers.—Recommended by HUGHES and TICKNER, Auctioneers, Hampton, Middlesex.

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WANDSWORTH COMMON.—Exceptionally well-built and arranged pre-War HOUSE. FREEHOLD; two reception, five bed, bath; electric light; nice garden; quiet road; 5min. West End or City; close bus route; £1,600.—HUNNEY SPRAY, Wandsworth Common Station, S.W.12.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (high, gravel soil).—Exquisitely appointed MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE for SALE, in favourite situation; eight bed rooms, three baths, three reception; choicely decorated; charming garden; garage.—CROSS and PRIOR, 54, High-street, Wimbledon Common.

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CLOSE TO BANSTEAD DOWNS, BELMONT, SURREY.
(900ft. up.)

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

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Telephones, Weybridge 61-62, Cobham 47.

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WEST OAKS, WEYBRIDGE.—Pre-War modern COUNTRY HOUSE in quiet position, convenient for golf at St. George's Hill and other first-class links; gravel soil; Waterloo 35 minutes; South aspect; light, lofty rooms; nine bed and dressing, bath, three reception, fine billiard room; matured grounds about TWO ACRES; hard and grass lawn tennis courts; stabling; double garage; woodland and small paddock. FREEHOLD; company's electric light, gas, and water; main drainage. —Full details from the Auctioneers, EWBANK and Co., Weybridge, in conjunction with WHITEMAN and Co., 56, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

Just in market to be Let or Sold.

£160 PER ANNUM.—WEYBRIDGE, on high ground, near station, gravel soil.—Modern pre-War HOUSE; eight bed, bath, three reception; garage; easily run garden about ½ ACRE; room for lawn tennis court. FREEHOLD £2,000. All services.—EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

Labour-saving home in Surrey farmhouse style.

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TO be LET Unfurnished at £150 per annum, choice situation on high ground with pretty views.—Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE; two reception rooms, five bed, bath, garage for two; electric light; pretty garden, ONE ACRE with tennis.—Sole Agents, EWBANK and Co., High-street, Cobham.

CAMBERLEY.—For SALE, charming RESIDENCE, quiet secluded position, yet very central for station, town and golf; accommodation three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, servants' hall, usual offices; cottage; garage, stabling; grounds about 3½ ACRES, two tennis courts, kitchen garden, &c.; excellent order and very well appointed; all main services. Low price for quick Sale.—Full particulars Sole Agents, HANKINSON and SON, Camberley.

CAMBERLEY.—To be LET Unfurnished, well-built, attractive HOUSE, practically adjoining Camberley Heath Golf Links; three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room, excellent offices; all large rooms; main services. Rent £140 per annum.—Apply HANKINSON and SON, Sole Agents, Camberley. ('Phone 41.)

CAMBERLEY.—A BARGAIN.—For SALE, Delightful FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, situate on high ground, near golf links, in own grounds of about SIX ACRES; accommodation 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, good offices; cottage, stabling, and garage; all main services; central heating; in excellent order throughout. Any reasonable offer accepted, to close estate.—Apply HANKINSON and SON, CAMBERLEY. (Telephone 41.)

EASTBOURNE, in a good residential and central position.—A commodious and well-appointed detached RESIDENCE, with eight bed rooms, approached by handsome staircase, hall, three good reception rooms, and excellent ground-floor domestic offices; capital garage; pleasant gardens. PRICE £3,250.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

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TO BE LET.

MORDEN HALL, NEAR ROYSTON, HERTS.
ATTRACTIVE OLD GABLED MANOR HOUSE, with well-established orchard, coachhouse, &c., separated from high road by grazing pasture, the whole comprising an area of 21a. 0r. 29p. Vacant Michaelmas. Rent £70.
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PYTCHLEY HUNT.—"BROOMHILL," in favoured area, ready occupy, for SALE, low price; easy terms if any convenience.—Particulars Owner, Crick, Rugby.

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REIGATE.—FREEHOLD COTTAGE; four bed, two reception rooms, bath; good garden HALF ACRE; £1,050.—EDWARD MILLARD and Co., Surveyors, 10, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

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Homefinder Free. B'field 600.

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SUSSEX, in lovely country six miles from the sea.—Delightful COUNTRY HOUSE of CHARACTER with best possible position; three reception rooms; electric light and all modern conveniences; stabling, garages; cottage and beautiful grounds and gardens. Rent £300 per annum.—Strongly recommended by ATKINSON and KEELING, Marina, St. Leonards.

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Best part of favourite town, about 200 yards from the sea.

MODERN pre-war HOUSE of excellent construction in a quiet road, within easy reach of the station and sea. The accommodation, on two floors, comprises lounge hall, three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room, good offices, with servants' sitting room; easily run with small staff; large brick-built garage. Co.'s water, electric light and gas, main drainage, telephone.
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REIGATE; high up with good views; 10 bed, two bath, four reception; garage; COTTAGE; matured grounds of 1¼ ACRE. All services.—Highly recommended by MOSELY, CARD and Co., Reigate.
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FOLKESTONE. Folkestone Herald, 91, Sandgate-road.
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FOR SALE FREEHOLD, an exceptionally well-fitted RESIDENCE containing square hall and three good reception rooms all with parquet floors, FINE MUSIC or BILLIARD ROOM with oak floor, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, servants' hall, and complete offices.

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BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS

ABOUT 2½ ACRES,

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Electric light, central heating, company's water and gas, telephone, main drainage, independent hot water supply, &c.

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IMPORTANT RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

including a delightful OLD HOUSE, part dating back to 1710. Hall with broad corridor, dining hall, study, charming lounge or drawing room 28ft. by 25ft. 9in.

All with wood block flooring, oak beams, and other features.

Nine or 11 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and offices, with servants' sitting room, second staircase, &c.

Company's electric light, gas and water. Main drainage. Constant hot water.

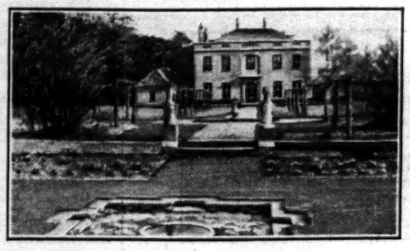
Two garages, man's room, and other buildings.

LOVELY PLEASURE GROUNDS with lawns for tennis and croquet, walled kitchen garden, &c., in all OVER 2¼ ACRES, possessing VALUABLE ROAD FRONTAGES.

Golf at North Foreland. Sandwich nine miles.

A POSITION UNRIVALLED FOR HEALTH AND ENJOYMENT.

Strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.15391A.)



ABOUT 50 MILES FROM TOWN

FOR SALE,

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

of about 550 ACRES,

being compact and including a

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

surrounded by well-timbered Parklands and well placed on a bed of gravel, approached by a carriage drive. It contains hall, lounge hall, four reception rooms, loggia, offices, 14 bed and dressing rooms, four fitted bath rooms, &c.

Electric Light. Central Heating.

GARAGES FOR SIX CARS. STABLING.

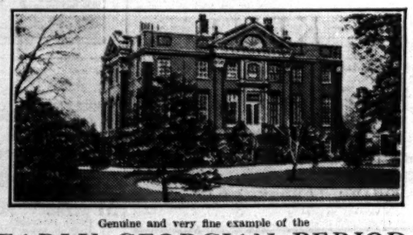
The pleasure grounds include three tennis courts, croquet lawn, &c.

TWO FARMS (one let), comprising two farmhouses, three main blocks of farm buildings, all in good order, eight cottages, and smithy.

About half pasture and half arable land.

(About 120 Acres suitable for market gardening.)

Full particulars and plan from The Country Gentleman's Association, Carlton House, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; or from the Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.



Genuine and very fine example of the

EARLY GEORGIAN PERIOD,

of outstanding character, with finely proportioned rooms and panelling.

The pedimented facades and sweeping entrance flights are typical of the best work of the period. The House is reputed to have been built for the Second George when Prince of Wales.

The accommodation includes splendid suite of reception rooms, library and billiard room, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, and attics.

Main gas, water, and electric light.

COTTAGE, STABLING, and GARAGES.

The grounds are entirely enclosed by high brick wall and magnificently timbered. Tennis court, delightful sunk garden, huge hedge of yew, grass orchard and kitchen garden.

ABOUT THREE ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Inspected and strongly recommended. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (B.42399.)

WORPLESDON HILL, WOKING.

Facing and overlooking the famous Worplesdon Golf Course, with private gate thereto.

Lovely views extending to the Hog's Back.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE in retired situation with winding carriage drive. The accommodation is on two floors only and comprises: Porch, large hall, three good reception rooms, FINE BILLIARD ROOM, nine bed and dressing rooms (one with bath), two bath rooms, maids' sitting room, and other offices. Large garage. Splendid cottage with bath room.

Company's water. Electric light and power. Independent hot water supply. Lavatory basins (hot and cold) in principal bed and dressing rooms. Sand and gravel soil.

PRETTILY TIMBERED GROUNDS of about

FIVE ACRES,

with tennis lawn, delightful flower gardens, kitchen garden and pinewood.

Personally inspected and recommended.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S43684)

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE IN

SURREY (Between S. Croydon & Purley)

EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR A CITY MAN.

High and healthy situation about 25 minutes from City and West End. Few minutes from Station, and well away from main roads and traffic. Numerous golf courses within easy reach.

Most attractive modern Residence, tastefully decorated, well appointed and in first-rate order. Outer and inner halls, dining room panelled in mahogany, handsomely decorated drawing room 33ft. 9in. by 15ft., magnificent oak fitted lounge 22ft. by 22ft. 6in., forming a noble apartment and quite a special feature, eight bed and one dressing room, two bath rooms, servants' hall, and dairy. Garage two cars. Chauffeur's cottage. Enclosed verandah. Fine conservatory.

Tastefully laid out grounds, tennis lawn, bowling green, herbaceous and other flower beds, shrubberies, large kitchen garden, grass, well-stocked orchard and paddock, in all about 4½ ACRES.

Company's water, gas and electricity for lighting and power. Main drainage. Telephone. Central heating. Fitted lavatory basins in three bed rooms.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, OR MIGHT BE LET UNFURNISHED.

Strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.15405.)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

7, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. 'PHONE: REGENT 6773.

PROPERTIES STRONGLY RECOMMENDED FROM RECENT INSPECTION.

A SUPERLATIVE BARGAIN.

SURREY. 35 MINUTES LONDON.

CONVENIENT FOR SEVERAL GOLF COURSES.

OVERLOOKING OPEN COMMON.

An delightful position which can never be spoiled by building encroachment. Sandy soil.

ACTUALLY COST CLOSE ON £8,000.

Beautifully appointed modern HOUSE of good architectural style, with an unusually charming and spacious interior. Lounge hall, three large reception, eight or nine bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms. Co.'s electric light and water. Main drainage. Special labour-saving equipment. Large garage. Well-ordered gardens of nearly 1½ acres entirely surrounded and sheltered by trees.

FREEHOLD REDUCED TO £4,500.

A CLOSE OFFER WOULD BE ENTERTAINED AS A SALE MUST BE EFFECTED AT ONCE.

Illustrated brochure from F. L. MERCER and CO., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel.: Regent 6773.

SUSSEX.

CLOSE TO HORSHAM.

AN HOUR BY RAIL FROM TOWN.

JUST IN THE MARKET.

An attractive, small MODERN RESIDENCE, pleasantly situated in unspoiled country.

VIEWS OF THE SOUTH DOWNS.

Lounge hall with galleried staircase, dining room, very charming drawing room 27ft. by 18ft., beautiful, broad paved terrace on two sides, five bed rooms, bath room, &c.; thoroughly labour-saving; central heating; fitted wash-basins in bed rooms; garage; really exquisite gardens (inexpensive to maintain); delightful woodland walks; meadows intersected by small stream. A distinctly attractive little property.

20 ACRES. 3,000GNS. FREEHOLD.

Particulars and photographs from the SOLE AGENTS:—F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

SMALL CASH DEPOSIT

WILL SECURE THIS INTRIGUING LITTLE HOUSE ON THE HEALTHY CHILTERNS.

BUCKS. 38 MINUTES LONDON.

NESTLING IN BEECHWOODS. 450 FEET UP.

A well-found small house with rooms of good size; attractively decorated. Three reception, five bed rooms, tiled bath room; company's electric light, gas and water; main drainage; garage; exceedingly pretty gardens; tennis court, woodland, &c. (Half-a-mile of private trout fishing within a short distance can be included by arrangement.)

£2,800 FREEHOLD. 1¾ ACRES.

OR £2,300 WITH ¼ ACRE. (MIGHT LET UNFURNISHED).

OWNER WILL ACCEPT 10 PER CENT. DEPOSIT AND ALLOW BALANCE TO BE PAID BY MODERATE INSTALMENTS.

Particulars and photographs from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

ONLY £3,500 FREEHOLD.

12 MILES FROM SUSSEX COAST.

50 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

CERTAIN TO SELL QUICKLY.

An extremely picturesque little house of the squarely-built, sensibly planned type. On two floors only, with large rooms and all the comforts of a modern "luxury" flat. Radiators throughout. Wash-basins in every bed room. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Main drainage. There are three reception rooms, six bed rooms and two bath rooms. Garage.

REALLY LOVELY OLD GARDENS

with an ample quantity of trees to afford shade and seclusion. Tennis court, kitchen garden and paddock.

4 ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,500.

Particulars and photographs from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

GLOS. & WILTS. BORDERS.

90 MINUTES LONDON.

FIRST-CLASS HUNTING CENTRE.

SMALL SPORTING ESTATE

carrying a fine old stone-built residence of distinctive character.

MODERNIZED AND IN SPLENDID ORDER.

Lounge hall, three reception, ten bed rooms, three bath rooms. Electric lighting. Central heating. Ample stabling. Garage and five cottages in all. Very attractive old gardens and grounds with a choice variety of trees. Remainder comprising rich pasture (some of the best in the County). Well timbered and intersected by

AN EXCELLENT TROUT STREAM.

68 ACRES. FREEHOLD.

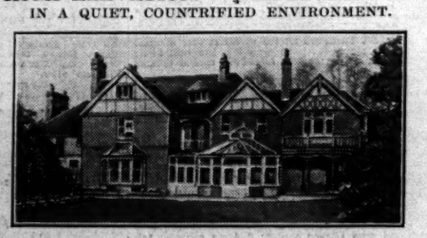
TEMPTING PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

HIGH ELEVATION. ¾ HOUR LONDON.

IN A QUIET, COUNTRIFIED ENVIRONMENT.



WITH MANY APPEALING FEATURES.

A thoroughly well-built RESIDENCE of a conservative type, with large, bright and sunny rooms.

FOR SALE AT A MUCH-REDUCED PRICE.

Three reception rooms, billiards room, eight or nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c. In good decorative and structural repair. Centrally heated throughout; main electric light and water; garage, stables and a first-rate cottage. The well-established gardens are profusely timbered and the situation a most pleasant one in a good social neighbourhood with golf links close at hand.

3 ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,750.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT. AT A LOW RESERVE TO ENSURE A SALE.

PENWORTHAM HALL, NEAR PRESTON, LANCS.

Delightful secluded position, on high ground, about 1½ mile from Preston.

The dignified FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, surrounded by beautifully timbered grounds, is approached by long drives, and contains:—Entrance and inner halls, three finely appointed reception rooms, full size billiard room, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; complete offices; central heating; independent hot water supply; telephone; co.'s gas and water; main drainage; garages; stabling; conservatory and outhouses; three cottages: two tennis lawns, hard tennis court; productive walled kitchen gardens, orchard, flower and rose garden, plantations and pasture.

IN ALL ABOUT 15½ ACRES,

with long and valuable road frontages. Extra land if required. For SALE Privately, if unsold, AUCTION in October. Solicitors:—Messrs. Cunliffe, Greg and Co., 56, Brown-street, Manchester. Land Agents:—Messrs. J. W. Fair and Son, 5, Winckley-street, Preston. Auctioneers:—Messrs. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1; and Messrs. KENDAL MILNE and Co., Deansgate, Manchester.

DUCKS HILL GRANGE, NORTHWOOD.

Splendid golfing facilities. Only 22 minutes from Town.

Extremely attractive and well-appointed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in picked and convenient position.

Lounge hall, three good reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and offices.

Excellent garage; modern conveniences.

Well-timbered grounds with two paddocks, about

FOUR ACRES.

For SALE Privately or by Auction on October 7th. Auctioneers: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SURREY.

IN THE OLD-WORLD VILLAGE OF LIMPSFIELD

and ten minutes' walk from Oxted Station (City 40mins., frequent trains).

CHARMING OLD 17TH CENTURY RESIDENCE

with oak beams, open fireplaces and other delightful features; compact and very easily run; hall, four reception, 10 bed rooms, three dressing rooms, two bath rooms, excellent offices with servants' hall.

Co.'s water, main drainage, telephone, electric light, independent hot water supply.

PICTURESQUE AND FINELY TIMBERED GROUNDS

(inexpensive to maintain), with tennis and other lawns, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, partly walled.

IN ALL ABOUT 2½ ACRES.

Two large garages, good stabling, numerous outbuildings; chauffeur's room, cottage available. Excellent hunting centre; and two good Golf Courses. FREEHOLD for SALE.—Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

CHOICE POSITION ON THE CHILTERNS.

40 Minutes from Town, close to favourite town.

Exceptionally well appointed RESIDENCE commanding glorious views and with large rooms.

Lounge hall, three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete offices. Garage. Outbuildings.

Delightful garden with full size tennis court, flower beds, &c., in all

¾ OF AN ACRE.

ONLY £3,250

FREEHOLD.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

'Phone: Grosvenor 1267 (4 lines)

CONSTABLE & MAUDE,

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.

BRANCHES: SHREWSBURY, HENDON, AND STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

Telegrams: Audcomshan Audley, London.

LIMPSFIELD COMMON. ON SANDY SOIL.

GLORIOUS SOUTH VIEWS.

1 mile from Oxted station and just over 40 minutes from London.

THIS DELIGHTFUL TUDOR REPLICA.

HOME PLACE, LIMPSFIELD.

One of the most beautiful Houses in the Home Counties, superbly placed on a Southern slope and magnificently fitted throughout.

ACCOMMODATION: Lounge hall, four reception rooms, sun lounge, Charles II. oak staircase, 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and excellent offices.

Every modern convenience and comfort. Capital stabling, garages and farm buildings.

Chauffeur's Flat. Gardener's Cottage.

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GARDENS, including hard and grass tennis courts, clipped yews, pergolas, kitchen and fruit gardens, and pasture land in all about

18 ACRES.

For SALE Privately or by Auction later. Sole Agents, Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY. ON A PRIVATE ESTATE.

SUSSEX. MAGNIFICENT POSITION.

ON THE BORDERS OF ASHDOWN FOREST.

LYE GREEN HOUSE, WITHYHAM.

Commanding fine views.

Charming RESIDENCE beautifully appointed throughout, recently entirely redecorated, on two floors.

Hall, three reception, eight or nine bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms.

Every modern convenience, central heating, electric light, constant hot water. Garage, chauffeur's flat (over). Gardener's cottage.

UNUSUALLY LOVELY GARDENS of old-world type, fine old yews, rose garden, tennis lawn. Chain of ponds and unique rock and water garden, in all about

FOUR ACRES.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION LATER. Sole Agents, Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

THE MOST PERFECT HOUSE OF ITS SIZE IN

SURREY.

ON THE EDGE OF A BEAUTIFUL COMMON, only 30 minutes from Town, perfectly placed in the centre of the most entrancing grounds.

Ten bed, four bath, three panelled reception rooms, and Tudor billiard room. The last word in artistic design and luxurious comfort. Lovely grounds, including hard court, lily pond, and rock garden, extending in all to about EIGHT ACRES. Ample garage and cottage accommodation.

To be LET FURNISHED for 12 months. Might be Sold.

Owner's Agents, CONSTABLE AND MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

The Property of Mrs. Elinor Glyn.

WOLSEY'S SPRING, KINGSTON-HILL, SURREY.

Station Norbiton ¾-mile. Frequent Electric Trains from Waterloo.

SALE OF THE

IMPORTANT FRENCH AND ENGLISH ANTIQUE FURNISHINGS,

including examples of the

LOUIS XIV., LOUIS XV., and LOUIS XVI. CHIPPENDALE, SHERATON, and HEPPLEWHITE PERIODS, including

VALUABLE JAPANESE LACQUER SCREEN, FRENCH ARMOIRE, PERSIAN CARPETS and RUGS. Dresden, Sevres and Chelsea China, Oriental Porcelain, Suite of Bohemian Glass,

being the whole of the Valuable Contents,

which Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE have been favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises, on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 21st and 22nd, 1930, at 12 o'clock precisely each day. View day preceding. Catalogues in due course of the Auctioneers, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

GLORIOUS VIEWS OF THE BERKELEY VALE.

TWO HOURS WEST OF TOWN.

EASTWOOD PARK ESTATE, FALFIELD.

13 miles from Bristol, and 20 miles from Gloucester and Bath.

FINE RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

includes a noble RESIDENCE perfectly placed in a magnificently timbered park of 300 acres.

Approached by three long drives, and containing a handsome suite of reception rooms, billiards room, 23 bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms, and excellent offices.

Every modern convenience and comfort.

Home and Pool Farms. Dower House, 12 Cottages. Excellent Stabling and Garages. Beautiful old grounds with terraced and woodland walks. Tennis courts. Walled kitchen garden with range of glass. The remainder of the property comprises park and farmlands, and valuable woodland, IN ALL about

475 ACRES.

For SALE privately or by AUCTION at the Grand Hotel, Bristol, on Monday, 27th October, at 2.30 p.m., unless previously sold privately. Solicitors:—Messrs. BURGES, SLOAN, WARE and SCAMMELL, 11, Marsh-street, Bristol. Joint Auctioneers:—Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1, and Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

The Valuable Contents will be SOLD on the Premises on the four following days. Catalogues of the Auctioneers as above.

ADJOINING A GREEN AND SURROUNDED BY A WELL-KNOWN GOLF COURSE.

SURREY. UNDER 20 MILES FROM LONDON.

Approached by Drive, the RESIDENCE stands about 400ft. up, and commands grand views. Contains billiard and three reception, three bath, 11 bed and dressing rooms, &c. Electric light. Main water. Central heating, &c. Cottage.

Garage for four cars.

Delightfully timbered grounds, including terraces, lake and woodlands, in all about

12 ACRES.

For SALE Freehold.—Inspected and recommended by Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

By instructions from Edgar Watts, Esq.

Important SALE of the VALUABLE ANTIQUE CONTENTS of

"EASTWOOD PARK," FALFIELD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

13 miles from Bristol, 20 miles Bath, 20 miles Gloucester (G.W.R.), 3 miles Thornbury (Mid. Ry.)

FINE ANTIQUE ENGLISH FURNITURE,

including very CHOICE and VALUABLE EXAMPLES of TALLBOYS, CABINETS, CHAIRS, BUREAUX, BEDSTEADS, SIDEBOARDS, KNIFE BOXES, BUFFETS, &c.

of the

HEPPLEWHITE, CHIPPENDALE, SHERATON, QUEEN ANNE, MARQUETERIE, JACOBEAN, TUDOR and STUART PERIODS.

Valuable Persian Rugs, Carpets, Curtains, Antique Steel Fenders, Chinese Porcelain, Dresden and other Ornamental China.

A COLLECTION OF CHOICE OLD PEWTER. A FULL-SIZED BILLIARDS TABLE.

A 40 H.P. LANCHESTER LIMOUSINE.

A suit of Japanese Armour, Antique Brass Items, Bronzes, Silver Plate, Table Glass, China, &c.

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, and Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., who will SELL the above by AUCTION, on the Premises on Tuesday, the 28th October, and three following days, at 12 o'clock each day. May be viewed on Saturday and Monday, the 25th and 27th October, and Illustrated Catalogues, 1s. each, obtained from Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1, and from Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1.

By Instructions from the Receiver.

PARNHAM, BEAMINSTER, DORSET.

Bridport 4½ miles, Crewkerne 6½ miles, Dorchester 16 miles.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF THE

VALUABLE ANTIQUE AND MODERN CONTENTS OF THE HISTORICAL MANSION,

including

OAK CHESTS AND BUFFETS, SIDEBOARDS, OAK AND MAHOGANY GRANDFATHER CLOCKS, Lounge chairs, Chesterfield settees, First quality Axminster and Wilton pile carpets, Bedsteads and bedding and bed room furnishings,

COLLECTION OF SPORTING PRINTS, LIBRARY OF BOOKS,

comprising the

FURNISHINGS OF THE RECEPTION ROOMS AND FORTY BED ROOMS.

Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE have been favoured with instructions to SELL the above by AUCTION on the premises at an early date.

Catalogues in due course of the Auctioneers, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1. 'Phone Gros. 1267.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY,

88, BROMPTON-ROAD, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

A STRIKING OPPORTUNITY!!!

OPPOSITE GOLF CLUB. 400FT. UP. 35 MINUTES WATERLOO.

HOUSE OF CHARACTER AND REFINEMENT.

MOST FAVOURED PART OF SURREY.

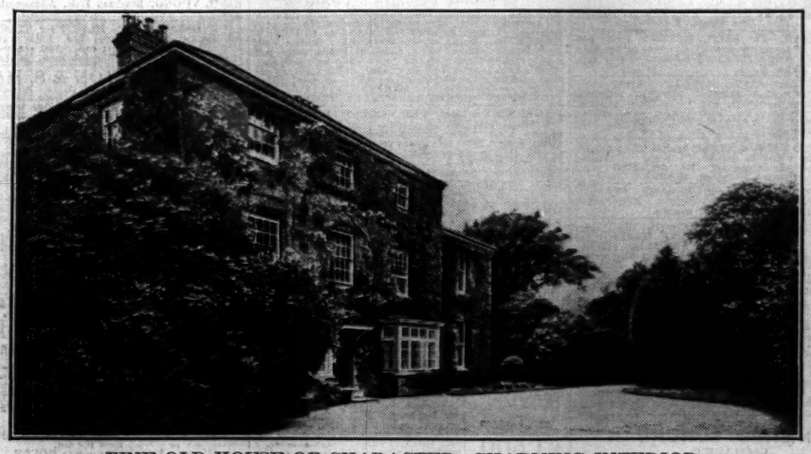
CLOSE TO CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SCHOOL, C. OF E. AND CHAPEL.

MUST BE SOLD.

OWNER HAVING BUILT HIMSELF A SMALLER HOUSE IS PREPARED TO ACCEPT

ONLY £1,000 CASH

BALANCE ON EASY MORTGAGE. ABSOLUTELY FREEHOLD.



FINE OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER. CHARMING INTERIOR,

upon which a considerable amount has been spent. All modern conveniences, exceptionally comfortable. Most easily run. Beautiful lounge hall (21ft. by 17ft.). Garden hall (25ft. by 15ft.). Handsome drawing room (27ft. by 21ft.). Dining room (27ft. by 18ft.). Panelled billiard room (30ft. by 20ft.). 10 bed rooms. Four bath rooms. Main water. Electric light. Central heating. Cottage. Stabling. Garage.

SEVEN ACRES. LOVELY OLD GARDENS. FINE OLD TREES.

LAWNS. TWO TENNIS COURTS. ROSE AND ROCK GARDENS. ORCHARD. KITCHEN GARDEN. PADDOCK.

THE WHOLE PROPERTY IS IN PERFECT ORDER.

PERSONALLY INSPECTED AND STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

Illustrated Brochure from Sole Agents, BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

SALES BY AUCTION

4 lines 9s. (minimum)

HUNTON MANOR, HAMPSHIRE.

Sutton Scotney Station (G.W.R.) 1¼ mile. Micheldever Station (S.R.) two miles. Winchester seven miles.

NOTICE of SALE of VALUABLE

FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,

including

MANY IMPORTANT PIECES of ANTIQUE FURNITURE,

OLD SILVER and SHEFFIELD PLATE.

OIL PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS.

GLASS and CHINA.

BED-ROOM and RECEPTION-ROOM APPOINTMENTS.

LINEN and CONTENTS of DOMESTIC OFFICES, being the entire furnishings of the residence; OUTSIDE EFFECTS, including oak and teak garden seats and chairs, 22in. "Atco" lawn mower, garden rollers, tools, Ayres' tennis net and posts, rick of meadow hay, &c., &c., which

JAMES HARRIS & SON,

incorporated with

HALL, PAIN, & FOSTER,

are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, on the premises as above, in consequence of their having Sold the Property, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd October, 1930, commencing at 1 o'clock each day.

Light refreshments will be obtainable.

Illustrated catalogues, price 1s. each, post free, may be obtained from the Auctioneers, Jewry Chambers, Winchester, also at Portsmouth, Fareham, and Petersfield.

DOUGLAS YOUNG & CO.,

London Auction Mart. 15th October, 1930.

Re H. C. Merrick, Deceased.

CLAPHAM, 12, VICTORIA-ROAD.—FREEHOLD RESIDENCE converted four modern flats. Vacant possession of three. Total gross rental £400 per annum.

Also 63, SHELGATE-ROAD.—Eight rooms, bath, &c. Produces £161 8s. per annum. Lease 51 years unexpired. Ground-rent £10.

KENNINGTON, 118, 119, and 120 ETHELRED-STREET.—FREEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES, each shop and five rooms. Producing £168 16s. per annum. Re Ernest W. France, Deceased.

STOCKWELL, 6, CHANTREY-ROAD.—Six rooms. Producing £54 per annum. Lease 48 years unexpired. Ground-rent £5 per annum.

KENNINGTON, 64, ST. AGNES-PLACE.—Eight rooms. Producing £42 18s. per annum. Lease 36 years unexpired. Ground-rent £8 per annum.

BALHAM, 83, ZENNOR-ROAD.—Six rooms. Producing £85 16s. per annum. Lease 48 years unexpired. Ground-rent £5 per annum.

SOUTH LAMBETH-ROAD, Nos. 128-134 (even).—FOUR FREEHOLD HOUSES. Producing £229 12s. per annum.

BOROUGH.—TWO FREEHOLD COTTAGES, Nos. 6 and 8, LANT-STREET. Producing £80 12s. per annum.

SOUTHWARK, 70, 80, and 82, OLNEY-STREET.—THREE FREEHOLD HOUSES. Producing £160 14s. 6d. per annum.

Full particulars of Auctioneers, 69, Coleman-street, E.C.2, and 213, Clapham-road, S.W.9.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4. Friday, September 26, 1930.